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THE PRINCETON BOOK.

A SERIES OF SKETCHES

PERTAINING TO THE

HISTORY, ORGANIZATION AND PRESENT CONDITION

OF THE

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

BY

OFFICERS AND GRADUATES OF THE COLLEGE.

Illustrated with Views and Portraits.



BOSTON :

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PREFACE.

HE PRINCETON BOOK had its origin in a proposal of the Publishers to issue an illustrated volume, containing information of permanent interest in regard to the institutions of learning at Princeton, New Jersey.

The task of collecting and arranging materials for the volume was referred by the Faculty of the College to the undersigned Committee of Professors and Alumni.

The contributors, whose names appear in connection with their articles, have used their own discretion in the mode of treating the topics assigned to them; and the Committee is responsible only for the plan of the work and the little editorial supervision needed to make it complete and consistent.

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I.

HISTORICAL.



HISTORY OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

By WILLIAM H. HORNBLOWER, D. D.

[N. B. All quotations of any length in the following pages, where book or author is not cited, should be credited to the "History of the College of New Jersey, from its origin in 1746 to the Commencement of 1854. By John Maclean, Tenth President of the College."]

IN the New York Gazette and Weekly Post-Boy of February 2, 1746 – 7. — O. S., corresponding to February 13, 1747, N. S., — appeared the following advertisement : —

"Whereas a charter with full and ample privileges has been granted by his Majesty under the seal of the Province of New Jersey, bearing date, the 22d of October, 1746, for erecting a college within the said Province, to Jonathan Dickinson, John Pierson, Ebenezer Pemberton, and Aaron Burr, ministers of the Gospel, and some other gentlemen, as Trustees of the said College ; by which Charter, equal liberties and privileges are secured to every denomination of Christians, any different religious sentiments notwithstanding,

"The said Trustees have therefore thought proper to inform the public, that they design to open the said College the next Spring, and to notify to any person or persons who are qualified by preparatory learning for admission, that some time in May next, at latest, they may be thus admitted to an Academic education."

Thus was the world informed of the advent of a fourth member in the sisterhood of American colleges. HARVARD, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, may date its origin from 1636, was opened in 1638, graduated its first class in 1642, and received its charter from the General Court of Massachusetts, with the consent of the governor, in 1650. The College of WILLIAM AND MARY, located at Williamsburg, Virginia, may date its origin from an act of the colonial assembly passed in 1660 – 1, received a royal charter from the joint sovereigns, William and Mary, in 1693, and held its first Com-

mencement exercises in 1700. YALE COLLEGE, at New Haven, Connecticut, was chartered by the General Assembly of Connecticut in 1701, and held its first Commencement in 1702. The COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY received from John Hamilton, acting Governor of New Jersey, its first charter, "bearing date, 22d October, 1746," was opened in 1747, and held its first Commencement in 1748.

The New York Weekly Post-Boy, in its issue of April 20, 1747, contained the following advertisement : —

"This is to inform the public that the Trustees of the College of New Jersey have appointed the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Dickinson, President of the said College, which will be opened the fourth week in May next, at Elizabethtown ; at which time and place all persons suitably qualified, may be admitted to an academic education."

Thus announced, the new College modestly began its career under the roof of the President's private residence in Elizabethtown. How many young men accepted the invitation of the New York Weekly Post-Boy, and were present at the opening of the first session of the College of New Jersey, we have no means of ascertaining ; but among them, doubtless, were the six whose names constitute and adorn the first class of graduates ; five of whom became clergymen, and the sixth, Richard Stockton, of Princeton, New Jersey, eminent as lawyer and statesman, and illustrious as one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, reflected all his honors on the College with which he was intimately connected, as pupil, patron, or trustee, from the hour of its birth to the instant of his own death.

Jonathan Dickinson, when elected first President of the College of New Jersey, was pre-eminent among his contemporaries for piety, scholarship, and profound thought, a philosopher and theologian.

Mr. Caleb Smith, a young man of superior abilities, who was at the time of the opening of the College pursuing theological studies under the direction of its first President, assisted him in giving instruction to the first class, and is justly entitled to be enrolled as the first Tutor of the College of New Jersey, of which he was afterwards a trustee, and, at the Commencement of 1758, the officiating President.

With "such a distinguished and competent President," assisted by a tutor who was to attain eminence, and "with such a class of prominent young men to head the roll of the Alumni," the future glory of the infant College was splendidly forecast. But these bright anticipations were too speedily overclouded. President Dickinson died of pleurisy, October 7, 1747, in the sixtieth year of his age.

"Upon the decease of President Dickinson, the Rev. Aaron Burr took charge of the College, and the students were removed from Elizabethtown to Newark, the place of Mr. Burr's residence. Whether Mr. Burr was *formally* invested with the office of President at this time is uncertain, there being no college records of that date, or other contemporary authority to determine this question. But *it is certain* that he discharged *the duties* of the President while the College was yet under the *first* charter."

The "first charter" of the College of New Jersey was granted by John Hamilton, acting Governor of New Jersey, in 1746. Governor Hamilton granted this charter "without first obtaining the consent of the Provincial Legislature, and without having leave from his Majesty's government to do so. The legality of this exercise of power was questioned, as being unprecedented at least, but it seems to have been acquiesced in, and was followed by Governor Belcher, Governor Franklin, and Governor Bernard." This charter, it would seem, was never recorded. There is hardly a doubt that it was substantially the same as the one granted by Governor Belcher, and which is the present one in force.

The second charter "was approved and signed with the great seal of the Province by Governor Belcher, September 14, 1748." This charter constituted the governor of the Province *ex-officio* President of the Board of Trustees. THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY, as the name of the institution, was retained in this second charter.

Governor Belcher was deeply interested in the College, cheerfully used his official power in its behalf, and proudly called it his "adopted daughter." He "was not," says Dr. John Maclean, "properly speaking, *the founder* of the College, in the sense of being its originator, for the College was in existence and in active operation before his arrival. He was not, therefore, to use a phrase of Lord Coke's, its *Fundator Incipiens*, although, in view of what he did towards the building up of the institution, he may be regarded as its *Fundator Perficiens*."

The trustees appointed by the second charter were worthy to be the guardians of an institution of learning and religion. The clerical members of the Board were all Presbyterians, and men of prominence in their own church. The lay members were the most solid and influential men of the country; not all Presbyterians, but all men of mark and of high character.

The charter given by Governor Belcher was accepted by the trustees therein named on the 13th of October, 1748, O. S., and on the 9th of November following, at a meeting of the trustees at Newark, Mr. Burr was unanimously chosen President of the College as reorganized under this second charter. On the same day the first class graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the College of New Jersey. This first Commencement "was celebrated with circumstances of great pomp and ceremony, equally novel and interesting." A very full and quaint report of these Commencement exercises, written by Hon. William Smith, and published in Parker's Gazette and Post-Boy, is preserved in Dr. Maclean's History of the College.

Among the By-laws adopted at this time is the following:—

"None may expect to be admitted into College but such as being examined by the President and Tutors shall be found able to render Virgil and Tully's Orations into English; and to turn English into true and grammatical Latin; and to be so well acquainted with the Greek as to render any part of the four Evangelists in that language into Latin or English; and to give the grammatical connexion of the words."

September 27, 1752, the trustees "*Voted*, That the College be fixed at Princetown, on condition that the inhabitants of said Place fulfil" certain promises already agreed upon. In January, 1753, these promises were performed, and the trustees proceeded to take the preliminary steps for the erection of college buildings. In these days of railroads and telegraphs no more delectable spot could be chosen for a college than beautiful Princeton. But it is difficult to imagine the reasons that prevailed with the wise men who placed the young College almost out of the sight of the world, a full day's journey from either of the great cities of New York and Pennsylvania, and far removed from the educating and refining influences of large communities. Should not the College of New Jersey have occupied a site where all New Jersey might see it, and be compelled to recognize it? Is it a great wonder that Jersey-men did not regard the College, isolated in a rustic village, as in any sense a State institution? There was a strong inclination among its friends to place it in New Brunswick. But Governor Belcher and other patrons preferred Princeton; and New Brunswick, not appreciating its opportunity, failed to respond liberally to the proposals of the trustees, while Princeton generously offered both money and lands. "Ten acres of cleared land, two hundred acres of woodland, and one thousand pounds proclamation money," given by John Stockton, Thomas Leonard, John Hornor, and Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, were the handsome terms offered by the "inhabitants of Princeton" and accepted by the College of New Jersey.* Topographically, there can be no objection to Princeton. It is situated on an elevation of two hundred and twenty-one feet above the ocean. "It stands on the first high land which separates the alluvial plain of South Jersey from the mountainous and hilly country of the north. There is a gentle depression between it and the mountain, and a gradual descent on every other side of it towards the streams that nearly encircle it."† Its climate is "salubrious." Because of its healthfulness, Princeton was called by Dr. Witherspoon the "Montpellier of America."‡

January 25, 1753, the trustees appointed committees to build a college and president's house. It was at first intended to build the college of brick and the president's house of wood; but, fortunately, better counsels prevailed, and the college was built of Princeton stone and the president's house of brick. Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, one of the active patrons of the College and a resident of Princeton, kept a journal which has preserved to this day the knowledge of many facts that otherwise might have lapsed from the memory of man. Three brief items from this journal are here of interest.

"July 29, 1754, Jos. Morrow set a man first to begin to dig the college cellar."

"September, 1754, the first corner-stone of the New Jersey College was laid in the northwesterly

* History of Princeton, by J. F. Hageman, Esq., Vol. I. p. 32.

† Ibid., Vol. I. p. 9.

‡ Ibid., Vol. I. p. 13.

corner of cellar by Thomas Leonard, Esq., John Stockton, Esq., John Hornor, Esq., Mr. William Worth, the mason that built the stone and brick work of the college, myself and many others."

"November, 1755, the roof of the college was raised by Robert Smith, the carpenter that built the timber work of the college."

"The college building was originally one hundred and seventy-six feet in length, fifty-four feet in width, with a projection of about twelve feet in the middle rear and a few feet in the middle front. A cupola surmounted the centre of the roof. There were three stories, with a basement. There were forty-nine rooms, designed for one hundred and forty-seven students. Other rooms were for the library, recitations, refectory, dining-rooms, etc., and the whole number of rooms, exclusive of the chapel, was sixty. The chapel was nearly forty feet square, with a gallery. Here was an organ; opposite this a rostrum for speakers at public exhibitions and for the preacher on Sabbaths. On the walls hung a full-length portrait of the King, and opposite to it one of Governor Belcher surmounted by a coat of arms, carved and gilded, both having been presented by Governor Belcher."* "At the time of its erection," says Dr. Maclean, "this college building was the largest edifice of its kind in the British Provinces of North America, and in view of the very important services rendered to the College by Governor Belcher, the Trustees, in a very flattering letter addressed to the Governor, requested his permission to call this building BELCHER HALL. With a rare modesty he declined the honor, and at the same time expressed an earnest desire that the building should be called NASSAU HALL, in honor of King William *the third*, 'who was a branch of the illustrious House of Nassau.' It was therefore ordered by a vote of the Trustees, 'That the said edifice be, in all time to come, called and known by the name of Nassau Hall.'" From the name given to this first college edifice, the College itself is frequently called "Nassau Hall." Nassau Hall and the President's House are still standing, and in use by the College, venerable in age and rich in associations with the great and good men of a century and a quarter.

Whence came the money to build these edifices on a scale, for those times, so grand and generous? Not from the Province of New Jersey. Dr. Ashbel Green says, "Petitions of the most urgent kind were addressed to the Legislature of the Province of New Jersey in behalf of the College. But even a petition for a lottery was 'absolutely rejected.' Whatever was the influence of Governor Belcher or the popularity of President Burr, their united exertions could never prevail upon the Legislature of the Province in which the College was founded, whose name it bore, and of which it was the greatest ornament, to show it patronage or favor of any kind." The only *pecuniary* favors ever conferred, by either the Province or the State of New Jersey on the College of New Jersey, were, the privilege of drawing a lottery for the benefit of the College, granted by the General Assembly of the

* History of Princeton, by J. F. Hageman, Esq., Vol. II. p. 246.

Province in 1761, and a grant by the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, in 1796, of the sum of six hundred pounds, proclamation money, per annum for three years, payable quarterly, appropriated especially by the law, "to the repair of the College, the purchasing of a philosophical apparatus, and replenishing the Library." This grant was made in response to a petition of the trustees in which the benefits conferred by the College on the State were very strongly exhibited, and the fact urged that the losses sustained by the College in the Revolutionary War had not been adequately compensated by the General Government. "It is said upon good authority that such was the dissatisfaction throughout the State with this grant to the College, that no one who voted for it was returned to the Legislature at the ensuing election." * The last application made by the College to the State for a lottery, in 1813 or 1814, was denied; "but not from any scruple of conscience on the part of the members of the Legislature, for while they refused permission to the College of New Jersey, they allowed the Trustees of Queen's College, now Rutgers, to raise by lottery, for the resuscitation of that institution, some twenty or thirty thousand dollars." † Dr. John Maclean, always noble, generous, and chivalric, has attempted to defend the State of New Jersey against the charge of illiberality towards the College of New Jersey.‡ In spite of his arguments, it must be confessed that the people of New Jersey evinced a lack of appreciation of the value of the College to the State; while at the same time the friends of the College may feel some slight humiliation at the persistent importunity of the trustees in asking the aid of the State when it was so constantly refused. Yet we may rejoice, in view of ultimate results, that the College never became a beneficiary of the State. "Had the aid sought been granted, this might have led to more or less interference by the Legislature in the management of the institution, under the plea of seeing that the funds given by the State were wisely expended, or employed in accordance with the design and the terms of the different grants. From any and all such interference the College, happily, has ever been free." It is true that, "after the American Revolution, the Legislature confirmed the charter of the College, with only such changes as the altered condition of the civil affairs of the country required, enlarged its powers, and never refused to pass any measure desired by its friends for the protection of its interests." But we cannot be as "*grateful*" for this as Dr. Maclean would have us be, for we do not see how the Legislature could decently have done less; and cannot forget, as Dr. Maclean does, that in 1787 the Legislature refused to exempt the property of the suffering College from taxation; § and in 1813 or 1814 refused permission to the College of New Jersey, which was granted to another college, to draw a lottery.||

* History of the College, by Dr. Maclean, Vol. II. p. 18.

† Ibid., Vol. I. pp. 67-69, 138.

‡ Ibid., Vol. I. p. 327.

† Ibid., Vol. I. p. 327.

§ Ibid., Vol. I. p. 347.

The money that built Nassau Hall and the President's House came chiefly from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The moneys collected for the support of the College hitherto had probably come from students' fees, private subscriptions, and the profits of two lotteries, one drawn in Philadelphia in 1749 or 1750,* the other in the Colony of Connecticut, by grant of the General Court of that Colony, in 1753-4.† "Before Governor Belcher entered upon his administration of the Province, the Trustees had gotten subscriptions to the amount of eight hundred pounds, . . . and before the selection of the permanent seat of the institution they had received some valuable gifts, which, in the low state of the College treasury, were of great service to their undertaking." To the money realized from these sources must be added the 1,000 pounds proclamation money, paid by Princetonians. "Still, the Trustees found that they needed larger funds than could be had in this country; and they therefore turned their thoughts to the securing of aid from abroad,"—and requested Rev. Messrs. Gilbert Tennent and Samuel Davies to visit Great Britain for this purpose. "The appointment of these two gentlemen was a most happy one for the College. Going with an earnest recommendation from the Synod of New York, and with letters from Governor Belcher, they were cordially received by the Presbyterians of Scotland and Ireland, and the Baptists and Independents of England, and kindly treated by some of the prominent statesmen of that day. Their mission was successful beyond all expectation. . . . What was the precise sum collected in Great Britain and Ireland cannot now be stated, as the books of the Treasurer of the College have been lost; but the minutes of the Board for the 24th of September, 1755, set forth the fact that the funds were amply sufficient to defray the expenses incurred in the erection of the buildings above mentioned; and that three hundred and fifty pounds sterling, or more, were also obtained, from divers friends in Great Britain, for the education of pious and indigent youth for the gospel ministry. . . . For the liberality and kindness of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, the Trustees, by a formal vote, expressed their grateful acknowledgments."

The last Commencement held in Newark occurred in September, 1756; and some time previous to November 23, 1756, the College, "that is, the President, officers, and the students, about seventy in number, and the library," was removed to Princeton. Henceforth the College of New Jersey was to be better known to the world as PRINCETON COLLEGE. Everything appeared bright and promising. "The College was in good repute at home and abroad, with a prospect of increase in the number of the pupils and in the resources of the institution. At the meetings of the Synods of New York and of Philadelphia, in May, 1757, effectual measures were taken for the union of these two synods, thus bringing together in one harmonious body all

* History of the College, by Dr. Maclean, Vol. I. p. 136.

† Ibid, Vol. I. p. 137.

the Presbyterian ministers and churches, in the several Provinces, and giving hope to the friends of the College of increased patronage from a united Church." But if these hopes were to be realized, Governor Belcher and President Burr were not to participate in their fruition. These "two principal supports of the College were removed from their earthly labors; and neither of them lived to see a class graduated at Princeton." Governor Belcher died August 31, 1757. President Burr died September 24, 1757, four days before the *first* Commencement of the College at *Princeton* took place.

The next day, September 29, 1757, the Board of Trustees elected the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, President, and the Rev. William Tennent President *pro tem*. Mr. Edwards hesitatingly accepted the appointment. He came to Princeton in January, and was inducted into office February 16, 1758. His preaching in the Chapel to the students and citizens, for a few Sabbaths, "was powerful." But he had hardly entered on his work of teaching in the College before he was suddenly removed by death. When he arrived at Princeton, the small-pox was prevalent in the community, and a week after he had been inducted into office he was, by the advice of his friends and physician, inoculated. The result of this treatment was in his case fatal; he died March 22, 1758.

"It is doubtful whether the name of any other of its Presidents, before or since that time, irrespective of services actually rendered, has done and will do more to honor and commend the College than his great name. . . . His tombstone, in the Princeton cemetery, is, more than any of the others, the object of the relic-seekers, who by stealth break and carry away little nuggets of the sacred marble." *

April 19, 1758, "the Rev. Mr. James Lockwood of Wethersfield, in the Colony of Connecticut," was elected President of the College. He declined the appointment.

August 16, 1758, the trustees elected Rev. Samuel Davies of Virginia the President of the College; and "desired and empowered" the Rev. Caleb Smith "to preside until the next Commencement, and then to give the degrees to the Candidates." Mr. Davies, by the advice of his Presbytery, declined the Presidency of the College, and the Trustees, at their meeting on Commencement Day, September 27, 1758, elected the Rev. Jacob Green Vice-President of the College, to serve until a President should be chosen. May 9, 1759, the Rev. Samuel Davies was again elected President of the College; and the Rev. Jacob Green, "having fulfilled the term of his former election of Vice-President of the College," was "appointed to continue in his said office, until a fixed President can attend for the service of that Office." Mr. Davies accepted, arrived at Princeton and entered upon the duties of his office July 26, 1759, and was formally inducted, by the taking of the oaths required by the charter, September 26, 1759.

President Davies was spared to the College only a little more than eighteen months. But in that short time he impressed upon the institution his own indelible

* History of Princeton, by J. F. Hageman, Esq., Vol. II. p. 253.

character. "He was a popular president, bringing the number of the students up to about one hundred." * He evinced a desire and purpose to elevate the standard of scholarship. Several practical reforms in the management of the institution were introduced by him. Psalmody was substituted, at evening prayer, in the place of reading a portion of Scripture. "The President and Tutors were authorized to appoint any of the students to read a portion of the sacred Scriptures out of the original language at morning prayer. This indicates that the study of the Scriptures in the original languages was an object of careful attention at this time." † Mr. Davies, "a poet and an orator himself . . . turned the attention of his pupils to the cultivation of English composition and eloquence with great effect. He introduced the practice, ever since continued, of delivering monthly orations by members of the Senior Class." Nor was his attention to music restricted to the introduction of psalmody at College prayers. In the account of the Commencement Exercises, October 9, 1760, we are informed, "The Singing of an Ode on Science, composed by the President of the College, concluded the Forenoon Exercises," and "the Singing of an Ode on Peace, composed by the President, concluded" the afternoon exercises, "to the Universal Pleasure and Satisfaction of a numerous Auditory."

It is a matter of at least curious interest, that Jonathan Edwards and Samuel Davies met at the house of President Burr at Newark, New Jersey, in the autumn of 1752, when neither could have imagined that they would be successively the successors of Aaron Burr in the Presidency of the College. They seem to have been mutually impressed. "When I was lately in New Jersey," wrote Mr. Edwards to a gentleman in Scotland, "I then had the comfort of a short interview with Mr. Davies of Virginia, and was much pleased with him and his conversation. He appears to be a man of very solid understanding, discreet in his behavior, and polished and gentlemanly in his manners, as well as fervent and zealous in religion." Mr. Davies speaks of President Edwards, in his farewell sermon to his people in Hanover, "as the profoundest reasoner and the greatest divine that America has ever produced."

The success of Mr. Davies in his mission to Great Britain and Ireland has already been alluded to. It may be worth remembering that among other and very generous donations Mr. Davies received three guineas for the College from a Mr. Cromwell, a great grandson of the Protector; and that the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland passed "an act and a recommendation for a *national collection*. . . . Mr. Tennent and Mr. Davies waited also upon the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, of which the Marquis of Lothian was the

* History of Princeton, by J. F. Hageman, Vol. I. p. 78.

† Of Charles Chauncy, second President of Harvard, 1654-72, we read: "At college prayers he caused a chapter of the Hebrew Bible to be read in the morning, and of the Greek Testament in the evening, and upon these he always gave an extemporaneous comment in Latin." *Magnalia* I. 148. Tyler's History of American Literature, Vol. I. p. 223.

president, and at the request of the Society gave them their advice as to the best method of conducting the mission among the Indians. The members of the Society also drew up a letter in favor of the College of New Jersey, to be annexed to the Act of the General Assembly." The services of Mr. Davies to the College are not, therefore, to be limited to the brief period of his presidentship; but began in his successful agency in procuring the funds that were required for its permanent endowment.

"His career, though short, was brilliant." He died February 4, 1761, in the thirty-eighth year of his age.

At the time Mr. Davies was first chosen President, some of the trustees were in favor of electing the Rev. Samuel Finley, "and on the death of Mr. Davies no other person appears to have been thought of to supply his place." Rev. Mr. Finley was elected June 1, 1761, and September 30, 1761, the day of the annual Commencement, he was formally inducted into his office.

The Commencement exercises the following year, September 30, 1762, were conducted "with more than ordinary preparation and enthusiasm. . . . The whole concluded with a Poetical Entertainment given by the candidates for the Bachelor's Degree, interspersed with choruses of Music, which, with the whole performance of the day, afforded universal satisfaction to a polite and crowded auditory. . . . The entertainment here referred to was entitled 'The Military Glory of Great Britain,'—a poetic dialogue, the subject of which was the glorious achievements of the British arms both by sea and land." A copy of this dramatic exercise, printed in a quarto pamphlet, is in the College Library.

September 25, 1765, "the first order touching the planting of shade trees on the College grounds" was passed by the Board of Trustees. Dr. Maclean says: "It may interest the students and graduates of the College to know that the two very large sycamore-trees standing near the front gate of the President's yard at this date, December 6, 1872, and in their full vigor, are the remnants of trees planted in the autumn of 1765."

The last Commencement attended by Dr. Finley was held Wednesday, September 25, 1765. The College was in a very flourishing condition, the number of students larger than at any previous date, the attention to study and orderly behavior of the students highly commendable. But the pressing cares of his responsible office were beginning to break down the health of the President. At the meeting of the Board, June 25, 1766, on account of Mr. Finley's illness, the Rev. Mr. Spencer was appointed to preside at the next Commencement, and the Rev. William Tennent was appointed "to act in the room and stead of President Finley during his absence," and invested "with full power and authority to execute the said office . . . during Mr. Finley's absence and disability; and Mr. Tennent was qualified accordingly." Dr. Finley died July 17, 1766, in the city

of Philadelphia, whither he had gone for medical advice, aged fifty-one years, and he was buried there by the side of his intimate friend, the Rev. Gilbert Tennent, the heat of the weather not permitting the removal of the remains to Princeton. The Trustees of the College erected a cenotaph to his memory next to the grave of President Davies in the Princeton cemetery.

When the Rev. Samuel Davies was in Scotland, in 1754, he wrote the following item in his journal: —

“There is a Piece published under the title of ‘The Ecclesiastical Characteristics,’ ascribed to one Mr. Weatherspoon [sic], a young minister. It is a burlesque upon the high-flyers, under the name of *moderate men*, and I think the humor is nothing inferior to Dean Swift.”

It never occurred to Mr. Davies while penning the above sentence that this “one Mr. Weatherspoon” would ever have any connection with the College of New Jersey, much less that they would both be Presidents of it; and yet within fifteen years from this time they both were, — Mr. Davies from 1759 to 1761, and Mr. Witherspoon from 1768 to 1794.

November 19, 1766, the Board of Trustees elected, *nemine contradicente*, the Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon, of Paisley, Scotland, the President of the College; and Rev. William Tennent was requested to continue to act as President *pro tem.* till the services of a permanent President were secured. Dr. Witherspoon having declined this first invitation, the Rev. Samuel Blair “of Boston, in New England,” was, October 2, 1767, elected President of the College, and also Professor of Rhetoric and Metaphysics, *nemine contradicente*. On the same day the Rev. John Blair, of Fagg’s Manor, Pennsylvania, one of the trustees of the College, was elected Professor of Divinity and Moral Philosophy, and accepted the appointment. As it was understood that Mr. Samuel Blair, if he accepted the office of President, would not enter upon the discharge of its duties before the next annual Commencement, Mr. John Blair, the newly appointed professor, was chosen Vice-President until the next Commencement. Mr. John Blair, as Vice-President, discharged the duties of President until the inauguration of Dr. Witherspoon in August, 1768.

Hitherto the College Faculty had consisted of a President, assisted by tutors. But it was now determined that there should be a regular Faculty composed of professors as well as tutors. At the same meeting, October 2, 1767, at which Rev. John Blair was appointed Professor of Divinity and Moral Philosophy, and the Rev. Samuel Blair was invited to become President of the College and *Professor* of Rhetoric and Metaphysics; Dr. Hugh Williamson, of Philadelphia, was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and Mr. Jonathan Edwards, then a tutor in the College, the distinguished son of the great President Jonathan Edwards, was chosen Professor of Languages and Logic, with the understanding that they should not enter upon their professorships before the next Commencement. They never did enter upon them; probably on account of deficiency of college funds.

At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held December 9, 1767, a letter was received from the Rev. Samuel Blair declining the Presidency of the College. At the same meeting "Mr. Stockton communicated to the Board sundry letters he had recently received from Scotland, informing him that the difficulties which had prevented Dr. Witherspoon's acceptance of the presidentship to which he had been chosen were now removed, and that upon a re-election he would esteem it a duty to enter into this public service. The Board receiving the intelligence with peculiar satisfaction, proceeded immediately to a re-election, when the said Dr. Witherspoon was again unanimously chosen to the said office."

Dr. Witherspoon and his family arrived in Philadelphia from Glasgow, August 6, 1768. They were received at Princeton with every demonstration of respect and kindness, and became for a time the guests of Richard Stockton, Esq. On the evening of their arrival the College edifice was illuminated; "and not only the village, but the adjacent country, and even the Province at large, shared in the joy of the occasion."

Dr. Witherspoon was inaugurated at a special meeting of the Board, called for the purpose, August 17, 1768. He delivered a Latin inaugural address on the Union of Piety and Science.

At this meeting of the Board a rule was adopted that gives us the "Old Country" flavor of the new President's notions in regard to academical dress.

"That from and after this next Commencement vacation in this present year, 1768, all the officers and students of Nassau Hall shall appear uniformly habited, in a proper collegiate black gown and square cap, to be made in the manner and form of those now used in some of our neighboring colleges, and perfectly uniform, excepting proper distinctions that may be devised by the officers of the College to distinguish the habits of the President, Professors and Tutors from those of the students. And it is hereby strictly ordained, That no resident student or undergraduate, subject to the rules and orders of the College, shall at any time, after the next Commencement vacation, appear either at Church, in the College Hall at prayer, or at any other collegiate exercises, or at any time abroad, or out of the Hall (excepting the back yard of the College only, and that on necessary occasions), without being clothed in their proper College habits, on penalty of five shillings, proc. money, to be levied upon every student who shall offend against this law."

As early as 1751, under the administration of President Burr, a law was passed requiring "College habits."* In 1753, under the same administration, Mr. William Peartree Smith "procured two habits, one for the use of the President, and the other as a pattern for the habits to be worn by the students, *who were to be left at liberty to wear them or not as they pleased*."† September 4, 1755, still under the same presidency, the wearing of such habits was made *obligatory*.‡ February 16, 1758, the only meeting of the trustees at which President Jonathan Edwards was

* History of the College, by Dr. Maclean, Vol. I. p. 302.

† Ibid., Vol. I. p. 303.

‡ Ibid., Vol. I. p. 174.

present, it was "*Voted*, That the Law obliging the students to wear peculiar Habits be repealed." * Dr. Witherspoon, as we have seen, immediately on his accession to the presidency, in 1768, renewed the rule that students should wear the academical gown and cap. That this rule was enforced, we may infer from the fact that at the meeting of the Board, April 19, 1786, after the War of the Revolution, it was "*Resolved*, That the practice of wearing college habits, agreeably to the order of the Board in the year 1768, be revived as soon as the Faculty shall judge it convenient, and at furthest after the next fall vacation." † In September, 1807, a report of a committee made by Hon. Elias Boudinot, LL. D., refers to this matter: "The committee observed with regret the inattention of a considerable number of the students to the Laws enjoining the use of gowns on public occasions. It is of importance that every member of the Faculty should set the example of obedience to the Law in question." ‡ The tradition is, that the custom of wearing gowns and caps passed into desuetude by slow degrees. "For many years," says Dr. Maclean, "the students were required to wear black gowns at *all* services in the College Chapel and at all public declamations." As late as 1830, if the writer is not misinformed, when the gown had disappeared from the recitation-rooms, it was required to be worn in attendance on the regular meetings of the College societies. Up at least to 1838, when the writer graduated, no member of the Faculty ever appeared in the chapel, on Sunday, without his gown. It is still customary for the Faculty and the graduating class to wear the gown on Commencement Days. There are some who wish this time-honored custom may never disappear.

September 25, 1771, Mr. William Churchill Houston was chosen Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. He "accepted the appointment, and for twelve years discharged the duties of his office with great fidelity and success, and to the entire satisfaction of the trustees, at the end of which time he resigned, to enter upon the practice of the law."

In the minutes of the Board, September, 1772, we find the following entry: —

"Teaching Hebrew being considered by the Board of great importance, especially to those who intend to study Divinity, Mr. Devens, one of the present tutors in the College, is appointed to instruct those in Hebrew who offer themselves for that purpose. And although the Board do not enjoin it upon all as a part of College study necessary for a degree, yet they direct the President earnestly to recommend the knowledge of Hebrew, and to take such methods as he judges most convenient to engage the students to learn as far as necessary."

In the summer of 1774 John Adams, who was to be the second President of the United States, visited Princeton. Mr. Adams was escorted through the College

* History of the College, by Dr. Maclean, Vol. I. pp. 174, 302.

† Ibid., Vol. I. p. 344.

‡ Ibid., Vol. II. p. 82.

buildings by Professor Houston. Mr. Adams wrote an account of this visit which ends in a facetious strain:—

“By this time the bell rang for prayers: we went into the chapel; the President soon came in, and we attended. *The scholars sung as badly as the Presbyterians in New York.* After prayers the President attended us to the balcony of the College, where we had a prospect of an horizon of about eighty miles in diameter. We went into the President's house and drank a glass of wine. *He is as high a son of liberty as any man in America.*”

Dr. Witherspoon was a man of repute for talents and learning when he became President of the College. He “adopted the policy” of teaching by lectures. “He lectured on four subjects, namely: Belles Lettres, Moral Philosophy; Chronology and History, and Divinity. His lectures were very popular, and soon added to the reputation of the College.” He introduced the study of the French language. He increased the library and philosophical apparatus. He rendered very important service to the College by efforts to increase its income. “He preached for the students and the people of the town in the church, acting as pastor of the congregation. His labors were blessed with revivals of religion, and his varied efforts were attended with marked success, when the troubles of the Revolution arrested the progress of things.”*

Throughout the War of the Revolution the patrons, Trustees, Faculty, and graduates of Princeton College were second to none in their devotion to the cause of American Independence. “Dr. Witherspoon openly and boldly took the part of his adopted country.” May 17, 1776, a day selected by the National Congress to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer, he preached a sermon in which he went fully into a consideration of the state of affairs in the American Colonies, in which he said:—

“You are my witnesses that this is the first time of my introducing any political subject into the pulpit. At this season, however, it is not only lawful, but necessary; and I am willing to embrace the opportunity of declaring my opinion without any hesitation, that the cause in which America is in arms is the cause of justice, of liberty, and of human nature. . . . ‘There is not a single instance in history in which civil liberty was lost and religious liberty preserved entire. If therefore we yield up our temporal property, we at the same time deliver the conscience into bondage.’”

In May, 1776, Dr. Witherspoon was chosen a member of the convention which gave to New Jersey her republican constitution.

June 22, 1776, Dr. Witherspoon was chosen by the Convention, or Provincial Congress, a representative of New Jersey in the Continental or General Congress. He advocated “with impressive earnestness” the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, voted for it, and on the 4th of July, 1776, signed that immortal document. On the 9th of July, 1776, “the same evening in which the Declaration was

* History of Princeton, by J. F. Hageman, Esq.

received by General Washington and read to the American troops at New York, . . . Nassau Hall was grandly illuminated, and independency proclaimed under a triple volley of musketry, and universal acclamation for the prosperity of the United States, with the greatest decorum." * July 30, 1776, the effigy of Dr. Witherspoon, together with the effigies of Generals Washington, Lee, and Putnam, were burned by the soldiers of Howe's army on Staten Island.

At the Commencement, September 25, 1776, a quorum of the trustees was not present. A meeting was appointed for the third Wednesday of November, but the minutes of the College contain the following significant note: —

"The incursions of the Enemy into the State and the depredations of the armies prevented this meeting: and indeed all regular business in the College for two or three years."

On Sunday night, December 1, 1776, Washington, with his "dismayed and shattered army now reduced to about three thousand men," fleeing before the victorious British troops, arrived at Princeton. He remained here a week, and on the 7th of December pressed on to Trenton, leaving at Princeton twelve hundred men, under Lord Stirling, to check the British advance. "Washington had scarcely left Princeton, before the tramp of Cornwallis's large army was heard to approach it. General Stirling made no resistance, but soon followed the American commander-in-chief. Cornwallis took possession of Princeton, and left a large force to hold it, occupying *the college and the Presbyterian Church for barracks*, while he with a portion of his troops moved on to Trenton, reaching there just as Washington had effected a crossing of the Delaware, and secured all the boats on the river to prevent the enemy from crossing after him." †

"From this time till the 3d of January, a large force of the British army was quartered upon Princeton, destroying property, preying upon the farms in the neighborhood, and giving but little heed to the ordinary rules of war. . . . 'Tusculum,' the country-seat of Dr. Witherspoon, was pillaged. 'Morven,' the renowned home of Richard Stockton, left in the care of servants and his son Richard, a little boy, was also pillaged and stripped of its furniture and library; and then made the headquarters of the officer in command. . . . The College was suspended; the officers and students were dispersed. Some enlisted in the American army, and most of those who were capable entered into some department of the public service of their country, quickened by the patriotic example of Dr. Witherspoon, the President of the institution." ‡

The only description of the precise time and circumstances of the disbanding of the College is derived from a "campaign journal," kept by one of the students from November 29, 1776, to May 6, 1777: —

"On the 29th of November, 1776, New Jersey College, long the peaceful seat of science and haunt of the Muses, was visited with the melancholy tidings of the approach of the enemy. This alarmed our

* History of Princeton, by J. F. Hageman, Esq.

† Ibid.

‡ Ibid.

fears and gave us reason to believe we must soon bid adieu to our peaceful departments and break off in the midst of our delightful studies ; our President, deeply affected at this solemn scene, entered the Hall where the students were collected, and in a very affecting manner informed us of the improbability of continuing there longer in peace ; and after giving us several suitable instructions and much good advice, very affectionately bade us farewell. Solemnity and distress appeared on almost every countenance."*

January 3, 1777, was fought the famous battle of Princeton. Twice were the Americans victorious, driving the enemy before them, who at last retreated to the sheltering walls of the College. Here, at the College, was the third fight of that memorable day. The Americans directed their artillery against the walls of old Nassau Hall, that still bear the scars made by the balls that struck them. "The first ball is said to have entered the Prayer hall, a room used as a chapel in the College, and to have passed through the head of the portrait of George II. suspended on the wall. . . . Most of the enemy fled in disorder across the fields into a back road towards New Brunswick. . . . Captain James Moore, of the militia, a citizen of Princeton, a daring officer, aided by a few men, burst open the door of the College building, and demanded their surrender ; which they instantly complied with." So ended the battle of Princeton. The big old cannon, now planted in the south campus of the College, was left in Princeton by the British, when they were routed by Washington, and is regarded as a precious relic of the sharpest and, considering the time occupied and the number engaged, the bloodiest battle of the Revolution.

"After the battle of Princeton the village was left for a few days to itself. No guard was retained over it by either of the armies. But in the latter part of January, 1777, General Putnam with a considerable force of American troops came and occupied it ; and in May following, General Sullivan with fifteen hundred men, to which additions were made by troops from the south, were stationed here for some time. It continued to be, during the war, a military post—having present a large body of soldiers and a military hospital—and often prisoners were detained here. The College and the Presbyterian Church were occupied, after the British troops had been routed from the place, as barracks, and used for hospital and other army purposes, by the American army."†

"There were no Commencement exercises in 1777, but the members of the Senior Class, seven in number, were subsequently admitted to the first degree in the Arts and were accounted graduates for this year." The next year, however, September 30, 1778, Commencement exercises took place at Princeton, where "the first degree in the Arts was conferred upon *five* members of the Senior Class, three of whom took part in the exercises. Orations were also pronounced by two of the candidates for the degree of Master of Arts." From this time forward there was no interruption in the observance of the annual Commencement, though the number of graduates, in those troublous days, was small. As late as May, 1781, the Trustees peti-

* History of Princeton, by J. F. Hageman, Esq.

† Ibid.

tioned the Legislature "to prevent the quartering of troops in the College, which is frequently practised." Dr. Ashbel Green says:—

"I entered this College on the 9th of May, 1782. . . . The lower and upper stories of this edifice [Nassau Hall] still remained in the ruined state in which they had been left by the British and American armies, entirely uninhabited and uninhabitable, except that on the lowest story, at the East end, Dr. Witherspoon had fitted up a room for his grammar school, and opposite to it, on the south side, another room was so far repaired as to be used for a dining-room, and in the fourth story the Clisosophic Society had repaired one of the half-rooms in the north projection of the College, in which their meetings were held. The Whig Society was not reorganized till the summer of my first session in the College, and in its reorganization I had a leading part. In the two middle entries rooms enough had been repaired to accommodate all the students, whose whole number was, I believe, little and but a little turned of forty. Some of the rooms in these entries still lay waste, and the whole building still exhibited the effects of General Washington's artillery, who, in the battle of Princeton, caused it to be fired upon to drive out British troops who had taken refuge in it."

The Commencement of 1783 was rendered memorable "by the presence of General Washington, of the National Congress, and of two foreign Ministers. Driven from Philadelphia by a turbulent corps of soldiers, Congress had assembled at Princeton, and they held their sessions in the library-room of the College." Congress adjourned to attend the Commencement. "There had never been such an audience at a Commencement before and perhaps there never will be again." The exercises were held in the church. There were fourteen graduates. Ashbel Green, afterwards President of the College, was the Valedictory orator. "At the close of his Valedictory, Mr. Green made an address of some length to General Washington." Mr. Green, in his account of Dr. Witherspoon's administration, says: "General Washington, the next day, met me in the entry of the College as he was going to a committee-room of Congress, took me by the hand, walked with me a short time, flattered me a little, and desired me to present his best respects to my classmates and his best wishes for their success in life." On the same day the General presented fifty guineas "as a testimony of his respect for the College." This sum was appropriated to a full-length portrait of General Washington, painted by the elder Peale. "In the background of the painting there is a representation of the battle of Princeton, and a portrait of General Mercer, who fell mortally wounded at this battle." This portrait was placed in the frame which had contained the full-length portrait of King George II., already referred to, in which it still continues to adorn the College walls. The Board also adopted the following minute:—

"The Trustees, being extremely sorry that the picture of his Excellency Governor Belcher, which hung in the College Hall, has been destroyed during the late war, appointed William P. Smith to endeavor to procure an original painting from some of the remaining friends or relations of the family in New England, or if that should be impracticable, then to procure the best copy that shall be in his power, that it may be placed where his picture formerly hung, as a testimony of the gratitude of the Board for the eminent services formerly rendered by his Excellency to this institution."

Mr. Smith's efforts were not successful. The portrait of Governor Belcher, now in possession of the College, is a copy of one in the picture-gallery of the Atheneum in Boston, procured and presented to the College by the late Professor George M. Giger.

October 31, 1783, Congress received at Princeton authentic information "that the definitive treaty between Great Britain and the United States was concluded."

In September, 1787, Walter Minto, LL. D., a distinguished mathematical scholar and astronomer, was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and held his office until his decease in 1796. He was a native of Scotland, educated in Edinburgh, and before his coming to America had made himself known to the scientific world by his mathematical and astronomical publications.

The last Commencement attended by President Witherspoon was in September, 1794. He died November 15, 1794, in the seventy-third year of his age.

The Rev. Dr. Samuel Stanhope Smith, who had been appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy in 1779, and Vice-President of the College in 1786, was, May 6, 1795, elected unanimously to the Presidency and took the oaths of office. At the next Commencement, September 30, 1795, he delivered his inaugural address in Latin.

October 1, 1795, Dr. John Maclean was elected Professor of Chemistry. After the death of Professor Minto he became Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, including Chemistry and Natural History. He added greatly to the favor of the College. He resigned his chair in 1812. In the diary of the late Benjamin Silliman, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry in Yale College, there is a reference to the writer's "brief residence in Princeton," in which he says:—

"Dr. Maclean was a man of brilliant mind, with all the acumen of his native Scotland, and a sparkling of wit gave variety to his conversation. I regard him as my earliest master in Chemistry, and Princeton as my first starting point in that pursuit, although I had not an opportunity to attend any lectures there."

In 1799 a house was built on the east side of the front campus, corresponding in situation to the President's house on the west, for the Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. This house was long known, during its occupation by the Rev. Dr. John Maclean, as "the Vice-President's House." This house was swept away, before the march of improvement, in 1871.

March 6, 1802, Nassau Hall was set on fire and was, with the exception of the walls, utterly consumed. The destruction of the library was almost complete, about a hundred volumes only being saved. The philosophical and chemical apparatus was saved, with little loss. "No prosecutions were instituted against those suspected of being concerned in this flagrant act of wickedness and folly; yet some five or six students were required to leave the institution, on the ground that they had been unwholesome members of it."

The contributions of the friends of the College were so generous, that, besides reconstructing old Nassau Hall, the trustees erected three other edifices in the College campus: at the southwest end of Nassau Hall, a dwelling-house for the Professor of Languages; a little west of this and north of Nassau Hall, on a line with the President's house, a building sixty feet in length and forty in breadth, and three stories high, containing three recitation or lecture rooms, a fine library-room, and two halls for the Literary Societies of the College; and directly opposite, on the east side of the campus, a building of similar size, containing kitchens, a very large dining-room, and rooms for the philosophical apparatus, and recitations of the philosophical and mathematical classes. It was intended to erect an astronomical observatory in connection with the building last described; but this was never accomplished.

During the absence of President Smith in the South, soliciting funds for the College, Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, then of Philadelphia, a trustee of the College, acted as President. During his temporary administration, in the minutes of the Faculty, November 30, 1802, is the following record: —

"The laws of the College requiring that certain religious exercises be performed by the students on the Sabbath, Dr. Green, as President, recommended the study of Paley's Evidences of the Christian Religion, as an exercise for the Senior Class, Campbell on Miracles for the Junior, and the Catechism connected with the reading of the Bible as an exercise for the Sophomore and Freshman Classes, each student being allowed to make choice of the Catechism of that denomination to which he belongs. But to the Episcopal Catechism must be added such of the Articles of that Church as relate to doctrine."

At the next meeting of the trustees it was "*Resolved*, That the Faculty be authorized to have printed, at the expense of the Board, copies of the Westminster Shorter Catechism and that of the Episcopal Church, in Latin."

December 8, 1803, Rev. Henry Kollock was unanimously elected Professor of Theology. Mr. Kollock accepted the appointment, and discharged the duties of the professorship, "with great ability and acceptance," for three years, "and also those of Pastor to the Presbyterian Church in the town." He received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from both Harvard and Union Colleges.

In September, 1804, a house belonging to the College "was fitted up for the accommodation of the theological students of the College, and was for many years known as Divinity Hall, and it was *Resolved*, That all students of Divinity be allowed to study under the direction of the Professor of Theology, and have their boarding at the Refectory at the rate of one dollar per week."

In 1805 the College became the possessor of a very valuable "Cabinet of Natural History" that cost \$ 3,000, through the generosity of the Hon. Elias Boudinot, LL. D., a trustee of the College. This was the first cabinet of Natural History ever acquired by an American College.

At the Commencement, September 23, 1806, fifty-four members of the Senior Class were admitted to their first degree in the Arts.

"Not since the organization of the College had so large a class graduated; and at no previous time in its history had the College attained an equal degree of prosperity and reputation. There had been a large increase in the number of teachers and in the number of pupils. The Faculty consisted of a President and four Professors and from two to three Tutors, beside an Instructor in French. The number of students for the last three or four years was about two hundred. But this very increase prepared the way for certain irregularities, the efforts to suppress which led, at the close of the next College term, to an open resistance to College authority, that terminated in the dismissal of one hundred and twenty-five students, a blow from the effects of which the College did not recover for many years. The College authority was indeed well maintained by the proper and necessary exercise of discipline on the part of the Faculty and the Trustees, and had there been no other untoward events the College might soon have rallied and regained its ascending career. But in rapid succession the Professors appointed within the last few years resigned their places, and the health of the President began to give way under his increasing cares and labors. The places of the retiring Professors were not filled by the appointment of others, and the duties performed by them were assigned to the other members of the Faculty."

August 14, 1812, the Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Smith resigned the Presidency, on account of impaired health; and the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green was unanimously chosen President. Dr. Smith presided at the next Commencement, September 30, 1812, and this was his last public service to the College.

The spirit of disorder and revolt against wholesome restraint, which occasionally disturbed the College under Dr. Smith's administration, were due, chiefly, "not to a want of foresight and promptness on the part of the Faculty, or to neglect in enforcing faithfully the rules of the College, but to false notions of liberty and to a spirit of lawlessness then prevalent throughout the country, and which, extending themselves to the youth in our Colleges, made not a few of them restive under the discipline and requirements of college life. . . . That Dr. Smith commanded the thorough respect of the students generally, and the sincere esteem and love of many, and those among the best, cannot be questioned." After his resignation of the Presidency, Dr. Smith, relieved from the heavy pressure on his nervous system, recovered to a limited extent his wonted health. His last days were passed in great peace and quietness, and in cheerful expectation of the summons for his departure. He died August 21, 1819. A marble monument was erected by the trustees over his grave.

Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green was chosen President, with the understanding that he was not to enter upon the duties of his office until the expiration of the current College year. He took the oaths of office May 4, 1813.

October 1, 1812, Mr. Elijah Slack was chosen Vice-President and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

"The next term of the College began the 10th of November, 1814; and it was in some respects the most remarkable one during President Green's administration. The number of students was a little above a hundred. About a month after the term began there was apparent among the students an unusual interest in the subject of religion, and this . . . gradually increased, until serious thought and feeling seemed to pervade almost the entire body of students. . . . A number, large in proportion to the whole

became hopefully pious and adorned a profession of faith in Christ by a godly walk and conversation through life; and not a few became ministers of the gospel, and some of them quite eminent in their respective churches."

The administration of Dr. Green was not a smooth one, notwithstanding the revival of 1814-15. The most turbulent session was the winter of 1816-17, when the students proceeded to open rebellion, "ending in an entire interruption of the College exercises for two or three days, and in the dismissal and expulsion of a considerable number of those engaged in the disorders."

In September, 1817, the Rev. Philip Lindsley was appointed Vice-President.

In April, 1818, Dr. David Hosack, of New York, proposed to arrange, at his own expense, the minerals in the cabinet of the College, and to add to their number. The offer was accepted. Dr. John Torrey, then a young man, was employed by Dr. Hosack to arrange the specimens in the cases provided for them. "This collection consisted of upwards of a thousand specimens. The expenses for the cases, as well as for arranging the minerals, were defrayed by Dr. Hosack. Some years after, at the request of the Faculty, a portrait of Dr. Hosack was painted for the College by the well-known artist, Rembrandt Peale, which was presented to the institution by President Carnahan and Professor Maclean."

September 25, 1822, President Green resigned his office, chiefly on account of his "age and infirmities."

After the resignation of Dr. Green, Professor Lindsley, as Vice-President, administered the affairs of the College till a new President was secured. September 26, 1822, the Rev. Dr. John H. Rice, of Richmond, Virginia, was unanimously elected President. On that very day Dr. Rice was taken ill with a severe fever; his illness was protracted and his convalescence slow. It was not till March 14, 1823, that he responded to the invitation of the trustees, declining their appointment.

April 8, 1823, Professor Philip Lindsley, the Vice-President, was chosen President by a large majority; and the Rev. Jared Fyler was elected, *provisionally*, in case Dr. Lindsley should accept the Presidency, Vice-President and Professor of Languages. May 12, 1823, Dr. Lindsley respectfully declined the office of President. On the same day the Rev. James Carnahan, D. D., was unanimously elected President of the College. Dr. Carnahan was inaugurated August 6, 1823.

September 25, 1823, the services of the Rev. Luther Halsey were secured to give instruction in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Natural History. April 14, 1824, Mr. Halsey was elected Professor of the above branches of science.

"For nearly six years Professor Halsey continued his connection with the College. Not only did he discharge with ability the duties of his particular department, but he contributed very much to the religious culture of the students. He was an able and eloquent preacher, and was ever earnest in his appeals to the students to seek their own spiritual good and also that of their companions in study."

In the summer of 1824 the Marquis de La Fayette made his well-known visit to

the United States at the request of Congress and the National Executive. On his way from New York to Washington he passed through Princeton, accompanied by a large escort under the command of Governor John Heard.

"At Princeton, the Marquis, his son George Washington La Fayette, and the gentlemen composing his escort, were entertained by the citizens of this place at a late breakfast. . . . The breakfast, which was a very bountiful one, was furnished in the College refectory, then the largest room in the town. After partaking of this repast, and visiting the College buildings, the Marquis was taken to a circular canopy erected in front of Nassau Hall, and near the middle gate, for his official reception by the authorities of the College and of the town; and here an address of welcome was made by the Hon. Richard Stockton, and a diploma, setting forth the fact that the degree of Bachelor of Laws was conferred upon him by this College in 1790, was presented to him by the Rev. President Carnahan with a few appropriate remarks. To these addresses the Marquis made becoming replies. The diploma bore the signature of the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon, who was President of the College when the degree was conferred."

September 28, 1824, Mr. Philip Lindsley, Vice-President and Professor of Languages, resigned those offices to accept the Presidency of Cumberland College at Nashville, Tennessee, the corporate name of which was soon after changed into that of the "University of Nashville."

"In 1826 a few of the students did the College great service by the organizing of an association known as the 'Philadelphian Society,' which has been instrumental in fostering among the pious youth of the College a spirit of brotherly love and of mutual watchfulness over one another's spiritual interests. Prominent among the founders of this society were James Brainerd Taylor, of the Class of 1826, and his room-mate, Peter I. Gulick, of the previous class, the latter for fifty years a most faithful and useful missionary in the Pacific Isles. James B. Taylor was distinguished for his fervent piety and untiring zeal in the cause of Christ. He died in early life. The Rev. Peter I. Gulick is still living (1874), and he is permitted to see his children devoting themselves to missionary labors. It is said that at first the society consisted of only four persons, the two named and Martin Tupper and Tobias Epstein, worthy associates of the other two. Epstein died in 1828. Tupper became a minister of great respectability in his native State, — Massachusetts.

"Another Association, which has been of signal service to the College, was formed at this time, namely, 'The Alumni Association of Nassau Hall.' Of this Association the venerable Madison was the first President."

October 1, 1829, Professor John Maclean was elected Vice-President of the College.

In September, 1830, a galaxy of names was added to the Faculty; Rev. Albert B. Dod, Professor of Mathematics; Dr. Henry Vethake, Professor of Natural Philosophy; Dr. John Torrey, Professor of Chemistry; Dr. Samuel L. Howell, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology; Mr. Lewis Hargous, Professor of Modern Languages; and Mr. Joseph Addison Alexander, Adjunct Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

"Professor Dod was the first to introduce into our College *written*, in connection with oral, examinations, taking the hint from the mathematical examination papers of Cambridge, England."

In the autumn of 1832 Professor Vethake resigned his chair, and Mr. Joseph Henry was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy. "*Who is Henry?*" was the anxious question of the trustees, when his name was first proposed. "He is the very man for you; he can fill my place too," was the answer of Dr. John Torrey. Letters from Professor Silliman of Yale College, Professor Renwick of Columbia College, New York, Professor Torrey of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and Professor Green of the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, confirmed the testimony of Dr. John Torrey, and, in an auspicious day for Princeton, the lustre of the name of Joseph Henry was added to the constellation of genius and learning already shining in her professorial firmament. In September, 1833, the Rev. James W. Alexander was elected Professor of Belles Lettres, adding still another illustrious name to the Faculty of the College. In the course of this year and the next, 1833-34, East College was erected in the south campus; and in 1836 West College arose on the other side of the south campus. About the same time the building known as the Refectory and Philosophical Hall was enlarged, for the better accommodation of the classes instructed by the professors of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Natural History. In 1837 a new house was built of brick, west of Nassau Hall, for Professor Henry. And in the same year Whig and Clisophic Halls, for the accommodation of the two literary societies of the College, were erected on the south side of the south campus: "beautiful buildings of the Ionic order, sixty-two feet long, forty-one wide, and two stories high; the columns of the porticos are copied from those of the temple on the Ilissus; a temple on the island of Teos is a model of the buildings in other respects." These architectural achievements were regarded in those days as prodigious exhibitions of the rapid growth of the College in popular favor and substantial wealth. And indeed, considering the times and circumstances, they are hardly outrivalled by the structures of the last decade of years.

In 1837 the College received a donation of nearly six hundred specimens of minerals from the Hon. Samuel Fowler, of Sussex County, New Jersey.

In June, 1844, to the regret of all the friends of the College, Professor James W. Alexander resigned his chair to accept a call to the pastorate of the Duane Street Church, in the city of New York. "The next year, on the 29th of November, 1845, to the great grief of his colleagues and his pupils, and of the friends of the College generally, that brilliant and accomplished scholar and teacher, Professor Dod, departed this life after a short illness." In 1848 the College suffered still another shock by the resignation of Professor Joseph Henry, to accept the position of Secretary and Director of the Smithsonian Institution. For several years after his removal from Princeton "he was wont to spend a week or two every year at the College in giving a short course of lectures on some branch of Natural Philosophy." The College, too, enjoyed to the end of his great and useful life his wise counsels as a member of the Board of Trustees.

December 17, 1845, Professor Stephen Alexander was chosen Professor of Mathematics, in the room of Professor Dod; and the Rev. Matthew B. Hope was appointed Professor of Belles Lettres. "Professor Hope proved to be an admirable teacher, not only in the department of Rhetoric, but also in that of Political Economy; and he rendered most valuable service to the College in his efforts to interest the students in the matter of personal piety."

In June, 1846, the following gentlemen were chosen Professors of Law: namely, the Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL. D., late Chief Justice of New Jersey; James S. Green, Esq., for several years United States District Attorney for New Jersey; and Richard Stockton Field, Esq., a Senator of the United States for a short time, and then United States District Judge for New Jersey.

"The Law department opened under very favorable auspices. . . . For two years the lectures were kept up with much spirit; and had the funds of the College warranted the outlay, it would have been wise to pay the professors a liberal compensation for their services, irrespective of their fees from the students of Law. These, of course, were at first so few in number that the labors of the Professors were in fact a gratuity to the College; and as they could not afford to devote the whole of their time to the building up of the Law department of the College without something like an adequate remuneration, . . . they were constrained, after a fair trial, to discontinue their school. In aid of this enterprise the College did all in its power. . . . Mr. Field erected at his own expense a very suitable and tasteful building, with a commodious room for the delivery of the lectures and for the safe-keeping of the works on Law set apart for the use of the students. These works were partly the property of the College, but chiefly of the professors."

In 1847 a new and beautiful chapel was erected, east of Nassau Hall. The old chapel was converted into a portrait-gallery.

The *one hundredth* Commencement of the College was celebrated on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 28 and 29, 1847. The Hon. James McDowell, of Virginia, had consented to take part in these exercises, but was prevented from doing so "by official and other engagements." On Tuesday, Chief Justice Green delivered the address that had been prepared by him for the inauguration of the Law Department of the College, and the Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander read "an exceedingly interesting paper, in which he gave a sketch of the College from its origin." On Wednesday, the regular Commencement exercises for that year were observed, after which the Alumni and invited guests formed in procession, and marched to the campus in the rear of Nassau Hall, where tables were spread beneath a spacious and commodious tent, for the accommodation of about seven hundred persons. After a dinner, "handsomely served," an ode was sung, "toasts" were announced, and speeches were made with great enthusiasm. "The Commencement of 1847 was *the one* of greatest note in the history of the College. . . . At none other, either before or since, has there been such a general gathering of the graduates and other friends of the College."

June 27, 1848, a letter was received from Professor Henry, resigning his professor-

ship. He was unanimously elected Professor *Emeritus* of Natural Philosophy. Professor Elias Loomis, of the University of the City of New York, was chosen to succeed Mr. Henry in the department of Natural Philosophy, and accepted the appointment. He resigned his chair October 29, 1849, having decided to resume his professorship in the University of the City of New York; and Mr. Richard S. McCulloh, a graduate of the College in 1836, was unanimously chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy. Professor McCulloh, at the time of his appointment, held the office of Assayer in the United States Mint of Philadelphia. Previously to this he was Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. In December, 1849, Professor Giger was appointed Librarian in place of Vice-President Maclean, who was allowed to resign. In this year (1849) Mr. A. Cardon de Sandrans, the Teacher of French, departed this life. "He was a very worthy gentleman, intelligent, and a good instructor."

In this year (1849) the College experienced a revival of religion of a marked and interesting character.

A vigorous effort to augment the funds of the College was begun in the last year of Dr. Carnahan's administration, and its success is chiefly due to Professor Hope. The design was to secure a permanent endowment of \$ 100,000; and to found, as a part of this endowment, a number of scholarships of \$ 1,000 each, the income to be appropriated to the payment of tuition and other college expenses of the incumbent. The subscriptions obtained, for professorships and scholarships, exceeded \$ 100,000. The way was prepared for the establishment of the chairs of Mental and Moral Philosophy, and of Geology and Physical Geography, securing for the College the valuable services of the distinguished incumbents of these chairs, the Rev. Dr. Lyman H. Atwater and Dr. Arnold Guyot.

At the close of the Commencement exercises, June 29, 1853, Dr. Carnahan, very unexpectedly to the Board, presented to the trustees the resignation of his office, which he had held for thirty years. At the urgent request of the Board he agreed to continue in office till his successor should be chosen. In December, 1853, the Rev. Dr. John Maclean was elected President.

Dr. Carnahan died in Newark, New Jersey, March 3, 1859, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. His remains were brought to Princeton for interment, and the trustees erected a handsome monument over his grave.

Dr. Maclean was inaugurated with imposing ceremonies June 28, 1854.

March 10, 1855, at half past eight o'clock P. M., a fire broke out in the second story of Nassau Hall, or North College. "The flames were furious, the wind was high; . . . by midnight the whole building was a mass of ruins, except its old naked stone walls. Many of the students lost their property. The valuable library of the Philadelphian Society was nearly destroyed." Again, phoenix-like, old Nassau Hall rose from its ashes, little changed in exterior appearance, but com-

pletely remodelled in its interior arrangement. The long halls that extended the whole length of the building, so often reverberating the boisterous fun of the students, afford no longer temptations or facilities to riotous or bacchanalian revelries. The graduates of the first half of this century regard with silent pity the undergraduates of the latter half, remembering too fondly "the good times" to which the commodious and noisy old halls so hugely contributed. But by way of compensation, we are told that Nassau Hall is now fire-proof. So said and thought those who rebuilt it after the fire of 1802. Shall we never again hear the cry, "Nassau Hall in flames! Nassau Hall in ruins!" *Nous verrons.*

The College was pursuing its onward career of increasing prosperity, when the Civil War of 1861-1866 stayed and for a time reversed the tide. The enthusiastic patriotism of loyal students was irrepressible. This, of course, gave offence to Southern students and open-mouthed sympathizers with the South. The national flag, hoisted over Nassau Hall in April, 1861, soon came down. "But the flag was again raised over Nassau Hall, a feat difficult and dangerous; it was performed by Captain John H. Margerum, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the students, who presented him with a pair of pistols for it. The wind at the time blew so hard that it bent the rod, so that the vane became immovably fixed, *pointing to the north* through the whole of the war."* To the end of the war Princeton College remained faithful to the old flag of the Union. But the Southern students withdrew to their homes, which reduced the aggregate number of students in attendance nearly one half.

During Dr. Maclean's Presidency (1854-1868) "after paying all the ordinary and contingent expenses of the College, and those incurred in the rebuilding of Nassau Hall, *the actual increase* in the *permanent funds* vested in *bonds, mortgages, and public securities*," was not less than \$ 240,000. Besides this increase in vested funds, the College received real estate and other special donations, adding at least \$ 200,000 to the value of its property. Very nearly half a million of dollars, contributed to the College while Dr. Maclean was its President, prove that in his administration there were foretokenings of that great tidal wave of liberality that has since so magnificently poured itself into the College treasury.†

In 1868 Dr. Maclean tendered his resignation. The trustees of the College provided him with an annual income, and personal friends affectionately secured for him a comfortable house in Princeton, where he welcomes all visitors with his accustomed hospitality. It is not time to write his memoirs; but we may tell all the world that does not know him, that all the world that does know him honors him greatly and loves him dearly.

April 13, 1868, Rev. William H. Green, D. D., Professor in the Princeton Theo-

* History of Princeton, by J. F. Hageman, Esq.

† See Dr. Maclean's History of the College, Preface, pp. 7-16.

logical Seminary, was chosen President. He declined the appointment. In the latter part of April, 1858, the Rev. James McCosh, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy in Queen's College, Belfast, Ireland, was elected President, accepted the office, and was inaugurated October 27, 1868.

"President McCosh's inauguration was a great public demonstration. . . . Dignitaries of the Church and of the State were present. . . . The church was crowded to its utmost capacity. . . . A more learned and cultivated audience had never filled that house before. . . . The addresses were all of high order and enthusiastically received. . . . The inauguration marked a new era in the history of the College. It was just one hundred years since Dr. John Witherspoon came from Scotland and accepted the Presidency of this College."

Dr. McCosh has been President a little more than ten years. Great things have been accomplished in the College and for the College during this eventful decade. "The curriculum of the College has been extended; the standard of education greatly raised; new studies, and new professors and teachers to fill the new chairs, have been added almost yearly."*

Dr. McCosh came here "just as the influx of munificent gifts to the College had commenced; and he was just the man to enlist the co-operation of wealthy merchants and capitalists, especially those who were Presbyterians."† Nearly two millions of dollars have been given to the College during Dr. McCosh's administration, and the generosity of its alumni and patrons shows no signs of exhaustion. This increase of wealth is visible in the fine edifices that have risen within the classical precincts of the College campus. "Old buildings have been transformed or swept away. New ones of great cost and beauty have been multiplied yearly. . . . There are only three or four buildings in twenty which can be recognized as having escaped the wand of the magician. The Observatory had been projected before Dr. McCosh arrived, though its erection was not accomplished until after his advent. But the Gymnasium, Dickinson Hall, Reunion Hall, the Chancellor Green Library, the John C. Green School of Science, and Witherspoon Hall [and, we now add, Murray Hall] have all been planned and built since he was invested with the presidency. In addition to these, professors' houses have been erected, the College grounds have been enlarged and beautified with walks and lawns and roads and gaslights, old houses have been purchased and removed, and" as a grand climax in this direction, a new and superb President's House has been secured by the addition of "the Potter estate, known as 'Prospect,' consisting of thirty acres of choice land, with an elegant stone mansion thereon, adjoining the College property on the south," and expanding the College campus into the dimensions of a princely park. The College has also become the possessor of the Preparatory School property. And, though not the property of the College, yet for the sake of the

* History of Princeton, by J. F. Hageman, Esq.

† Ibid.

College and by the friends of the College, that elegant building known as the University Hotel has been erected in the vicinity of the College grounds.* The interests of science have not been pursued in costly structures only, but money has been spent in providing philosophical apparatus; in enlarging the Museum of Natural History and Mineralogy, and the E. M. Museum of Geology and Archæology, founded in 1874 by an unknown benefactor; in adding to the Art Department; and in multiplying the books in the College Library till they number 44,000 volumes.

As we close our History of the College of New Jersey, we ask with earnest solicitude three questions: Has the College of New Jersey fulfilled in the past, is it fulfilling now, and is it likely to fulfil in the future, "*its original design as an institution devoted to the interests of religion and learning*,"† — of "*religion*," first of all, and of "*learning*" next, as the handmaid of religion, for so would its founders have put it?

Before we answer these questions, let us emphasize them by adducing clear proof of the intensely religious motives of the founders of our College. As early as May, 1739, seven years before the College of New Jersey was chartered, the Synod of Philadelphia, "desirous that the best possible provision should be made for the preparatory and professional education of all candidates for the ministry," adopted *unanimously* "an overture for erecting a school or seminary of learning." The ministers who were active in procuring this action of the Synod were the prominent men in securing the charter of the College of New Jersey, especially Dr. Dickinson, first President of the College, and Rev. Mr. Pemberton, pastor in New York City. In an address to Governor Belcher, in 1748, the Trustees express the hope that the College "may prove a flourishing seminary of *píety and good literature*." In his answer to this address, Governor Belcher says:—

"I shall esteem my being placed at the head of this government a still greater favor from God and the King, if it may at any time fall in my power, as it is in my inclination, *to promote the Kingdom of the great Redeemer*, by taking the College of New Jersey under my countenance and protection *as a seminary of true religion and good literature*."

President Green, in his Historical Sketch of the College, says:—

"It is apparent . . . that this institution was intended by all the parties concerned in founding it to be one in which *religion and learning* should be *unitedly cultivated* in all time to come. This ought never to be forgotten. . . . It is hoped that the guardians of Nassau Hall will forever keep in mind that the design of its foundation would be perverted if religion should ever be cultivated in it to the neglect of science, or science to the neglect of religion. . . . Whatever other institutions may exist or arise in our country, in which religion and science may be separated from each other, . . . this institution, *without a gross perversion of its original design*, can never be one.

* History of Princeton, by J. F. Hageman, Esq.

† Dr. John Maclean.

"It is worthy of note that Governor Belcher and the Trustees, in speaking of the College as an institution designed for the promotion of religion and learning, always mention religion first; and it is evident, from what they said and did with respect to the College, that the religious culture of the pupils was the thing uppermost in their minds, and that to which they attached the most importance."

The Trustees, in an Address to the Inhabitants of the United States, in 1802, appealing for aid to rebuild the burnt College, used the following language:—

"The College of New Jersey was originally founded with a leading view to cherish the principles and extend the influence of evangelical piety. At the same time it was hoped and expected that, as the spirit of genuine religion is ever favorable to the interests of civil society, many warm and able advocates of these interests would be nurtured in the bosom of this institution. We trust it may be asserted without arrogance or vanity, that these views and hopes have not proved fallacious or extravagant. Whoever will look through the several departments of public life at present, or review the eventful scenes which our country has witnessed for half a century past, may be convinced that this College counts, among those who have been most distinguished in sacred and in secular office, a number of her sons which she need not blush to compare with those of any sister institution."

The whole history of our College is in harmony with the sentiment of Dr. Maclean,—

"There is a far more important object to be attained by a College . . . than the acquisition of a great name, or the bringing together of a vast number of students from all parts of the land; and that is the faithful training of them in the fear and knowledge of God, in the hope . . . that our churches may through them be supplied with a pious and learned ministry and with an intelligent and godly laity."

Or, as Bishop Doane, in his eloquent address at the centenary celebration, expressed it,—

"We all propose one end, the only worthy end of any college, to train up patriots and Christians; men that shall serve with a true heart their country and their God."

We could multiply proofs that the founders of this institution devoted it to the interests of religion first, and of learning as the handmaid of religion, next. The evidence that it has fulfilled that design in the past is patent in its history. Let the following facts suffice:—

"The Triennial Catalogue shows that of the graduates of Princeton College there have been, in politics: one President of the United States; three Vice-Presidents; three signers of the Declaration of Independence; twenty-six members of the Continental Congress; eight members of the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States; twenty-two Governors of States, including Mr. Ross, Chief of the Cherokees; one hundred and twelve Judges of the Supreme Courts either of the United States or individual States; fifty Senators of the United States; one hundred and sixty members of the House of Representatives;—making nearly four hundred in the most important and distinguished positions in the government. . . . In the church, there have been nine hundred graduates of Princeton Ministers of the Gospel. In education, two hundred and twenty Presidents, Professors, and Tutors of Colleges. In medicine, four hundred and fifty Doctors and Professors. In law, nearly all those engaged

in politics, and hundreds more. . . . We must remember that only part of our public men are graduates of colleges, and hence the great influence of Princeton on political life is much greater than appears, even in the above statement.”*

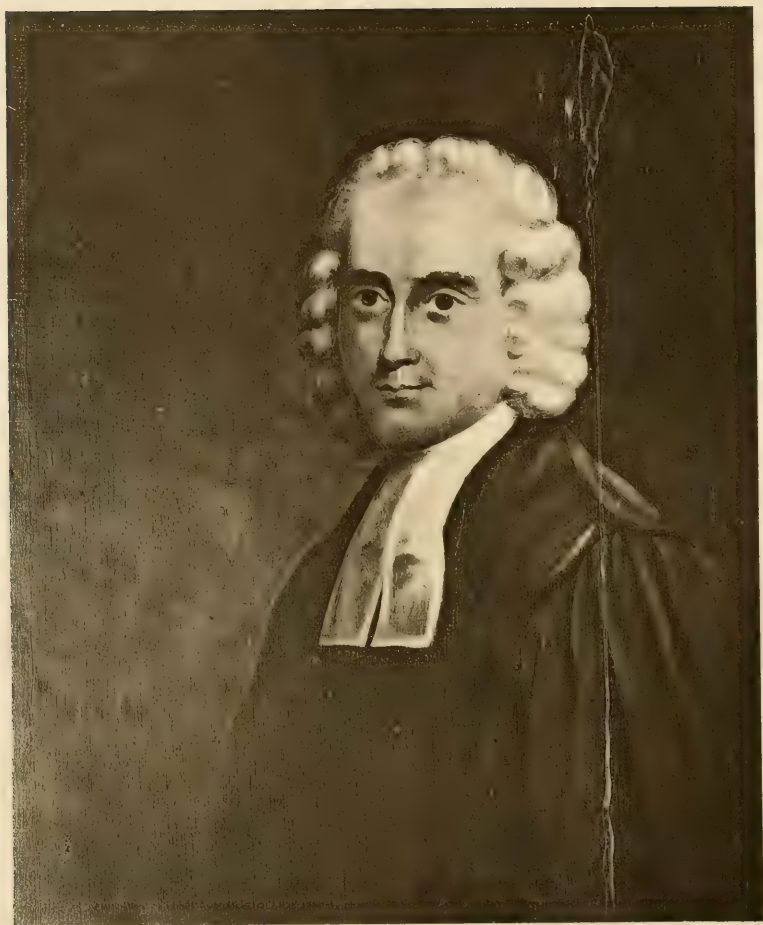
We may affirm that no college in the country has contributed, in proportion to the number of its graduates, more largely to the ranks of illustrious American citizens; but what is a greater crown of glory to the College is, that the majority of her graduates have ever been the advocates of true religion, and many of them have exhibited in their pure and noble sentiments and useful lives the power of a living faith in Christianity.

To the second question proposed above, we answer, Princeton College must be fulfilling “its original design as an institution devoted to the interests of religion and learning,” if anything can be inferred with certainty from the reputed character of its Trustees, its Faculty, and its distinguished patrons.

To the third question, we answer, the College will fulfil that design in the future, if its friends not only love it, and give their money to it, and applaud and stimulate it in the pursuit of knowledge, but also *pray* for it. This is what its *founders* did. Governor Belcher himself, often styled *the Founder* of this College, founded it in prayer. “The death of the late excellent, now ascended, Dickinson,” he wrote, “is indeed a considerable loss to *my adopted daughter* [meaning the College]; but God lives, and is always better than we deserve, and with whom we must *wrestle* for his mercy and blessing to fall upon *our Infant College*; so shall it rise into youth, and in God’s best time become an Alma Mater for this and the neighboring colonies.”†

* Speech of Hon. E. D. Mansfield, before the Alumni Association of Cincinnati, Ohio.

† History of the College, by Dr. Maclean, Vol. I. pp. 63, 83.



JONATHAN DICKINSON.

COLLEGE PRESIDENTS.

By WILLIAM A. PACKARD, PH. D.

JONATHAN DICKINSON.

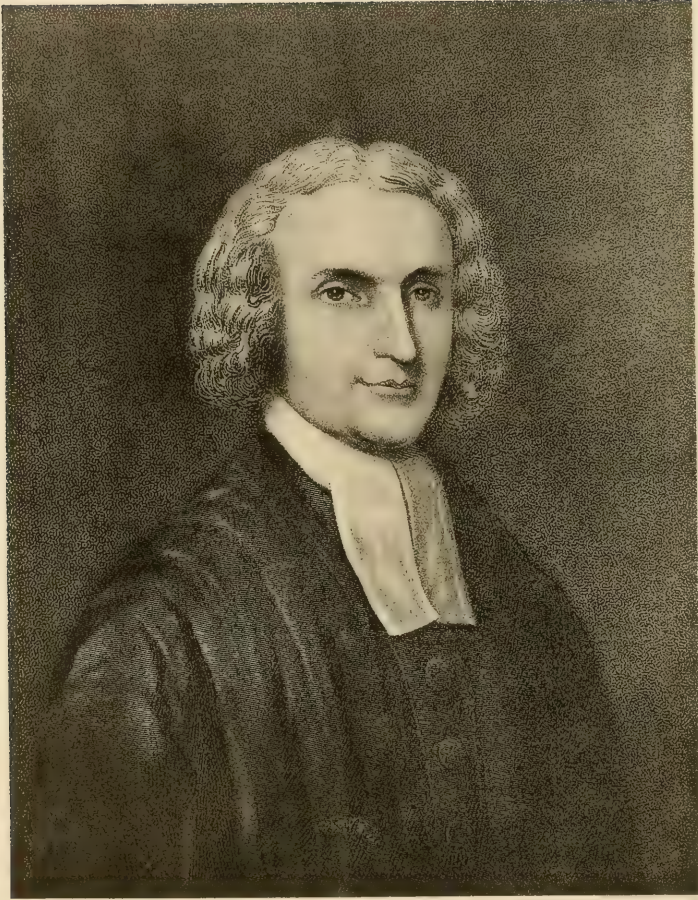
1746 - 1747.



JO JONATHAN DICKINSON, more than to any other man, the College of New Jersey owes its origin. He was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, April 22, 1688; he spent his youth chiefly at Springfield, whence he entered Yale College in its first class, in 1702, was graduated in 1706, and after an interval of theological study and preaching as a licentiate, was ordained and installed over a church then Congregational by the ministers of Fairfield County, Connecticut, aided by pastors in New Jersey, September 29, 1709, at Elizabethtown, New Jersey. He had recently married Joanna Melyen, the daughter of one of the purchasers of the Elizabethtown tract. Here, at that time, we are told, "neither church nor minister was yet to be found in the regions beyond towards the setting sun." In this parish he continued his manifold and eminent labors till his death, October 7, 1747. As a pastor, he had a field of labor extending, at times, over five adjoining towns; and he united with this office that of a practising physician of high repute, and also that of an instructor of young men preparing for professional study. Of his preaching and pastoral work one of his successors in that parish writes, more than forty years after his death: "There are those now living who testify that he was a most solemn, mighty, and moving preacher; a uniform advocate of the distinguishing doctrines of grace; industrious, indefatigable, and successful in his ministerial labors. The marked fervor of his religious character is also attested by those who witnessed his ministry, and by the fact that he was the counsellor and devoted friend of David Brainerd, and one of the most earnest and influential, though careful and wise, supporters of Whitefield, who, once at least, visited him at his house, and on two occasions preached to large audiences in his parish. Mr. Dickinson soon began to extend more and more widely the sphere of his reputation and influence, both as an author of numerous sermons and theological writings, and, from the year 1717, when he with his church joined the Presbytery of Phila-

delphia, as a leader in the ecclesiastical affairs of the Presbyterian Church in this country. Soon there was no man more prominent in its councils, or more widely known at home and abroad as a preacher, controversialist, and divine. Dr. Bellamy spoke of him as "the great Mr. Dickinson." He became one of the correspondents of the Honorable Society in Scotland for promoting Christian Knowledge; and Dr. John Erskine of Edinburgh said of him, that "the British Isles had produced no such writers on Divinity in the eighteenth century as Dickinson and Edwards." Soon after the division of the church into the separate synods of Philadelphia and of New York, in 1745, in which result Mr. Dickinson had taken a leading part, prominent members of the latter body, led, it is probable, in this matter by his wisdom and energy, determined to establish a college within the limits of New Jersey, where a very large proportion of the members of the synod were then settled. They looked at once to their most distinguished minister to become its head, and to give, as a president would then do, the chief part of the instruction. No one was so peculiarly fitted for the office as he, not only by his eminence as a clergyman, but by his lifelong success in the education of young men; and he consented to take the infant institution formally into his charge in his own parish, where he continued his pastorate as before. The College was first chartered in October, 1746, and in May, 1747, was cradled in Elizabethtown, in the parish, and also in the house, of its first President. It enjoyed for a few months only the prestige of his name and the advantage of his instructions and plans for its enlargement. His death occurred within a year of the date of its first charter, and before any class was prepared to receive degrees, though some of his pupils were so advanced in their course of study that six received a Bachelor's degree in the following year from his successor.

The volumes published by President Dickinson, besides pamphlets and sermons in illustration and defence of Presbyterian ordination, worship, and ordinances,—among which we specify his "famed sermon" on "The Vanity of Human Institutions in the Worship of God," and two pamphlets in defence of it,—were: "The Reasonableness of Christianity," Boston, 1732, designed to meet the prevalent Deism of the time; in 1741, "The True Scripture Doctrine concerning some Important Points of Christian Faith," etc., a work on the "Five Points," repeatedly reprinted in Great Britain and America; in 1742, "A Display of God's Special Grace," etc., in defence of the then recent "great awakening," of which President Green says: "No contemporaneous publication was probably so much read, or had as much influence"; in 1743, "The Nature and Necessity of Regeneration"; in 1745, "Familiar Letters to a Gentleman," etc., discussing with great ability the Evidences of Christianity and the Doctrine of God's Sovereign Grace in the Redemption of Men, a work frequently reprinted at home and abroad; also, "A Vindication of God's Sovereign Free Grace," etc., in defence of the preceding work.



AARON BURR.

AARON BURR.

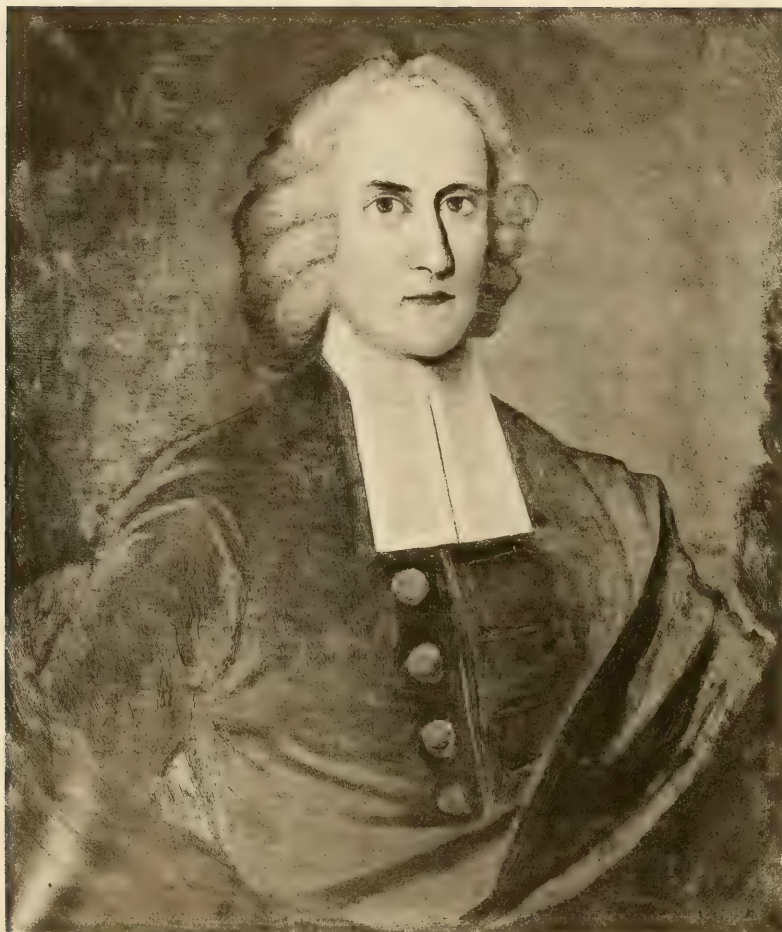
1748 - 1757.

AARON BURR, then an eminent pastor in Newark, New Jersey, and a trustee of the College, received into his care the young institution which, on the death of President Dickinson, was committed to him and transferred to that city. The circumstances of his previous life and his special preparation for this office were singularly like those of his predecessor. Born in New England, at Fairfield, Connecticut, January 4, 1716, he graduated with distinction at Yale College in 1735, a successful competitor for one of the Berkeley classical scholarships. During the following year, while a resident graduate on the Berkeley foundation, he passed through a very marked religious experience, devoted himself to the ministry, and was settled in Newark in 1738. At his installation Rev. Jonathan Dickinson presided and gave the charge, and was afterwards intimately associated with him in friendly and ministerial relations. His ministry was early marked by extensive revivals, and he was himself in cordial relations with Whitefield and his leading supporters. He also added to his pastoral work the care of a large Latin school, which he had established before the College was chartered, and which he continued to maintain as a preparatory department for the College of which he was now a trustee, and in obtaining the charter for which he had taken a prominent part. He was formally appointed President, November 9, 1748, under the new and enlarged charter meanwhile secured for the College by Governor Belcher, and on that day delivered an Inaugural Address in Latin, and conferred the Bachelor's degree upon the first graduating class. In 1752 President Burr was married to Esther, the third daughter of Rev. Jonathan Edwards. In 1754 he resigned his parish and devoted himself wholly to the College; and in 1756, on the erection of Nassau Hall and a President's house at Princeton, he removed thither with the seventy students who then constituted the College. In less than a year after this, September 24, 1757, he died, but four days before the annual Commencement, and when only forty-one years of age. A fever had been fastened upon him by his preparing, and delivering at Elizabethtown, the funeral sermon of Governor Belcher, his own intimate friend and the honored benefactor of the College, at a time when he was himself exhausted by a rapid series of

journeys and efforts in behalf of the College, and already seriously ill. President Burr's portrait presents to us a face of unusual refinement and attractiveness; and he is represented to have combined rare gentleness and courtesy of bearing, and candor and simplicity of character, with great earnestness and energy, and superior intellectual ability. He was also greatly admired as a man of rare intellectual and social culture. As a preacher he presented clear and strong views of Christian doctrine with persuasive rather than dogmatic and controversial power. He was especially catholic in his sympathies with those of other denominations. "No clergyman in the State," says President Green, "was probably ever more beloved, respected, and influential." As a president of the College he was sympathetic and paternal in his relations with the students, while also watchful, and, when needful, decided and bold in administering discipline. He carried on his private studies with close application, was a laborious and skilful instructor in higher Mathematics and Natural Philosophy as well as in Classics and Mental Philosophy, a dignified and elegant presiding officer, and a Christian minister and pastor of the institution whose earnest piety and faithful efforts were crowned in the last year of his life by the presence of a deep and pervading religious interest among the students.

President Burr published a Latin Grammar; a pamphlet on "The Supreme Deity of our Lord Jesus Christ," reprinted at Boston, 1791; a Fast Sermon on account of the Encroachments of the French, etc., 1755; a Sermon before the Synod of New York, 1756; and a Sermon on the Death of Governor Belcher, 1757.

A Eulogy upon President Burr was prepared and published by his intimate friend, William Livingston, Esq., first governor of New Jersey after the Revolution. A sermon was also preached, at the request of the trustees of the College, by Rev. Caleb Smith, one of their number, and published at their expense. Among the obituary notices which appeared, the following, in the Pennsylvania Gazette, is believed to have been written by its eminent editor, Benjamin Franklin: "September 29, 1757. Last Saturday died the Rev. Aaron Burr, President of the New Jersey College, a gentleman and a Christian, as universally beloved as known; an agreeable companion, a faithful friend, a tender and affectionate husband, and a good father; remarkable for his industry, integrity, strict honesty, and pure, undissembled piety; his benevolence as disinterested as unconfined; an excellent preacher, a great scholar, and a very great man."



JONATHAN EDWARDS.

JONATHAN EDWARDS.

1758 - 1758.

JONATHAN EDWARDS was elected to succeed his son-in-law, President Burr, at an annual meeting of the Trustees of the College which occurred only two days after the death of the latter. He was then pastor of a Congregational Church, and missionary to the Indians, in the remote town of Stockbridge, Massachusetts. But he had already accomplished his celebrated pastorate at Northampton, Massachusetts; had published well-known works and sermons; and, in particular, had just crowned his great reputation as a preacher and divine by giving to the world his "Inquiry into Freedom of the Will," received at once by leading men at the centres of thought in England, Scotland, and Holland, as a work ranking him with the world's few greatest philosophers. This was the man who, in his reply to the invitation of the Board of Trustees, labored with genuine humility and candor "to satisfy them that their choice had not been properly made," urging, to quote further his own words, "in the way of accepting this important and arduous office, first, my own defects, unfitting me for such an undertaking, many of which are generally known, besides others which my own heart is conscious of." He added, rather as a reinforcement to this plea, his plans of further study and authorship which might be interfered with by the duties of a college president. It was, in fact, some months after his election by the trustees, and only after repeated solicitation on their part, and in obedience to the decision of a special Ecclesiastical Council to which he finally submitted the question of his duty, that he consented to undertake the office. Accordingly in January, 1758, he left his family behind him till spring, proceeded to Princeton, and took informal charge of the College and Grammar School until a meeting of Trustees on February 16, at which he was duly qualified as Trustee and President. Three days previous he had been inoculated with small-pox, then prevailing in the vicinity. The disease soon assumed a complicated form, and after an illness of some weeks he died, March 22. He thus exercised the office of President for only about two months, including his illness. He had preached for several Sabbaths, with great acceptance, but had rendered no more instruction in College, before his illness, so far as appears, than "to give out some questions in Divinity

to the Senior Class, to be answered before him, each one having opportunity to study and write upon them beforehand. When they came together to answer these questions," continues his biographer, "they found so much entertainment and profit by the exercise, especially by the light and instruction Mr. Edwards communicated after they had delivered what they had to say, that they spoke of it with the greatest satisfaction and wonder." The simplicity and tenderness and Christian perfection of his character were touchingly exhibited in his last illness by his unvarying sweetness and patience and resignation; and in particular in the last messages he sent to his absent wife and children, and the directions he gave as to his funeral. "I would have it to be like Mr. Burr's [without ostentation or cost, as President Burr had directed regarding his own obsequies], and any additional sum of money that might be expected to be laid out in that way I would have disposed of to charitable uses." His remains lie next to those of Burr in the cemetery at Princeton. The College, which had so brief advantage of his personal presence, cherishes, as a precious and peculiar legacy, the honored dust of Edwards, and the memory of those few hours of Sabbath and week-day instruction given within her walls, as well as that of those last days of his saintly life passed in Princeton. She also duly prizes, as she well may, the honor of having this illustrious man on her roll of Presidents—one of the world's profoundest and most original thinkers, and one of the most spiritual and saintly among men, whose deep experience of divine truth and of fellowship with God has found rich utterance in words of unsurpassed sweetness and power. The life thus closed at Princeton began at East Windsor, Connecticut, October 5, 1703. His father was the clergyman there, a Harvard graduate, and a man of fine powers and culture; his mother, educated at Boston, a woman of rare character and mind. After a very precocious childhood he entered Yale College at the age of thirteen, and, at fourteen, he reads Locke, he says, "with a delight greater than the most greedy miser finds when gathering up handfuls of silver and gold from some newly discovered treasure." While still in College he writes metaphysical definitions and discussions upon "Mind," pronounced simply marvellous for one so young, and containing the germs of much subsequently developed in his theological works. He soon becomes a profoundly contemplative, spiritual, and devoted Christian. After his graduation in 1720, first in his class, he studied Divinity for nearly two years as a resident graduate. After his licensure and after supplying for some months the pulpit of a small Presbyterian Church in New York City, which was unable to guarantee him a support, he became, in 1724, a tutor in Yale College, and remained there two years, an able instructor. February 15, 1727, he was installed at Northampton, Massachusetts, as colleague of his maternal grandfather, Rev. Solomon Stoddard. In July following he was married to a daughter of Rev. John Pierpont of New Haven, endowed with a rich spiritual nature like

his own. From 1729 he was sole pastor until 1749, a period in which there occurred two of those powerful revivals which marked his ministry, and gave such testimony to the mingled sweetness and power and terror of his preaching. During the latter part of this period there began the well-known alienation of his church which at last resulted in his dismissal from that pastorate. In July, 1751, after some months of residence in the town and the continued experience of the hostility of his former parish and of real anxiety as to how he should support his family, he went to his humble and obscure field at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. But it was during his six years of calm and studious retirement, here interrupted only by quiet and congenial ministerial duty in his church and the Indian mission there, also under his charge, that he wrote or completed his chief works, especially those on the "Freedom of the Will," on "God's Last End in Creation," on the "Nature of Virtue," and on "Original Sin," which last was in press at the time of his death. The two preceding, left in manuscript, were not published till long afterwards.

The plan of a "History of Redemption" had been early sketched, and had long worked in Edwards's mind like an organic force which should gather up his noblest thoughts and acquisitions, and produce at last a complete history and philosophy of the whole course of Providence and Grace from the decree of creation to the end of the world. Here the grand scope of his mind is seen, as elsewhere his unsurpassed subtlety and grasp, or his tenderness and mystical depth of nature. This work, on which his thoughts were centring last before his death, would have been the crowning work of that extraordinary life, passed unremittingly, whether in his study or in his solitary rides and walks, in the profoundest thought or the devoutest spiritual contemplation,—an almost angelic and tireless activity.

Various editions of Edwards's works have been published in this country and abroad. The most complete, as yet, is that by Rev. Dr. S. E. Dwight. The literary executor of his manuscripts even now states that the treasure is not exhausted.

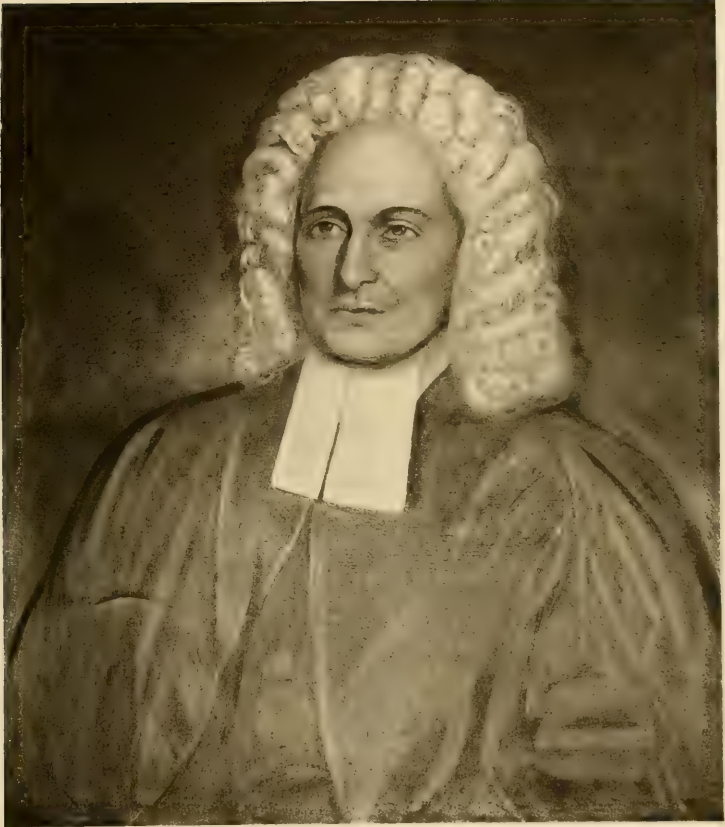
The following words of the eminent Scotch divine, Rev. Dr. Chalmers, are taken from his glowing estimate of Edwards:—

"I have long esteemed him as the greatest of theologians, combining in a degree that is quite unexampled the profoundly intellectual with the devotedly spiritual and sacred, and realizing in his own person a most rare yet most beautiful harmony between the simplicity of the Christian pastor on the one hand, and on the other all the strength and prowess of a giant in philosophy; so as at once to minister, from Sabbath to Sabbath, and with the most blessed effect, to the hearers of his plain congregation, and yet in the high field of authorship to have traversed the most inaccessible places. . . . There is no European divine to whom I make such frequent appeals in my class-rooms as I do to Edwards. No book of human composition do I more strenuously recommend than his 'Treatise on the Will,' read by me forty-seven years ago, with a conviction which has never since faltered, and which has helped me, more than any other uninspired book, to find my way through all that might otherwise have proved baffling and transcendental and mysterious in the peculiarities of Calvinism."

SAMUEL DAVIES.

1759 - 1761.

THE public life of Samuel Davies was chiefly spent in the Presbyterian ministry in Virginia, where he won the reputation of being a most eloquent and powerful preacher. He was born near Summit Ridge, Newcastle County, Delaware, November 3, 1723, of humble parentage, and received from his mother, a woman of superior mind and of very marked character and piety, the rudiments of education and a careful religious training. She named him Samuel, as a child of prayer and one specially devoted to God,—“a dedication,” he says, “which was always a strong inducement to me to devote myself to him by my own personal act.” The son was very early brought under strong religious experience, and cherished an absorbing anticipation of a minister’s life. He completed his studies during five years spent at the famous school of Rev. Samuel Blair at Fagg’s Manor, which was chiefly designed to give, in as brief time as possible, a general education and preparation for the ministry by instruction in Classics, Sciences, and Theology. In 1747 he was ordained as an evangelist, and entered upon a mission among the destitute Dissenting congregations of Hanover County, Virginia, choosing this field, probably, through gratitude to friends there who had aided him pecuniarily in his education. Through the influence of the Governor he obtained license from the General Court to preach at four different places of worship in and near Hanover; a legal precaution necessary in a province where civil suits were then pending against Dissenting ministers for holding services not recognized by its laws, which established Episcopacy as the State religion. After a few months he returned to Delaware, where Mrs. Davies died, and where he seemed himself to be the subject of a confirmed consumption. He preached, however, in various places in Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, everywhere solicited to settle; and he finally sought out a remote and destitute place, resolved to labor to the last, and often preached during the day, even when he was so ill at night and delirious with hectic fever as to need persons to sit up with him. His health, however, improved somewhat, and, on receiving an urgent call from his Virginia field to settle permanently there, he says, “I put my life in my hand and determined to accept of their call, hoping I might live to prepare the way



SAMUEL DAVIES.

for some more useful successor; and willing to expire under the fatigues of duty, rather than in voluntary negligence." He was married again, and his license to preach was at this time extended to three additional meeting-houses; so that he had now under his charge seven places of worship in five different counties, some of them forty miles distant from each other, and the nearest twelve or fifteen miles apart; while some members of his congregations, he tells us, lived twenty, and a few forty, miles from the nearest place of worship. "By his glowing zeal," says Dr. Sprague, "combined with exemplary prudence and an eloquence more impressive and effective than had then perhaps ever graced the American pulpit, he made his way among all classes of people, and was alike acceptable to all, from the most polished gentleman to the most ignorant African slave." He had sometimes, he says himself, a hundred or more negroes among his hearers, many among them consistent church-members. In 1753 he, with Gilbert Tennent, at the request of the Trustees, spent a year in Great Britain in a very successful effort to secure funds for the College, obtaining those with which Nassau Hall and the President's house were erected. He preached frequently, and with great acceptance and applause, was urged to publish his discourses, and was invited to settle in the ministry in Britain. On his return he resumed his pastorate amid the events of the French and Indian War, involving the possible abandonment of a part of the colony of Virginia to the enemy. He delivered an impassioned appeal to his hearers in a sermon after General Braddock's defeat, "to show themselves men, Britons, and Christians, and to make a noble stand for the blessings they enjoyed." In the fear that the negroes might join the enemy, Mr. Davies exerted his great influence over them to deter them from such a course. In a note to a sermon preached to a company of volunteers in August, 1775, afterwards published, he illustrates his hope that "God had been pleased to diffuse some sparks of martial fire through our country," by saying prophetically, "As a remarkable instance of this, I may point out to the publick that heroick youth, Colonel Washington, whom I cannot but hope Providence has hitherto preserved, in so signal a manner, *for some important service to his country.*" "On another occasion," says President Green, "he preached a sermon to the militia of Hanover County at a general muster, May 8, 1759, with a view to raise a company for Captain Meredith. At the close of this discourse many more offered their names than the captain was authorized to command; and as the preacher retired, the whole regiment pressed round him to catch every word that dropped from his lips. On observing their desire, he stood in the tavern porch, and again addressed them till he was exhausted with speaking. Patrick Henry," continues Dr. Green, "is known to have spoken in terms of enthusiasm of Mr. Davies. And as he lived, from his eleventh to his twenty-second year, in the neighborhood where the patriotic sermons of Mr. Davies were delivered, it has been supposed, with much probability, that it was Mr. Davies who first kindled the

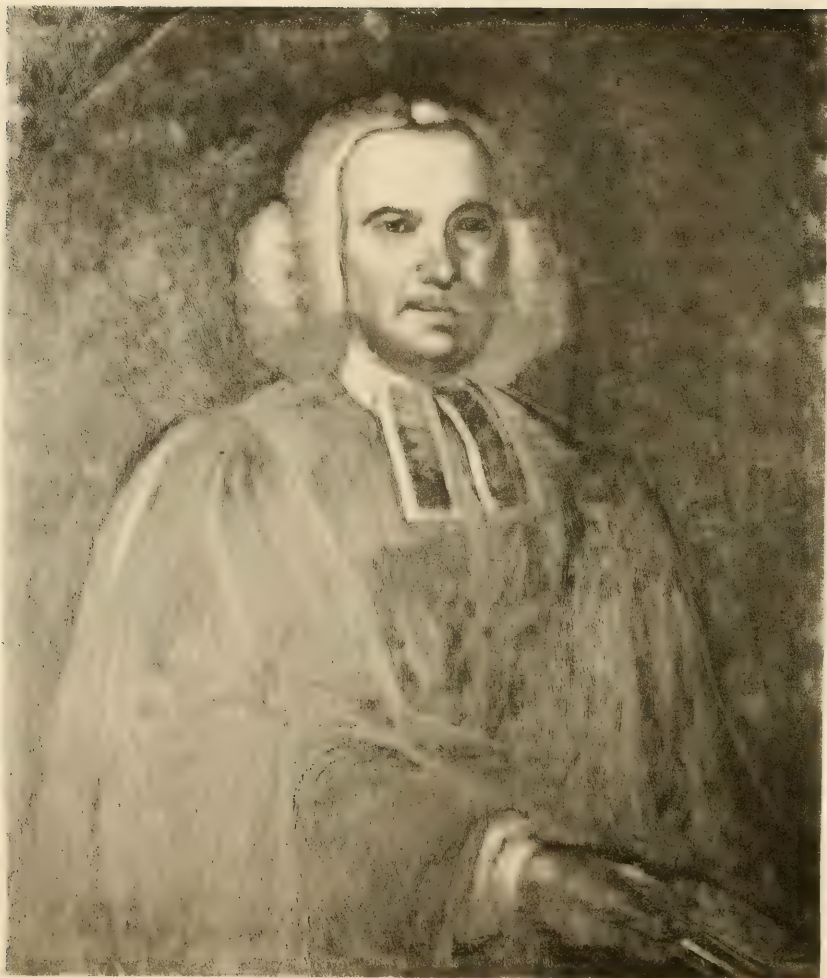
fire and afforded the model of Henry's elocution." With all these native gifts and fire, Mr. Davies prepared his sermons with great care. When once pressed to preach extemporaneously he replied: "It is a dreadful thing to talk nonsense in the name of the Lord"; and he said that every discourse of his worthy the name of sermon cost him at least four days of hard study.

The first Presbytery in Virginia, that of Hanover, was formed chiefly by the agency of Mr. Davies in 1755, and was opened by him there December 3. It originally covered all Virginia and the greater part of North Carolina, including the widely scattered settlements not in sympathy with the Established Church. "Of this extensive Dissenting interest he was the soul, and his popularity in Virginia was almost unbounded." He had earlier ably and successfully defended the rights of Dissenters in that region.

August 16, 1758, Mr. Davies was chosen the successor of President Edwards at Princeton, but declined the appointment. After a second election, however, May 9, 1759, seconded by the earnest appeal of the Synod, he left Virginia, came to Princeton in July, entered upon the duties of the Presidency and was duly inducted into office September 26. The great change in his habits from his active work and extended journeys on horseback in Virginia to a sedentary life, with an unremitting application to study, led to his death, February 4, 1761, at the early age of thirty-six, and after only eighteen months of service as President of the College. This short administration, however, was marked by great executive energy and a sense of the special needs of the College. He is believed to have originated a more careful system of regulations concerning admission to college and the qualifications for degrees, requiring satisfactory examinations as a prerequisite, and raising the standard of scholarship and requirements for promotion from class to class. President Green remarks in particular of Davies's influence upon the College: "A poet and an orator himself, he turned the attention of his pupils to the cultivation of English composition and eloquence with great effect."

President Davies's publications consisted almost exclusively of sermons, and were collected, with few exceptions, in three volumes, edited by Rev. Dr. Gibbons of London, which have passed through several editions in Great Britain and this country.

President Green said of these sermons in 1822: "Probably there are none in the English language which have been more read, or for which there has been so steady and unceasing a demand for more than half a century."



SAMUEL FINLEY.

SAMUEL FINLEY.

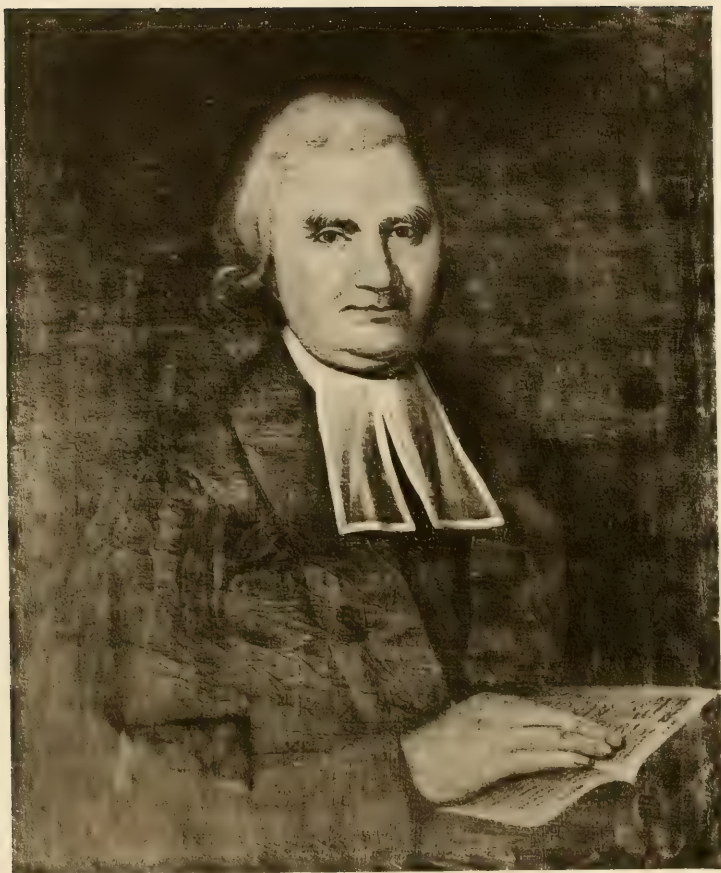
1761 - 1766.

SAMUEL FINLEY was born in 1715, in the County of Armagh, Ireland. At the age of nineteen he came to this country and completed studies which he had already begun at home with reference to the ministry. This he did under the care of the New Brunswick Presbytery, by which he was licensed to preach, and subsequently ordained October, 1742. In hearty sympathy, like his predecessors, with the revival interest of the time, he labored with great success for more than two years in various places in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. His experience at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1743 gives an insight into the conflict of views at that period regarding the "new measures," as the revival movement was styled. Having preached at Milford, where the Presbytery had sent him in response to a call, "with allowance that he also preach for other places thereabouts where Providence may open a door for him," he went, by request of Mr. James Pierpont, to preach to the Second Society in New Haven; but, as that society was not recognized by the civil authority or the New Haven Association, it was an indictable offence to preach to it. He was, accordingly, arrested on his way to perform the service, confined for a few days before being presented by the grand jury, and was sentenced to be carried out of the colony as a vagrant. The sentence was executed, and his petition to the Colonial Assembly, in the next October, to review the case was denied. From 1744 to 1761 Mr. Finley was settled as a pastor in Nottingham, Maryland, where he established an academy which gained great reputation. Among its pupils at one time were Governor Martin of North Carolina, Dr. Benjamin Rush of Philadelphia, and Ebenezer Hazard, Postmaster-General of the United States; Rev. James Waddel, D. D., of Virginia; Rev. Dr. McWhorter of Newark, New Jersey; Colonel John Bayard, Speaker of the House of Representatives; Governor Henry of Maryland, and Rev. William M. Tennent of Abington, Pennsylvania. Mr. Finley became a trustee of the College in 1751, and, after President Edwards's death, was appointed acting President for a time. He was also formally nominated for the office at the time when Mr. Davies was elected, and was recommended by him when he at first declined. Upon President Davies's death he was at once chosen his successor, and removed to Princeton in July, 1761. His administration was an able and suc-

cessful one. His reputation, before very considerable, now became much increased and extended; he corresponded largely with eminent Presbyterian and Dissenting ministers in Great Britain. Some of these foreign correspondents estimated so highly his theological and general attainments, that, in 1763, they procured for him, without his knowledge, the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Glasgow, the second time that this degree was conferred upon an American by a British university.

President Finley's last illness was quite prolonged, and gave him opportunity for much conversation with friends, which they have preserved. It is replete with the utterances of a clear and triumphant Christian faith. He died in Philadelphia, July 17, 1766, where he had gone to secure the best medical treatment, and was buried there. A cenotaph erected by the trustees of the College in the cemetery at Princeton marks his place in the line of Presidents whose remains lie there. He published at different times eleven sermons of varied character, chiefly doctrinal, the last, a sermon on the death of President Davies, in 1761, and one at the funeral of Rev. Gilbert Tennent, D. D., 1764. During the year 1763 President Finley began to gather, it is probable, materials for an historical account of the College which the trustees had asked him to prepare and publish. His subsequent feeble health and pressing duties seem to have prevented him from executing the purpose. It is believed that the work known as Dr. Finley's history was composed by Mr. Samuel Blair, then a tutor, the President having committed to him the materials he had gathered.

President Finley left the College in a most flourishing condition. The number of students was larger than ever before, now over a hundred, while his skill in management and in instruction secured among them a marked attention to study and propriety of conduct. He was himself specially accomplished in the classical languages and literatures, wrote and spoke Latin well, and took part, in the Senior year, in the higher work of this department, as well as gave lessons in Hebrew. During his administration there was also active religious life in the College, and half of the students were young men of Christian character.



JOHN WITHERSPOON.

JOHN WITHERSPOON.

1768-1794.

JOHN WITHERSPOON, born in Yester Parish, Scotland, February 5, 1722, a lineal descendant, on the mother's side, of John Knox, had acquired a great reputation as preacher, author, and leader in ecclesiastical affairs, before coming to his presidency at Princeton, in 1768, at the age of forty-six. His university life at Edinburgh, in which he was intimately associated with such fellow-students as Hugh Blair, John Home, John Erskine, Alexander Carlyle, and William Robertson, was one of distinction. In 1744 he took the Parish of Beith. His pastorate here was early signalized by the anonymous publication of "Ecclesiastical Characteristics," a pamphlet replete with keen raillery and attack against the broad views and practices of the so-called "moderate party," at the head of which were some of his old university friends. It became immensely popular, and within less than ten years had passed to a fifth edition. Some years after, in his "Serious Apology," he avowed his authorship of it and defended the work. In 1756 he published his "Essay on Justification," which placed him among the ablest defenders of that doctrine; and, the following year, his "Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Stage," directed against his old fellow-student, John Home, who had published his tragedy, "Douglas," and, with some clerical friends, attended the performance of it in the Edinburgh Theatre. In 1757 he entered upon his pastorate of eleven years at Paisley, where, in 1762, he preached and then published a sermon on "Sinners sitting in the Seat of the Scornful," occasioned by blasphemous conduct, involving a caricature of the Sacrament, on the part of some prominent young men of the town. His publication of their names involved him in an unsuccessful defence in a suit for defamation of character. His growing reputation at this time is evinced by his receiving, in 1764, the degree of D. D. from the University of Aberdeen. In the same year he collected, and published in London, "Essays on Important Subjects," in three volumes, including his well-known "Treatise on Regeneration," then first published. The fame it gave him is made evident by his extensive literary correspondence in Great Britain and Europe, and by invitations to parishes in Dundee, Dublin, and, beyond the channel, in Rotterdam. At this time, in 1766, he was first elected President of the College of New Jersey. He

then declined the office, but, in 1768, accepted a renewed invitation, and was inaugurated in Princeton, August 17, with great demonstrations of joy in which the whole Province heartily sympathized. He soon secured important additions to the library and philosophical apparatus, and established the funds of the College upon a sufficient basis; but, more than this, inspired the whole institution with a more vigorous intellectual tone, introduced more fully the study of mental science, and in particular employed more systematically than was usual in our colleges the method of teaching by lecture. "He first reasoned against the system [of Berkeley]," says Dr. Green, "and then ridiculed it till he drove it out of the College." His industry and versatility were shown by his giving courses himself on Eloquence and Composition, Taste and Criticism, Moral Philosophy, Chronology and History, and Divinity. Dr. Witherspoon was also, at the same time, pastor of the church at Princeton, preaching twice on Sunday, and faithfully discharging pastoral duty during the week. Revivals of marked power attended his ministry. Most prominent among the large number of graduates who passed through this varied culture under his hand was James Madison. "It was from Witherspoon," observes Mr. Bancroft, "that Madison imbibed the lesson of freedom in matters of conscience"; and Mr. Rives, in his Biography of Madison, says that he "formed a taste for the inquiries into the nature and constitution of the mind which Dr. Witherspoon had added to the previous curriculum, and which gave to his political writings their profound and philosophical cast."

Dr. Witherspoon's first public utterance on the great political questions of the day seems to have been a sermon preached on a day of fasting, appointed by Congress, May 17, 1776, so able and bold as to have been heartily welcomed on this side the water, while an edition was published in Glasgow, with unfriendly notes, in which the author was declared to be a "traitor and a rebel." In June, 1776, he was, for eleven days, a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, during which time Franklin, the royal governor, was arrested, brought before that body, and deposed. He attacked the haughty and contemptuous governor with that keen and unsparing sarcasm of which he had shown himself a master in Scotland, in his first pamphlet; and, on the day following, was elected, with five others, to represent New Jersey in the Continental Congress, with instructions to join their associates, if deemed expedient, in declaring the United Colonies independent. He now entered upon a field where the clearness and vigor of his intellect, the calmness and sagacity of his judgment, his indomitable strength of purpose, and the training he had acquired as a leader in church courts, had full play. He immediately advocated Independence in a speech replete with eloquent watchwords for the time; voted for and signed the Declaration; and, during the six years of his membership in the General Congress, on great occasions, for which he chiefly reserved himself, he repeatedly evinced his remarkable power and in-

fluence as a speaker in extemporaneous debate, and as a practical, thorough, and sagacious thinker, in the discussion of the many political, administrative, economical, and financial questions which so fully tested the qualities of wisdom, invention, prudence, and boldness in that body of statesmen. Many of the most important state papers of the day, especially on intricate questions of political economy and finance, are from his pen. He was a leading member of committees where the most important and delicate service was required; such as those on secret service, on finance, the board of war, that to secure foreign aid, that to visit the dissatisfied Pennsylvania troops, that to settle the disputes about the Hampshire grants. "Many of the prominent measures adopted by Congress are understood to have had their origin with him; and, though he differed on some points from some of his illustrious associates, and was overruled by them, he lived to see his own views, in almost every particular, justified by a mature and enlightened public sentiment."

Dr. Witherspoon carefully maintained his ministerial character in Congress, and always wore his clerical dress. He usually, perhaps in every case, wrote the calls for the observance of days of Fasting and Prayer. He preached on the Sabbath whenever he had opportunity. From 1783, when he made a journey to Great Britain in behalf of the College, but too soon after the war to insure any success, he devoted himself, at home, to re-establishing the College. Its operations had been, for a part of the war, suspended, its library and apparatus destroyed, and its chief building used as barracks and completely dismantled, as his own house and farm had been occupied and ravaged. These waste places were restored, and the venerable divine, statesman, instructor, and President had still some tranquil years, which were chiefly spent at the College in instruction, authorship, and beneficent influence. In 1785, however, he was chairman of a large committee on a form of government for the American Presbyterian Church, as also of a committee to devise some kind of union and to promote friendly intercourse between the Presbyterian, Dutch Reformed, and Associate Reformed Synod. He preached the sermon at the first General Assembly, and presided till a moderator was chosen; he was chairman of important committees, and an influential member of that body till his death. The last few years of his life were passed in total blindness; but he still maintained his round of active duty; kept up an extensive correspondence in this country and abroad; and, with the ease of a habit maintained through life, preached from memory, using sermons which had been written years before, and were read aloud to him, the previous evening, together with the Psalms, Hymns, and Scripture selected for the service. He died November 15, 1794, retaining to the last the full exercise of his mental faculties, and strong in Christian faith. A complete edition of his works, in three volumes, was published in 1800, under the care of Rev. Dr. Green; and one, in nine volumes, in Edinburgh, in 1815.

SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH.

1795 - 1812.

PRESIDENT SMITH was the first graduate of the College who presided over it. He was born March 16, 1750, at Pequea, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where his father, an eminent Presbyterian clergyman, originally from Ireland, had established an academy. With its accomplished assistants from abroad, it afforded an opportunity for a thorough training, especially in the classics, not surpassed elsewhere in the country. Latin was the only language allowed to be spoken in the school; and the apt young scholar acquired here that mastery of it which remained with him in after life; for, when Professor and President, we are told, "he wrote and conversed in Latin with great facility, and was a first-rate prosodist." He early manifested a devout character and desire for the ministry; and, though he was influenced unhappily, for a time, in college, by the views of Berkeley, and became an earnest advocate of them, Dr. Witherspoon, just then arrived from Scotland, and the recent works of Scotch philosophers which he brought with him, thoroughly and permanently settled his mind upon the old foundations. After graduating at Princeton in 1769 he assisted his father for a time in his school, and continued his own course of literary and philosophical study. He then became tutor in Classics and Belles-Lettres in the College for two years, at the same time pursuing theological study, and was licensed to preach. To recruit his health before undertaking a parish, he went upon a missionary tour in Western Virginia, where by reason of his marked and elevated character, his evangelical spirit, and his eloquence in the pulpit, he soon came to be regarded as another Davies. While he was earnestly completing his missionary work, Hampden-Sidney College was founded in order to retain him in the region; and, after a visit to Princeton, and his marriage to a daughter of Dr. Witherspoon, he returned as its President, and pastor of the church. In 1779 he accepted the Professorship of Moral Philosophy at Princeton when the College was in ruins and the students nearly all scattered, and, in the absence of the President and Professor Houston at the National Congress, he took the entire care and instruction. The rehabilitation of the College fell to him also while Dr. Witherspoon was absent in Europe, and again its administration when the President had become



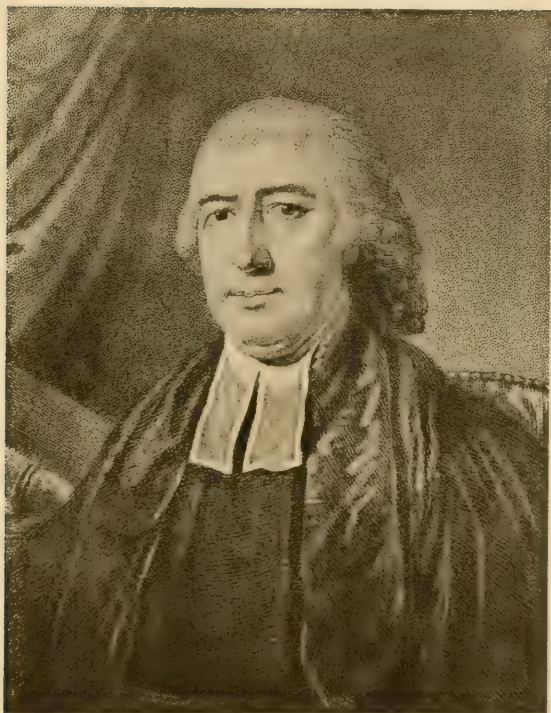
SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH.

blind and infirm. His national reputation is shown by his receiving, in 1783, the degree of D. D. from Yale College, and in 1810 that of LL. D. from Harvard. In 1785 he was elected an honorary member of the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, a body corresponding to the present National Academy of Sciences, and he delivered its Anniversary Address, contending for the original unity of mankind. This he subsequently extended to a volume which was republished in this country and in Great Britain. Other valuable works in philosophy and theology followed. In 1786 he was associated with Witherspoon and others in preparing the form of Presbyterian government. From September, 1786, he was Vice-President of the College, and in 1794, on the death of Witherspoon, was at once elected President, and filled the chair with great reputation for eighteen years. The introduction of Chemistry, perhaps for the first time, into the curriculum of an American college, and the first Cabinet of Natural History, are due to him. In 1802, when a fire consumed the library and apparatus, and indeed left Nassau Hall but naked walls, Dr. Smith made a tour through the Southern States and secured large funds, which, added to collections elsewhere made, were sufficient to erect and furnish new buildings, secure a far better library than before, enlarge the Faculty, and set the institution on a new career of prosperity. President Smith officiated as Professor of Theology during his term of office, and had a special "Divinity Class." His courses of lectures and instruction with this class included Systematic Theology, Ecclesiastical History, Pastoral Duties, the Bible, and a wide range in the field of classical and general literature. He also presided over an association composed of this divinity class and resident graduates, who met weekly as a philosophical and debating society. In 1812 this man of so many and varied labors was forced by paralysis to resign his office. After surviving some years and revising his works for the press, he at last passed into a tranquil decline of his powers, and died August 21, 1819. We add some brief extracts from the reminiscences of Rev. Dr. Lindsley. He says of him as a preacher: "Throughout the Middle and Southern States Dr. Smith was regarded as the most eloquent and learned divine among his contemporaries." Of his Presidency he says: "He always seemed to say and do everything in the happiest manner. . . . We admired his personal appearance and deportment. We revered him as a faithful Christian minister. . . . The dignity of his bearing, though not oppressive or repulsive, was uniform and imposing. He was one of the ablest and most successful disciplinarians." Dr. Smith's published works comprise seven volumes, and numerous sermons and discourses.

ASHBEL GREEN.

1812 - 1822.

ASHBEL GREEN was born at Hanover, New Jersey, July 6, 1762. When a mere youth he enlisted in the army of the Revolution, and became, for a time, sceptical, under the influence of the infidelity prevalent among the officers. His candor and decision of character, however, soon led him to the earnest perusal of works in defence of Christianity, and especially to the Bible itself. He made a study of the New Testament as if for the first time, and had not finished the Evangelists before he was cured of his scepticism, and was soon brought to a hearty acceptance of the truth. He now determined to obtain an education at college; and after some months of intense application he entered the Junior Class in the College of New Jersey in 1782. He was graduated the next year with the Valedictory, at the delivery of which the Continental Congress were present, with General Washington, whom he addressed in so happy a manner as to receive from him the next day, in a chance interview, some cordial words of thanks and encouragement. After graduation he held the office of Tutor for two years, when he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and acted as such for a year and a half while also pursuing theological study under Dr. Witherspoon. In May, 1787, he was ordained and installed as colleague of Rev. Dr. Sproat in Philadelphia, and became a clergyman of recognized prominence as a preacher and an active member of the General Assembly. From 1790 he, together with Bishop White, was re-elected Chaplain by every succeeding Congress till 1800, when the seat of government was removed to Washington. From 1790 he was a trustee of the College, and in 1802, after the burning of Nassau Hall, he took a general charge of the College during President Smith's absence to secure funds. During this year he superintended an edition of Witherspoon's works; and, from 1804, for several years, he was chief editor of the General Assembly's Magazine. Dr. Green was one of the founders of the first Bible Society, in 1809, and became its second president. In the following year he was chairman of the Committee of the General Assembly appointed to prepare a report upon the establishment of a theological seminary, and was the author of the constitution proposed for the institution at Princeton. In May, 1812, the Board of Directors, then first



ASHBEL GREEN.

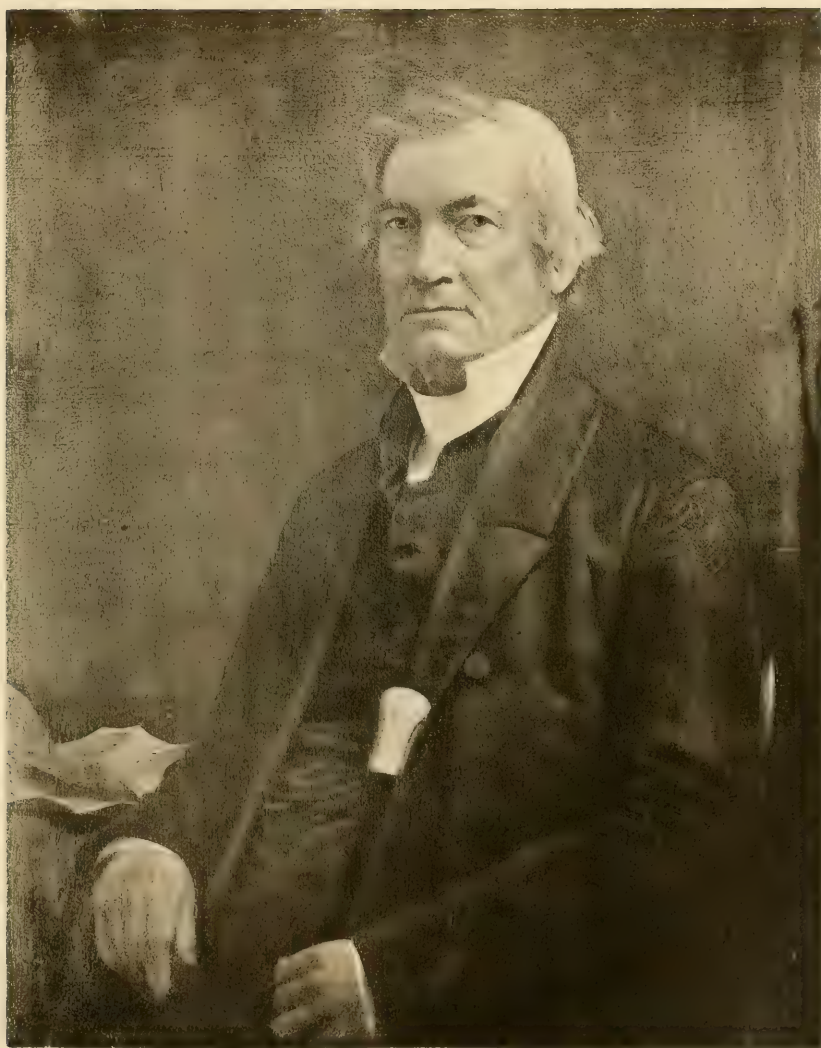
appointed, chose Dr. Green as their President, an office which he held at his death. In August, 1812, he was chosen President of the College of New Jersey, and entered upon the office October 29. His Presidency lasted till September, 1822, when he resigned it under the pressure of bodily infirmities. His resignation called forth from the trustees of the College, the students, and the church at Princeton the most hearty expressions of their personal respect and esteem, and of their appreciation of his official labors. He had just before published, in connection with a series of Baccalaureate Discourses, a History of the College during the terms of office of the first five Presidents, now an invaluable source of its early history. He also published about this time a History of Presbyterian Missions. The remainder of his life was spent in Philadelphia. He was for twelve years editor of the *Christian Advocate*, and wrote a large portion of its articles, a series of which on the Assembly's Catechism were collected and published in two volumes under direction of the General Assembly's Board of Education. He also continued to preach occasionally in various pulpits, and for two and a half years supplied regularly the pulpit of an African congregation. In 1824 he was Moderator of the General Assembly. He was a member of all the Church Boards from their establishment, and president of some of them. For many years no one held a more prominent place in Presbyterian councils. Dr. Green, from the year 1789, had suffered from serious ill health, and at the last fell into a very gradual decline, resulting in his death, May 19, 1848. Besides the publications referred to in the above sketch, Dr. Green was the author of some eighteen published discourses, addresses, and funeral sermons. His ordinary sermons and his religious lectures delivered in College on Thursday evenings were always carefully prepared, and are pronounced by Rev. Dr. Sprague, who heard him statedly, to have been always edifying and impressive. Rev. Dr. Janeway regarded him as the first preacher of his day in the Presbyterian Church.

President Green's Bible-class instruction in the College merits special mention. He devised the system himself upon the simple model of the practice of Sunday afternoon recitations from the Scriptures and the Catechism in his father's family. The exercise often began with a recital by students of portions of the Catechism in Latin, or of the Lord's Prayer in Greek, followed by recital of portions of Scripture. This was accompanied by explanation, comment, and exhortation from the President. Rev. Dr. Magee, a pupil of that time, says of these hours: "Years have passed since I had the happiness to sit at his feet, but the scene is scarcely less vivid in my mind than are the transactions of yesterday. Everything was then kind and paternal. . . . The college officer was all merged in the sympathizing man of God, and we retired to our rooms with the conviction that there was one who felt an interest in our eternal welfare."

JAMES CARNAHAN.

1823 - 1854.

JAMES CARNAHAN was born near Carlisle, Pennsylvania, November 15, 1775, and was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1800. From 1801 to 1803 he was Tutor in the College and a student of theology with Dr. Stanhope Smith, then President; he was licensed to preach, April, 1804, by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and January 5, 1805, was installed as pastor of the united churches of Whitesborough and Utica in New York. His ministry of six years here, where there were some educated and avowed infidels and also cultivated and influential Unitarians, was marked by great discretion and ability. A serious malady of the throat forced him to give up preaching, and for eleven years he taught a classical school in Georgetown, D. C. In 1823 he became President of the College of New Jersey, resigned on account of age in 1853, and retired to Newark, New Jersey, where he died March 3, 1859, and, with fitting obsequies, was laid with his predecessors in the cemetery at Princeton. The marked depression under which the College lay, both financially and morally, when Dr. Carnahan entered upon office, gave way after a time before his patient and wise efforts, seconded as they were by the remarkably able body of young professors who became associated with him. East and West Colleges were built, and the students increased from about seventy to an average of two hundred and thirty-three, maintained for twenty years. Dr. Carnahan is represented to have been an accurate scholar and an earnest and skilful teacher. His strong and consistent character, his fidelity and practical wisdom, and his entire devotion to his duties as President, made his long administration of thirty-one years a most prosperous and honorable one; while his colleagues in the Faculty, then increased from five to fifteen, gave the College a reputation in literature and science surpassing that of any previous period. Dr. Carnahan was himself disinclined to appear as an author, and directed in his will that none of his manuscripts should be published. He had contributed, however, articles to the Princeton Repertory. He wrote also a memoir of Rev. Dr. John Johnston, and contributed a number of biographical sketches to Dr. Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit*. Ten baccalaureate and other discourses by him were published at various times.



JAMES CARNAHAN.



John Mackinnon

JOHN MACLEAN.

1854 - 1868.

THE entire life of President Maclean has been identified with Princeton and the College of New Jersey, and, from his infancy till his resignation of office, his home was within the limits of the College grounds. The son of John Maclean, the first Professor of Chemistry in the College, he was born March 3, 1800; graduated in 1816; in 1818 was appointed Tutor; in 1822, Instructor in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; and in 1823, Professor of Mathematics. In 1829 he became Professor of Ancient Languages and Vice-President; and in December, 1853, President of the College, entering upon office June 28, 1854. He resigned in December, 1867, thus completing nearly fifty years of varied and honorable service as a member of the College Faculty. Dr. Maclean has been prominent in the Councils of the Presbyterian Church. He first took a leading part in the General Assembly in 1838, when the division took place, and wrote the letters to the foreign churches. In 1843 and 1844 he wrote the answers to the protests against the decisions of the Assemblies of these years respecting the Elder or Quorum question, and also respecting the right of ruling Elders to impose hands in the ordination of ministers. He also published in the Presbyterian ten letters on the first question and three on the second, which were collected in a pamphlet. On three other occasions he was a commissioner to the Assembly, and took an active part in the proceedings. In 1857 he reviewed in the Presbyterian the proceedings of the General Assembly of that year, and afterwards published the articles in a pamphlet. Dr. Maclean's other publications are: "A Lecture on a Common School System for New Jersey," in 1829; in 1831, in the New York Observer, "A Revision of Professor Stuart's Prize Essay on Temperance," which led to an animated discussion in several articles on the same subject in that and in other papers. In 1853 he printed two letters on "The True Relations of the Church and the State to Schools and Colleges." In 1854 his "Inaugural Discourse" was published, and besides that, five or six sermons delivered in the College Chapel, and various articles in the public papers. His contributions to the Princeton Repertory consist of notices of books, an article entitled "Common Schools," and "A Review of Bacchus and Anti-Bacchus," two works on temperance published in England.

Dr. Maclean, since his retirement from the College in 1868, has still held a public relation to the cause of learning and education as one of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, and as a Trustee of the State Normal School, in which office he is a member of the State Board of Education. He is also now one of the oldest of the Life Directors of the Colonization Society, and a Director of the Princeton Theological Seminary. The Trustees of the College expressed, at the time of Dr. Maclean's retirement from the Presidency, their appreciation of his long and most faithful and valuable services in the College, and of his important public labors and influence, by providing for the continuance of his salary during his life; while a number of gentlemen united in presenting him with a house in Princeton, where he still resides. The alumni of the College have also given expression to that warm affection and veneration which Dr. Maclean so remarkably inspired in the hearts of students, by securing a most life-like bust of him in marble, and presenting it to the College. The occasion when it was publicly presented, at the Annual Commencement in 1874, and when so many and so eminent men gave utterance to their feelings towards him, was in itself such a testimonial of love and esteem as falls to the lot of few among men.

The services which Dr. Maclean has rendered to the College during this long life, still so happily prolonged, are well crowned by that which he has recently accomplished for it. He has prepared and published an extended and complete history of the College of New Jersey, in two volumes, closing with an account of the ceremonies attending his own inauguration as President.



JAMES W. ALEXANDER.

PRINCETON AND THE CHURCH.

By HENRY J. VAN DYKE, D.D.



THE College of New Jersey sustains a blood-relationship to the Christian Church. It has always been a religious, as well as a scientific and literary, institution. The avowed design of its founders was to promote the union between piety and learning, and to enrich the land with the fruits of both by supplying it with an educated Christian ministry. It is the legitimate successor of the celebrated "Log College" at Neshaminy, Pennsylvania, and of several other schools of the prophets, founded by private enterprise and benevolence. No man exerted a greater influence in its establishment than Dr. Jonathan Dickinson of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, who, in addition to his duties as pastor, had for some years given instruction in the higher branches of learning, especially to young men preparing for the ministry. When in the year 1746, upon petition of certain ministers of the Synod of New York, of which Dr. Dickinson was a leading member, a charter for a college was obtained from the Colonial Council of New Jersey, he was unanimously chosen its first President. The influences which had hitherto sustained these separate schools of sacred learning now centred in the new institution.

The first charter not proving satisfactory, a second and more liberal one was secured in 1748, mainly through the influence of Governor Belcher, "a man admired for the suavity of his manners and venerated for his piety." As an illustration of the jealous care with which the founders of the College guarded its future religious character, we quote from Foote's "Sketches of Virginia" the following extract from a letter of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards addressed to the Rev. Dr. Erskine of Scotland, dated May 20, 1749.

"I have heard nothing new that is very remarkable concerning the College of New Jersey. It is in its infancy. There has been considerable difficulty about settling their charter. Governor Belcher, who gave the charter, is willing to encourage and promote the College to his utmost; but differs in his opinion concerning the constitution which will tend most to its prosperity, from some of the principal ministers that have been concerned in founding the society. He insists upon it that the Governor for the time being, and four of His Majesty's Council for the Province, should always be of the Corporation of

the Trustees ; and that the Governor should always be President of the Corporation. The ministers are all very willing that the present Governor, who is a religious man, should be in this standing ; but their difficulty is with respect to future governors, who, they suppose, are as likely to be men of no religion and Deists, as otherwise. However, so the matter is settled, to the great uneasiness of Mr. Gilbert Tennent in particular, who, it is feared, will have no further concern with the College on this account. Mr. Burr, the President, is a man of singular and religious learning, and I hope the College will flourish under his care."

Whatever may now be thought of the fears referred to in this letter, and of the "uneasiness of Mr. Gilbert Tennent in particular," they clearly illustrate the purpose of the founders of Princeton. As a proof that this jealously guarded purpose was accomplished, and an evidence of Mr. Tennent's unselfish zeal in its behalf, it is due to his memory to observe that, notwithstanding his wishes were not fully carried out in its organization, "he embraced the College as the child of his affections and the object of his labors."

Begotten of the holy union between learning and religion, baptized with the spirit of the gospel of Christ, and consecrated, with many prayers, to the advancement of His kingdom, the College of New Jersey was protected and nourished during its infancy by the Christian Church in whose bosom it was born. For it did not spring at once, as others have done, under powerful patronage, to a vigorous manhood. Up to the year 1753 its permanency was still an unsolved problem. It had conferred the Bachelor's Degree upon fifty graduates, of whom twenty-eight had entered the Christian ministry, and already its influence was beginning to be felt all over the land ; but its friends were greatly troubled about the means for its enlargement and support. It was like an army whose advance-guard has pushed boldly forward into the enemy's country, but whose base of supplies is not properly secured. Perhaps it is too much to say, with Dr. Foote, that "at this time the College of New Jersey existed only on paper and in the hearts of the Synod of New York and a few pious people." But it had no local habitation. The daily exercises were held temporarily in the Court House at Newark. There were no permanent funds, library, or philosophical apparatus. The Faculty consisted of one man, who was President and Professor in all departments. It was a soul without a body. In order to do its work effectually and permanently, it must have a house to dwell in and instruments to work with. The curriculum must be enlarged, and a professor appointed in each department. To accomplish all this, money was needed. From what source could it be obtained? Government patronage was not to be thought of. The spirit of the institution was not in accord with the views of the governing powers. Its founders were in full sympathy with the opinions and aspirations which were already struggling upward towards the independence of the American Colonies. The most they could hope for from the throne was a bare toleration. Nor would they have accepted an endowment with its inevitable accompaniment of government control. Their only recourse was to the Church. And

to this they turned as naturally as a child turns to its mother. In 1752 the Synod of New York, in compliance with a request from the Trustees, directed a collection to be made in all the churches under its care, for the benefit of the College. The contribution was generous, and the sum obtained afforded temporary relief; but it was altogether insufficient for the location and endowment of the institution. The following year, the Synod, feeling that the life of their noble enterprise was at stake, determined to appeal for aid to the friends of learning and religion in the mother country. To carry out this resolution they selected two men eminently qualified for the work,—Rev. Gilbert Tennent, whose jealous anxiety for the future religious character of the College is referred to above, and Rev. Samuel Davies, whose reputation as an eloquent preacher and a bold defender of religious toleration in the Province of Virginia had preceded him to the other side of the Atlantic. How close and tender were the ties which bound the College to the Church in this formative period of its life, how directly its claims appealed to the sympathies of Christian people, and how great is the debt of gratitude it must ever owe for their timely assistance, will be apparent to every one who reads Mr. Davies' journal of this expedition.

On their arrival in London the two commissioners were hospitably entertained, and earnestly seconded, by Rev. George Whitefield, who gave his guests this excellent advice: "to come out boldly; for this would secure the affections of the pious, from whom we might expect the most generous contributions." Acting upon this advice, their success exceeded their most sanguine hopes. A recommendation of their object was signed in England by sixty-seven ministers, comprising Baptists, Presbyterians, and Independents; the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland ordered a collection in their behalf in all the churches under its care; and a letter in their favor was published by the Scottish Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. Five hundred pounds were obtained by Mr. Tennent from the churches in Ireland. Among the subscribers to the fund were the Bishop of Durham and the grandson of Oliver Cromwell, who, after hearing Mr. Davies preach, "came to him with tears in his eyes and gave him three guineas." The precise amount thus obtained from the mother country is not known. But it was enough to save the life of the institution. The good people of Princeton increased it by the contribution of a thousand pounds, and two hundred acres of land; and so Nassau Hall was built, and the College of New Jersey found a permanent home in the place whose name it has rendered illustrious.

The offspring of Princeton has signally corresponded with its roots. The spirit by which it was begotten and nourished has pervaded its manhood, and its influence in the Church has answered in large measure the prayers and hopes of the men by whom it was founded. The College has never been under the formal control of either Church or State, and yet it has never been disloyal or indifferent

to either. Its fidelity to the solemn trusts committed to it by the Church for the promotion of what its founders believed to be the highest welfare of the country, has depended, and must continue to depend, simply on the permanency of Christian character. One of the most important duties of that trust is the election by its custodians of their own successors. This duty has been discharged with a wise liberality. Though a majority of the Trustees and professors have always been connected with the Presbyterian denomination, as the origin, history, and traditions of the College require that they should be, its affairs have never been administered under ecclesiastical control or in a sectarian spirit. It has from the beginning been catholic and Christian; laying broad and deep those foundations of literature, natural science, and revealed religion on which a man may build the superstructure of a useful life in any profession or pursuit. "Jews, Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, Lutherans, members of the Dutch Reformed Church and of the Congregational churches of New England, have all, as well as Presbyterians, been educated in the College; pupils of at least five of these denominations now belong to it, and they are fearlessly appealed to, to say whether they have ever known of an attempt to make a proselyte; or whether favor or partiality has been shown to any one sect to the injury or disadvantage of another." These declarations, made by President Green in 1822, are believed to be a fair expression of the spirit of the College during the whole period of its existence. (See notes to Green's Discourse, p. 292.)

No institution or association aside from the family and the Church is so well fitted as a Christian college to exert a religious influence over the character of young men. The history of Princeton is rich in proofs of this observation. We might well anticipate such results. The air of Princeton, which has sometimes been called "The Montpelier of America," is even more fragrant with religious memories than with natural wholesomeness. The College has ripened and gathered into the garner of the Church the richest fruits of the household covenant, and glorified itself by perpetuating the noblest of all dynasties, the seed of the righteous. No feature in the College Catalogue is more interesting than the frequent recurrence of family names at intervals which mark the lifetime of a generation; thus verifying the promise, "the fathers to the children shall make known thy truth, showing to the generations to come the praises of the Lord and his wonderful works."

What genuine and glorious revivals have illumined the history of Princeton, and sent their streams of light and life through a thousand channels to the utmost bounds of the Church and of the world! One of the most remarkable of these revivals occurred in 1814-15, during the Presidency of Dr. Ashbel Green, whose testimony in the case derives a special value from the well-known strictness and sobriety of his religious views. In his report to the Board of Trustees he thus describes the condition of the College: "For nearly a year past a very large pro-

portion of the students have attended on all the religious exercises and instructions with more than ordinary seriousness, and the minds of some of them, as now appears, were ripening through this whole period for what has since taken place. The Divine influence seemed to descend like the silent dew of heaven; and there were very few individuals in the college edifice who were not deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of spiritual and eternal things. There was scarcely a room, perhaps not one, which was not a place of earnest secret devotion. For a time it appeared as if the whole of our charge was pressing into the kingdom of God; so that at length the inquiry in regard to them was not, who was engaged about religion, but who was not." In the same report we are further informed that this state of things was introduced without noise or the use of extraordinary means. "God has remarkably honored and blessed his own word. Strange as it may seem, the study of the Bible has always been a favorite one among the youth of the College, not excepting the most gay and dissipated. Pains have been taken to render it interesting; and under the Divine blessing it has served to interest and enlighten the youth in their duty; it has rendered their minds solemn and tender beyond what they were themselves aware of at the time; it has qualified them to hear preaching with advantage; and at length revealed truth has been powerfully and effectually applied to their consciences by the Spirit by whom it was indited."

Looking back, many years afterwards, upon the revival whose characteristics and causes he had so vividly described at the time, and applying to it the divinely appointed test, "by their fruits ye shall know them," the venerable ex-President confirms his former testimony, and makes this important addition to it: "There are a considerable number of ministers now living who received their first impressions of religion at that period; among the rest two bishops of the Episcopal Church in this country are to be numbered; and of the two individuals mentioned in my report, who made a profession of religion at the beginning of the revival, one is now a professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton." The bishops referred to were McIlvaine of Ohio and Johns of Virginia. The professor in the seminary was Dr. Charles Hodge. And the other of "the two individuals" was Dr. John Breckinridge, who also became a professor in the same institution.

Before the establishment of the Theological Seminary in 1812, the President of the College gave instruction in Systematic Theology to students who desired it,—not as a part of the College course, but as supplementary to it. Many useful and distinguished ministers were thus prepared for their work.

The College and the Seminary have never had any organic connection; the one having always been an independent institution under a self-perpetuating Board of Trustees, and the other being established and controlled by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. Yet it is obvious that both institutions are the

offspring of the same spirit, organized upon the same broad basis, and nourished by the same spiritual influences. They are both catholic rather than sectarian, Christian rather than Presbyterian. The Seminary is in fact an outgrowth of the College; the river whose fountains are in the everlasting hills divided its overflowing waters into two channels emptying into the same ocean. For many years after its establishment, the connection of the Seminary with the College was formally recognized. The professors of the one institution gave occasional instruction in the other. The students of both worshipped on the Sabbath in the College Chapel; the professors of both took regular turns in preaching; and for a time many of the towns-people sat under the same ministry. Since their growth and complete equipment has rendered it expedient to separate all their exercises, the most important and vital bond of union between them still remains, in the fact that the College continues to be the most fruitful feeder of the Seminary. The whole number of students who have studied theology in the latter institution is three thousand one hundred and ninety-eight; of whom six hundred and eleven have been graduates of Nassau Hall.

Dr. Samuel Alexander, in his admirable "Sketch of Princeton in the Eighteenth Century," well says, "The history of a College is best read in the history of her sons." The sons of Princeton have been illustrious for their ability, learning, and zeal in the defence of our common Christianity in connection with all the religious denominations of our country; they have honored the Christian name in all the walks of life, as statesmen, lawyers, judges, physicians, and public instructors; they are to-day among the most distinguished ministers and office-bearers in our churches; and their green graves are found under many foreign climes, to which they have followed the standard of the Cross, and carried the sweet savor of the name of Christ. In every evangelical denomination they have defended and adorned whatever is peculiar to their distinctive creeds, with the broad culture they have received, and the catholic spirit they have imbibed, under the fostering care of their Alma Mater. The muster-roll of their names is too long to be recorded here, and the extent of their influence for good can be estimated only by the Omniscient Mind. Without invidiousness to others, and without forgetting that, in the far-reaching connection of spiritual causes, many who have labored in comparative obscurity may have the brightest record in heaven, we shall refer to a few of those whose eminent gifts, opportunities, and labors have made their names illustrious.

Five of the six members of the first class which was graduated from the College, entered the ministry; and the sixth, Richard Stockton, while he was distinguished as a lawyer, a judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, a member of the Continental Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, crowned the excellences of his character with his Christian faith, and illustrated the principles

of the Gospel, not only by his adherence to the Church, but by the consistency of his public and private life. As he is the first, he may well be regarded as a type, of the long catalogue of the sons of Princeton, who, while filling high positions in the State and in the learned professions, have been supporters of the ministry, office-bearers in the church, teachers in Sabbath schools, and advocates of all the benevolent enterprises which illustrate the spirit and the power of Christianity. The example and influence of Christian laymen are among the most precious fruits Princeton has brought forth for the Church. It is to be regretted that the religious life of statesmen, lawyers, and physicians, whose names are in our Catalogue, is not more fully recorded, or recorded in a more accessible form, so that we might give accurate statistics upon the subject.

We are very sure that if we could trace out and exhibit the underlying principles in the lives of such Princeton graduates as William Shippen, Benjamin Rush, Frederick A. Van Dyke, John R. B. Rodgers, John C. Otto, and many others who like Luke, "the beloved physician," have illustrated the Christian spirit in the practice of the healing art,—or of such men as Charles Ewing, Andrew Kirkpatrick, Henry W. Green, John Wells, Edmund Jennings Lee, and many others whose names are illustrious in the annals of the legal profession, and whose living testimony to the law of God and the doctrines of the gospel are among the precious memorials of the Church,—or of such merchants as Francis Markoe, John N. Simpson, and many more in whom the spirit of the gospel has given dignity, beauty, and benignant power to the business of the week-day world, it would be made evident that the witness of such lives is scarcely less valuable to religion than the labors of those who have devoted themselves to the peculiar work of the Christian ministry.

The whole number of Princeton graduates is four thousand, five hundred and eighty-six. Nine hundred and seventy-six of them have entered the ministry; sixteen have become Professors in the College; four have filled the office of College President; six have rendered signal services to the Church as teachers of her ministry in the Princeton Theological Seminary.

The character and work of these Presidents and Professors will be suitably noticed in other chapters of this book. But their names and the fruit of their labors are among the common treasures of the College and the Church, and may not be entirely omitted here.

The eminent services of Samuel Stanhope Smith, as the President and restorer of Nassau Hall after the desolations of the Revolutionary War, ought not to overshadow his no less useful, though less conspicuous, labors as one of the early preachers of Virginia, and the founder of Hampden-Sidney College. A scholar of profound and elegant attainments, a preacher whose eloquence was at once powerful, graceful, and winning, he exerted a wide influence, and left a lasting impression, upon the educated classes of the Old Dominion, at a time when religious scepticism

threatened to become universally prevalent. Dr. Ashbel Green was the valedictorian of the Class of 1783 at the memorable Commencement which was graced by the presence of Washington and the Continental Congress. As Tutor, Professor, and President, he filled a large place in the history of the College. But his place in the councils of the Presbyterian Church for half a century is no less conspicuous, and his influence is indelibly impressed on the history of the denomination during one of its most interesting and critical periods. Dr. James W. Alexander is better known, and more tenderly remembered, as a pastor than as a professor, and his writings have a permanent place in the Christian literature of every land and language. Dr. Addison Alexander, though never a pastor, has furnished thousands of pastors of every Christian name the choicest fruits of biblical knowledge. And Dr. Charles Hodge has done for this age what Augustine and Calvin did for theirs. He has given to Princeton a name and a rank in ecclesiastical history co-ordinate with Hippo and Geneva.

It is difficult for us to realize at how recent a period the fairest portions of our country were but a waste, howling wilderness. Nor is it easy to estimate at its true value the influence Princeton has exerted in making the desert blossom as the garden of God. Her graduates were among the foremost of the noble pioneers of the Church on the frontiers of the old colonies; and to this day they are in the van of the army of occupation which has pushed the confines of the great West over the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Coast.

Among this vanguard of Christianity few names are worthy of more honorable mention than that of Hugh McAden. Graduating in 1753, after two years of theological study he entered the ministry as an itinerant missionary, and spent several years in visiting, and preaching to, the small congregations and isolated families scattered over the wide stretch of country from the Shenandoah Valley, in Virginia, to the Catawba, in South Carolina. In these apostolical labors he was exposed to many privations and perils. But who can count the riches of the harvest which has grown from the seed he scattered? His subsequent labors as a settled pastor in North Carolina were abundant and wide-spread in their influence. He is deserving of lasting remembrance as one of the fathers of the Presbyterian Church in the Southern States.

The names of John Todd of the Class of 1749, and William Graham of the Class of 1773, take rank with those of Davies and Smith in the early history of Christianity in Virginia. Graham, if not its founder, was the first to give permanency to a school of classic and Christian learning which afterwards grew into a university, and now bears the united names of Washington and Lee.

In North Carolina, Hezekiah Balch, Joseph Alexander, Stephen B. Balch, James Hall, David Caldwell, and Samuel Maccorkle, all sons of Princeton, carried on the good work which McAden had begun. True to the union of religion with learning,

which is the formative spirit of their Alma Mater, they were the zealous friends of education, and labored not only to organize and build up churches, but to provide for their perpetuity by founding schools and raising up a pious and learned ministry.

The name of Thomas Reese, of the Class of 1768, is inseparably connected with the early history of the Church in South Carolina. During the barbarities of which that State was the theatre in the Revolutionary War, and in which many of his own flock were cruelly murdered, he bravely remained at his post, and prosecuted the benign work of the ministry amid all the difficulties and perils of the times. He lived to see abundant fruits of his labors. Like so many other Princeton graduates, he united the duties of a Christian pastor with the teaching of a classical school, for which he was eminently qualified.

Not only on the Atlantic Slope, but in the great valley stretching westward of the Alleghany Mountains, from the River St. Lawrence to the Gulf of Mexico, the sons of Princeton have endured hardness as good soldiers of Jesus Christ, and laid in the wilderness the foundations of many generations. Samuel Kirkland, son of a Congregational minister in Connecticut, graduated at Princeton, 1764, and at the age of twenty-four entered, with apostolic zeal, upon a missionary expedition to the Seneca Indians, the most remote and powerful of "the six confederate nations." This expedition, which was full of wild adventure and hairbreadth escapes, was also attended with wonderful tokens of Divine blessing and of favor among the savage tribes. It resulted in Mr. Kirkland's permanent settlement at Oneida, in the valley of the Mohawk River, as a missionary to the Indians. The history of his labors, extending over a period of forty years, is full of thrilling interest. His work was interrupted during the bloody scenes of the Revolution; but after the war he returned to his chosen work, and prosecuted it with untiring zeal till his death in 1808. The red men of the forest to whose welfare his life was devoted, have passed away before the advance of civilization; but he has a living monument to perpetuate his memory and his influence. He was the founder of Hamilton Oneida Academy, which has grown into Hamilton College, an institution which has been a fountain of blessing not only to the rich and populous region of Western New York, but to the whole Christian world. The missionary spirit of its founder pervades its history.

Another name, illustrious among the founders of our American churches, is that of John McMillan, the pioneer of Christianity in Western Pennsylvania. He graduated at Princeton in 1772, having consecrated himself to God in the work of the ministry during a revival of religion which prevailed in the College soon after his entrance. After studying theology for two years he spent two years more in missionary tours among the scattered population of the valley of Virginia, administering Christian ordinances, and sowing the good seed of the kingdom in house-

holds and neighborhoods where it has continued to bear much fruit through successive generations. He then settled down to his life work as a Christian teacher of youth and a preacher of the gospel, in the wilderness of Western Pennsylvania. Here he became the father of many churches and the founder of Jefferson College. Let the story of his early self-denials be told in his own simple but eloquent words, written when he was looking back upon the fruits of his labors at the age of fourscore : —

"When I came to this country, the cabin in which I was to live was raised, but there was no roof on it, nor chimney, nor floor in it; the people, however, were very kind, and assisted me in preparing my house, and on the 16th of December I moved into it; but we had neither bedstead, nor table, nor chairs, nor stool, nor bucket. All these things we had to leave behind us; there being no waggon-road at that time over the mountains, we could bring nothing with us but what was carried on pack-horses. We placed two boxes on each other, which served us for a table, and two kegs served for seats; and having committed ourselves to God in family worship, we spread a bed on the floor and slept soundly till morning. The next day a neighbor coming to my assistance, we made a table and a stool, and in a little time had everything comfortable about us. Sometimes, indeed, we had no bread for weeks together; but we had plenty of pumpkins and potatoes and all the necessities of life; and as for luxuries, we were not much concerned about them. We enjoyed health, the gospel and its ordinances, and pious friends; we were in the place where we believed God would have us to be, and we did not doubt that he would provide for everything necessary. My wife and I lived comfortably together for more than thirty-three years, and on the 24th of November, 1819, she departed triumphantly to take possession of her house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

"When I determined to come to this country, Dr. Smith enjoined it upon me to look out for some pious young men, and educate them for the ministry; 'for,' said he, 'though some men of piety and talents may go to a new country at first, yet if they are not careful to raise up others, the country will not be well supplied.' Accordingly I collected a few and taught them the Latin and Greek languages, some of whom became useful, and others eminent, ministers of the gospel. I had still a few with me when the Academy was opened in Canonsburg, and finding that I could not teach and do justice to my congregation, I immediately gave it up and sent them there."

Two other graduates of Princeton were worthy coadjutors of McMillan in his labors, — James Power, who crossed the mountains about the same time, and Joseph Smith, who followed a few years after. Both of them built enduring monuments in the hearts of men, and mingled Christian elements with the foundations of society.

Samuel Doak graduated at Princeton in 1775, and soon after his ordination as a minister settled at Holsten in East Tennessee. The country was yet wild and thinly settled. He was exposed to "perils by the heathen," as well as to the privations of the wilderness. "On one occasion, during his absence, the Cherokees came near his cabin; and Mrs. Doak, apprized by the barking of the dogs of their approach, retired stealthily to the woods with her infant asleep in her arms. From her hiding-place she saw them enter the door, carry out a portion of the furniture, and then set fire to the building and retreat with their plunder. After

the departure of the Indians she went, by a blind path, ten miles to the nearest station, where she met the next day with her husband." Mr. Doak was in every sense a good soldier. He knew how to handle a carnal weapon as well as to wield the sword of the spirit. "Preaching one Sabbath on the frontier, a panic was produced by a messenger riding hastily up and exclaiming, 'Indians! Indians! Ragdale's family are murdered!'" Mr. Doak stopped abruptly in his discourse, referred to the case of the Israelites in similar danger, offered up a short prayer that the God of Israel would go with them against these Canaanitish heathen, called for the men to follow him, and, taking his wife, led his hearers to the pursuit." Mr. Doak founded the first literary institution ever established in the Mississippi Valley. While he was attending a meeting of the General Assembly at Philadelphia, he received a donation of classical books for his infant institution, which he carried in a sack upon a pack-horse five hundred miles; and this was the nucleus of the library of Washington College.

Another of these pioneers of the West was Thaddeus Dod, who graduated at Princeton in 1773, and was ordained to the ministry in 1777. After spending two years in missionary labor in Maryland and Virginia, he joined a little colony of kindred and friends from New Jersey, who crossed the mountains on pack-horses, and settled in the vicinity of the place where the city of Wheeling now stands. The whole country to the north and west was an unbroken wilderness. "But though many families in the neighborhood fell under the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the Indians, not one of the little company that emigrated from New Jersey was killed. And, what was still more remarkable, the ministrations of Mr. Dod under these perilous circumstances, and while the people during part of the time were shut up in the fort, were attended by a revival of religion, as the fruits of which upwards of forty were added to the communion of the church."

Mr. Dod was a fine mathematical and classical scholar. True to the spirit of his Princeton training, he founded a classical academy, which was the beginning of Washington College, Pennsylvania. His preaching during his whole ministry was attended by Divine influences and crowned with more than ordinary success. He died in 1792, in the midst of a revival of religion.

James Dunlop, a classmate of Dod, and his equal in classical attainments, was his neighbor and associate in his labors as a Christian teacher and a preacher of the gospel. He entered Western Pennsylvania with a company of emigrants from the eastern part of the State in 1781, and died full of years and of honors in 1818.

David Rice, who graduated in 1761, and studied theology in Virginia under the instruction of John Todd, has been deservedly called "the father of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky," where he settled in 1783. He was one of the founders of Transylvania University. In addition to the pastoral charge of several congre-

gations, he performed extensive missionary labors in the regions beyond. In 1805 and 1806, by appointment of the General Assembly, he made an extensive tour in Kentucky and Ohio, with a view to ascertain particularly the religious condition of the country. While prosecuting this missionary journey he organized the first Presbyterian Church in what was then the village of Cincinnati. Of this church Matthew G. Wallace, graduated at Princeton in 1795, became the pastor, and made it the starting-point for other missionary labors, resulting in the organization of churches at Springfield, Hamilton, and other places in Ohio. And thus the influence of Princeton, in the person of her early graduates, increased, not only penetrating the older settlements, but pushing on in the fore-front of the hardy and enterprising population over the mountains into the great Mississippi Valley.

Besides these early pioneers of the Church, of whom we have mentioned a few representative names, Princeton has given to the older portions of our country many distinguished pastors and teachers; and her sons have been foremost among those who in later days have followed the ever-advancing tide of emigration and planted the standard of Christianity on the borders of civilization. The roll of almost every graduating class contains some names illustrious in the annals of the Church.

George Duffield, graduated in 1752, was pastor, for several years, of the Presbyterian Church in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, which at that time was so exposed to incursions of hostile Indians that the house of worship was surrounded with fortifications, on which some of the congregation watched while the others prayed. During his pastorate in Carlisle he did good service as a missionary in the surrounding country. In 1776 he became pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, where he continued in active service till his death in 1790. During the Revolutionary War he was distinguished as an "earnest and powerful advocate of civil and religious liberty." He acted as chaplain to the Continental Congress during its sessions in Philadelphia, sharing the duties of that office with Bishop White. He was also chaplain for some time in the Revolutionary army, and was present, in that capacity, at the battle of Princeton. He was the first stated clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. He was eminently devoted and successful as a minister of the gospel.

John Ewing, graduated in 1754, was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia for forty-two years, and during half that period Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, filling both offices with distinguished ability. He was regarded as the most learned man of his time, in America; being profoundly versed not only in theology and the language and literature of the Bible, but also in philosophy and natural science. Both as a preacher and teacher, he exerted a large influence, especially among the educated classes.

James Manning, of the Class of 1762, became one of the most distinguished min-

isters of the Baptist Church. He was first settled as pastor at Morristown, New Jersey, and afterwards at Warren in Rhode Island. His labors as a preacher of the gospel were greatly successful. But his most important service to the church, and that by which his influence is most widely extended, was the founding of a classical school, which under his agency was soon developed into Brown University. He was a man of versatile genius, extensive classical attainments, and untiring Christian zeal. His name is honored, not only in his own denomination, but in the whole Church.

Hezekiah Smith, also a Baptist minister, was the classmate and lifelong friend of Manning, and was influential in the endowment of Brown University. He was pastor for forty years in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and one of the fathers of Baptist churches in that State. As a chaplain in the Revolutionary army he was an intimate friend of Washington.

Thomas Clagget, graduated in 1764, entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church, in which his father was a clergyman of exemplary piety and devotion. Having successfully filled the office of rector in two of the churches of Maryland, he was unanimously elected Bishop of the Diocese in 1792. He was consecrated in Trinity Church, New York, being the fifth Episcopal bishop in the United States, and the first who was consecrated on this side of the Atlantic. He was chaplain to the Senate in the first session of Congress held in Washington. He continued to discharge the duties of rector and of bishop until his death in 1816. "It was his glory to possess the character of the Christian, of the Christian minister, and of the Christian bishop. In all these relations he displayed the erudition of the sound divine, the virtues of the Christian, and the fidelity of the pastor."

Joel Benedict, graduated in 1765, became a Congregational minister, and performed missionary labor for several years among the feeble churches of that denomination in Massachusetts, and in Maine. He was afterwards settled as pastor at Lisbon and subsequently at Plainfield, Connecticut. He was distinguished as a classical and biblical scholar, and attained a wide influence by his integrity as a Christian and his fidelity as a minister of the gospel.

Jonathan Edwards, son of President Edwards, also of the Class of 1765, was pastor for twenty-six years of the Congregational Church at White Haven, Connecticut, and for three years at Colebrook in the same State. In 1799, having been chosen President of Union College, he entered upon his duties with great ability and bright prospects, but his career was cut short by death in less than two years after his inauguration. He inherited much of the intellectual force and acuteness of his illustrious father, was a preacher of great logical power, and filled a large place in the theological literature of his day.

John Woodhull, of the Class of 1766, was settled first in Pennsylvania, and afterwards in Freehold, New Jersey, where he continued to discharge the duties of the

pastoral office with great faithfulness and ability for forty-five years. For many years, in connection with the duties of the ministry, he conducted a grammar school which produced many excellent scholars. He also superintended the studies of young men in their immediate preparation for the ministry until the establishment of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, in which he took a deep interest.

Robert Blackwell, Class of 1768, entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church, and performed extensive missionary labors in the southern part of New Jersey, under the direction of "The British Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." From 1781 to 1811 he was senior assistant minister of the united parishes of Christ Church and St. Peter's in Philadelphia, and during the closing year of the War of Independence was one of the only two ministers of the Church of England whom the desolations of the time left in the whole State of Pennsylvania; William White, afterwards Bishop of the Diocese, being the other.

Samuel Spring, of the Class of 1771, became a chaplain in the Continental army, and accompanied Arnold in his severe campaign in Canada. From 1777 till his death in 1819 he was pastor of the Congregational Church in Newburyport, Massachusetts. He was a preacher of great fervency and power, exerted a wide influence in the denomination to which he belonged, and was intimately connected with many of the philanthropic and religious enterprises of his time, especially with the establishment of the Theological Seminary at Andover. He was the father of Gardiner Spring, who for half a century was the pastor of the Brick Church in New York.

John McKnight, graduated in 1773, after being pastor for some years in Virginia and Pennsylvania, became the colleague of Dr. Rodgers in the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of New York, where he remained twenty years. He was for a short time President of Dickinson College. In every station he was distinguished for the faithful discharge of his duties as a man and a minister of Christ.

John Blair Smith, graduated in 1773, succeeded his brother, Samuel Stanhope Smith, as President of Hampden-Sidney College in 1779, became pastor of Pine Street Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia in 1791, and after serving for three years as the first President of Union College, New York, returned again to his pastoral charge in Philadelphia, where he fell a victim to the yellow fever while faithfully performing his pastoral duties, in 1799. He was an accomplished scholar and an eloquent preacher.

John D. Blair, of the Class of 1775, after some years of pastoral service in Hanover, Virginia, opened a classical school in Richmond, and, still pursuing the work of the ministry, gathered the first Presbyterian Church in that city. He was a man of fine culture and a solid and graceful preacher.

Joseph Clay, graduated in 1784, studied law and became eminent at the bar,

and as a judge of the United States Court in Georgia. In 1803 he entered the ministry in the Baptist denomination, and became pastor of the First Baptist Church in Boston, where he died in 1811. His ability and eloquence were distinguished alike at the bar and in the pulpit, and his early death was regarded as a great loss to the Church.

Ira Condict, of the same class, entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and was pastor for several years at Newton, New Jersey; after which he was settled in New Brunswick, where he rendered efficient service as pastor of the First Reformed Dutch Church, and as acting President of Queen's (afterwards Rutgers) College.

Robert Finley, of the Class of 1787, pastor, and teacher of a classical school, at Baskinridge, New Jersey, is regarded as the founder of the American Colonization Society. At the time of his death, in 1817, he was just entering the office of President of the University of Georgia.

Robert Hett Chapman, of the Class of 1789, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Rahway, New Jersey, and of the Presbyterian Church in Cambridge, New York. For five years he was President of the University of North Carolina. For ten years he was a pastor in the Valley of Virginia. His closing years were spent at Covington, Tennessee. In every position he was distinguished for his fidelity and devotion to the cause of learning and religion.

John Henry Hobart, graduated in 1793, studied theology under the instruction, first of President Smith, and afterwards of Bishop White of Philadelphia. He became one of the most distinguished and useful ministers of the Episcopal Church. After serving as rector in Philadelphia, and New Brunswick, New Jersey, he became assistant minister in Trinity Church, New York, in 1800. In 1811 he was elected Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of New York, and upon the death of Bishop Moore, in 1816, succeeded to the full responsibilities of his office, which he bore laboriously and with great success until his death in 1830. He is regarded as the founder of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of New York, in which he filled the Chair of Pastoral Theology and Pulpit Eloquence, and exerted a wide influence upon the rising ministry of the Episcopal Church. His zeal for the advancement of his own denomination was the result of thorough conviction, and was softened, in his social intercourse with Christians of other names, by his quick and generous sympathies. His labors were abundant as a preacher, a bishop, a professor, a voluminous contributor to the theological controversies of the day, and a writer of devotional books of permanent use and value. Perhaps no man has contributed more to the defence and extension of the Episcopal Church in America.

Holloway W. Hunt graduated in 1794, and for more than half a century preached the gospel and performed pastoral duties in connection with the Presbyterian Church in the northern part of New Jersey. His fidelity and good sense gave him an

extended influence, and during the closing years of his ministry secured to him universal respect as a father in the Church.

Henry Kollock, "one of the most ornate and vehement orators our country has produced," graduated in 1794, and after preaching for some years in Princeton and in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, was settled as pastor of the Independent Presbyterian Church in Savannah, Georgia. Here his eloquence as a preacher and his devoted labors among the sick and dying during the prevalence of yellow fever, made a deep and lasting impression. The published volumes of his sermons give evidence of his high attainments as a scholar and an elegant writer. He died in 1819.

David Comfort, of the Class of 1795, became pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Kingston, New Jersey, in 1798, and labored there for nearly sixty years, honored and beloved by all.

Elias Riggs, of the same class, was pastor, first at Perth Amboy, and then at New Providence, New Jersey. During his ministry of twenty-five years his faithfulness as a pastor and the consistency of his life commanded the respect and affection of all who knew him.

Frederick Beasley graduated in 1797, and entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church after studying theology under the direction of President Smith. He was rector of Episcopal churches successively in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in Albany, New York, and in Baltimore. From 1813 to 1818 he was Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and discharged the duties of that important position with ability and acceptance. Returning to the pastoral office, he became rector in Trenton, New Jersey, where he continued in the faithful discharge of his duties as a minister of the gospel until 1836, when he resigned and retired from active duty on account of ill health. He was an excellent scholar, and was distinguished especially for his attainments in mental philosophy. As a faithful minister and a Christian gentleman he was held in high estimation.

Mathew La Rue Perrine, of the Class of 1797, was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Bottle Hill, New Jersey, and of the Presbyterian Church in Spring Street, New York, and from 1821 till his death in 1836 was Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity in the Theological Seminary at Auburn, New York. He was an instructive preacher, an accurate scholar, and acquired a wide reputation and influence as a professor.

Benjamin M. Palmer, graduated in 1800, was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church in Beaufort, South Carolina, in 1804. In 1813 he removed to Charleston and became pastor of the Circular Church, which he served with great fidelity until the failure of his health in 1835. He was a man of transparent simplicity of character and "mighty in the Scriptures."

John Johnston, of the Class of 1801, was for half a century a pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Newburgh, New York, where he died in 1855. The beauty of his

Christian character, no less than the fidelity with which he performed his ministerial duties, gave him an extended influence, and made his memory fragrant.

John McDowell, also of the Class of 1801, studied theology under the tuition of Dr. John Woodhull of Freehold, New Jersey, and was ordained and installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1804. Here his ministry was eminently devoted and prosperous during its whole period of nearly thirty years. In 1833 he removed to Philadelphia, and took the pastoral charge of the Central Presbyterian Church, where he labored until 1845, when he established the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church in what was then a comparatively new part of the city. This last pastoral charge, in which he continued until near the time of his death in 1863, was in many respects the most remarkable and useful work of his long life. He brought forth fruit in old age. He was, though not eloquent in the popular sense, an instructive and moving preacher, and his whole life spoke with the eloquence of goodness.

William Neill graduated in 1803, and was Tutor in the College until 1805. His first settlement as a pastor was in the Presbyterian Church at Cooperstown, New Jersey, from whence he was removed to the First Church in Albany, New York, where he continued for seven years. In 1816 he became pastor of the Sixth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. In 1824 he assumed the Presidency of Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in which office he continued five years. After being a short time in the service of the Presbyterian Board of Education he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Germantown, Pennsylvania, and continued to labor there until ill health compelled his resignation in 1842. He died in 1860. During the last eighteen years of his life he performed much useful and voluntary Christian work in connection with the benevolent institutions of the city where he dwelt. He was, especially in his younger and more vigorous days, a powerful and popular preacher. His spirit was catholic, and in all the various fields of his life-work he commanded respect by his ability and goodness. As the author of various works on biblical and religious subjects, his influence extended, and will continue to live, beyond the sphere of his personal ministry.

Nathaniel S. Prime graduated in 1804, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Long Island in the following year. His labors on the East end of Long Island, which were continued for several years in various localities, were marked by great zeal, and were attended by a powerful revival of religion. In 1812 he became pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Cambridge, New York, where he spent nearly twenty years of eminent usefulness, exerting a powerful influence through the whole region, in the several departments of learning, benevolence, and religion. His scholarship and aptness to teach were remarkable. During the latter part of his ministry in Cambridge he was at the head of a literary institution in that place. In 1830 he took charge of the Mount Pleasant Academy at Sing Sing, New York,

and established in the same place a large female seminary, which was afterwards removed to New York, where he continued his work as a teacher until 1843. He was a preacher of great and peculiar ability. After his retirement from the pastoral office he continued his pulpit labors without cessation until his death in 1856, preaching as stated supply for considerable periods at Sing Sing, Newburgh, Ballston, Brooklyn, and Wyoming in Pennsylvania. "He had a mind of uncommon force and discrimination, a noble and generous spirit, simple and engaging manners, an invincible firmness in adhering to his own convictions, an earnest devotion to the best interest of his fellow-men, an excellent talent for the pulpit, great tact at public business, and a remarkable faculty at mingling in a deliberative body. In private he had the gentleness of a lamb; but sometimes in public debate the lamb disappeared and the lion came in its place."

William Meade, of the Class of 1808, entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church in 1811. He became Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia in 1829, and in 1841 succeeded to the sole charge. He was a man of apostolic and catholic spirit. He wielded a wide influence in Virginia, and was regarded by many as the leader of what is called the Evangelical party in the Episcopal Church. He died in 1862. The Theological Seminary of the Diocese of Virginia, which he was mainly instrumental in founding, and in which he was a lecturer for many years, is a lasting monument to his zeal and liberality. His lectures on the Pastoral Office embody and perpetuate the spirit and influence of his noble life.

John De Witt graduated in 1809, was ordained to the ministry in 1813, was pastor for a short time of a Congregational Church in Massachusetts, then of the Second Reformed Dutch Church in Albany. He entered soon afterwards upon the duties of a professorship in Rutgers College, and also in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick. His death in 1831, at the early age of forty-two, was greatly lamented as cutting short the work of an able and useful life.

Shepard K. Kollock graduated in 1812, and was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian Church in 1814. He was pastor of churches in Oxford, N. C., Norfolk, Va., Burlington, N. J., and Greenwich, N. J. For some years before his death he resided in Philadelphia, and was useful with both voice and pen in the preaching and defence of the gospel. He was a fine scholar, a devoted pastor, and an excellent preacher. He died full of years and of honor in 1865.

Robert Steele graduated in 1814 and died in 1862. During the whole of his ministerial life, of nearly half a century, he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Abington, Pennsylvania. For many years he kept a classical school at the parsonage, and not a few ministers of the Presbyterian Church were there assisted in the attainment of an education. He realized to many who knew him the beautiful portrait of a country parson portrayed by Goldsmith:—

"A man he was to all the country dear,
 And passing rich at forty pounds a year.
 Remote from towns he ran a godly race
 And ne'er had changed, nor wished to change, his place.
 His house was known to all the vagrant train,
 He chid their wanderings but relieved their pain.
 Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
 And even his failings leaned to virtue's side.
 But in his duty prompt to every call,
 He watched, he wept, and prayed and felt for all."

The writer of this article is one of many now in the ministry whose earliest recollections are sweetly associated with the old church at Abington, and with Dr. Steele as their first classical teacher and their first pattern of a Christian pastor.

Daniel Baker, of the Class of 1815, gave evidence, during his college course, of that burning religious zeal, tempered by gentleness and tact in dealing with men, which afterwards made him so eminently useful not only as a settled pastor, but especially as an evangelist to the ignorant and the irreligious. In his biography, written by his son, we have in his own language an account of the state of religion in the College while he was a student. This account is exceedingly interesting. It shows that the spiritual atmosphere of Princeton is certainly no worse now than in "the good old times"; and it reveals the secret history of that great revival which occurred under the Presidency of Dr. Green. In his report to the Trustees Dr. Green says: "A few pious youths who were members of College before the revival were happily instrumental in promoting it." Among them Daniel Baker was the leading spirit. Referring to his admission into the Junior Class in 1813 he says: "At that time religion was at a very low ebb in the College. There were about one hundred and fifty-five students, and of these only six, so far as I know, made any profession of religion, and even two of these six seemed to care very little about the matter; for although four of us, Price, Allen, Biggs, and myself, agreed to meet every evening for what was called family prayer, they kept entirely aloof. By way of contempt those who did make profession of religion were called the 'Religiosi.' Grieved to see the abounding of iniquity in College, I proposed to my three associates that we should establish a weekly prayer-meeting for the special purpose of praying for a revival of religion. Accordingly this prayer-meeting was held regularly until the close of the session, and none attended but the four already named and one new professor, Symmes C. Henry, who subsequently became for many years pastor of Cranbury Church, New Jersey. At the commencement of the third session, as our prayers seemed not to have been heard, I was somewhat doubtful about continuing our meeting; but very happily my associates were clear for continuing it, and it was well; for although we knew it not, the blessing was nigh, even at the doors." And then

follows a detailed account of that great blessing, concluding with these words: "O, it was a glorious work of grace, and verily its blessed consequences will not only run along down the whole stream of time, but will not lose their traces throughout the wide ocean of eternity."

Graduating with such a college experience, Daniel Baker's whole ministry was imbued with the same spirit. His first pastorate was in Harrisonburg, Virginia, which he made a centre for missionary labors in the surrounding country. He next took charge of the Second Presbyterian Church, a new organization, in Washington City. From there he was transferred in 1828 to the Independent Presbyterian Church of Savannah. He was subsequently settled as pastor in Frankfort, Kentucky, in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, and in Holly Springs, Mississippi. But while eminently acceptable and useful in the pastoral office, his special mission seemed to be more wide-spread evangelistic labors. While in the pastoral office he could not repress his zeal for the destitute around him and for the regions beyond, and constantly made his own church the centre of a broader field in which he performed the work of an itinerant missionary. His labors in Texas, from the year 1840 till his death in 1857, were full of strange adventure and no less full of apostolic zeal and success. He was the founder of many churches, the spiritual father of thousands of Christian converts. Nor was he less the friend of education than of religion. He repeated in distant Texas what so many of the earlier sons of Princeton had done in the Atlantic States. As the founder and President of Austin College, his influence in favor of learning went hand in hand with his abundant labors in preaching the gospel.

John Johns, of the same class, was converted during that revival in College with which Daniel Baker was so intimately connected. He entered the University of the Episcopal Church, was rector in Fredericktown, Maryland, for eight years, and in Christ Church, Baltimore, for fourteen years. In 1842 he was consecrated Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia, in which position he was a true yoke-fellow of the venerable Bishop Meade, until, upon the death of his superior in 1862, he succeeded to the full responsibilities of the office. His Episcopal duties were discharged with great fidelity and tenderness until his death in 1876. His character was a rare combination of gentleness and strength. He illustrated during his long and useful life the power of goodness, and his memory is among the precious treasures of the denomination to which he belonged. The lifelong friendship between Bishop Johns and Dr. Charles Hodge is honorable to the memory of both, and gives us a beautiful illustration of the true unity of the Holy Catholic Church.

Charles S. Stewart, after his graduation in 1815, devoted himself to the study of law. He afterwards completed the course of theological study in the Seminary at Princeton, and was ordained to the Presbyterian ministry, in 1822, as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands. Returning in 1826, he published a book containing his

observations and experience, and travelled extensively among the churches, advocating the cause of Foreign Missions. In 1828 he entered the United States Navy as chaplain, in which service he continued till his death, in 1870. He is the author of several books of travel, in which the condition of many foreign countries is viewed from a Christian standpoint.

Ravaud K. Rodgers, another member of the Class of 1815, was a grandson of Rev. Dr. John Rodgers, long pastor of the Wall Street Presbyterian Church, New York, and first moderator of the General Assembly. He was the son of John R. B. Rodgers of the Class of 1775, a surgeon in the army of the Revolution, and afterwards a distinguished practitioner of medicine. He studied Theology in Princeton Seminary, was pastor for ten years at Sandy Hill, New York, and for forty-five years at Bound Brook, New Jersey. He was for thirty-six years the efficient stated clerk of the Synod of Jersey, and occupied a prominent place in the councils of the Presbyterian Church. He was eminent not only as an ecclesiastic, but as a preacher and pastor, and endeared himself to both the ministry and the people by the sincerity, frankness, and generosity of his character. He died in 1879, at the age of eighty-two, full of years and of honor.

Charles P. McIlvaine, of the Class of 1816, was another of the fruits of that great revival. He entered the Episcopal ministry in 1820, and officiated for some years in Georgetown, Maryland. For two years he was Chaplain and Professor of Ethics in the Military Academy at West Point, from which he was called in 1827, to be rector of St. Ann's Church in Brooklyn, New York. In 1832 he was chosen Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio, an office which he filled with eminent ability, devotion, and success until his death in 1873. He was not only a burning and shining light in the denomination to which he belonged, but his eloquent defence of Christianity itself, and his able expositions of the fundamental doctrines of the gospel, have endeared his name to the whole Christian Church.

William J. Armstrong, another of the same class with Bishop McIlvaine, entered the Presbyterian ministry as a Home Missionary in Virginia. He was subsequently pastor for three years in Trenton, New Jersey, and then, for ten years, of the First Presbyterian Church in Richmond, Virginia. In 1834 he became one of the secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; in which service he continued to labor abundantly and with great success until his untimely death in 1846. He was one of many who were lost in the steamer *Atlantic*, which was wrecked in a terrible storm on Long Island Sound. He was a man of truly missionary spirit, whose zeal sprang from deep convictions of the truth, and whose fervid and loving disposition made his words always eloquent.

David Magie graduated in 1817, was Tutor in College for two years, and ordained to the ministry and installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Elizabeth-

town, New Jersey, 1821. Here he labored with great ability, devotion, and success until his death in 1865. During his long ministry he was identified with the leading enterprises of Christian benevolence. He was prominent and influential in the councils of the Church, steadfast in defence of the truth, but always of a peaceful and conciliatory spirit. His life is a striking and splendid exception to the proverb that a prophet has no honor in his own country and among his own kindred. For he was born, reared, married, ordained, and installed pastor, — lived, labored, died, and was buried in the same place.

John Breckinridge graduated in 1818. Immediately after his licensure to preach, in 1822, he was elected Chaplain to the United States Congress, which post he held for one year, and then accepted the pastoral charge of the Presbyterian Church of Lexington, Kentucky. From 1826 to 1831 he preached in Baltimore, after which he was Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education for five years. For two years he was Professor of Ecclesiastical History in Princeton Seminary. At the time of his death in 1841, at the early age of forty-four, he was Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. He was a man of varied attainments, an able polemic writer, and a preacher of most winning eloquence.

Zebulon Butler, of the Class of 1822, made a public profession of religion during a revival which prevailed in College in his Senior year. He was a young man of good scholarship and fine social qualities. He became one of the pioneers of the church in the Southwest. During his Senior year in the Theological Seminary Dr. Alexander one day placed in his hands a letter written by some citizen of Vicksburg describing the spiritual destitution of that new and growing city, and asking for some young man to come thither and preach the gospel. Mr. Butler, though only twenty-three years old, and of exceedingly youthful appearance, resolved to enter the field, and performed the journey to it on horseback. There was no house of worship in the place, and the only room in which the people could be assembled for worship was over a drinking saloon. After laboring for some time in Vicksburg he went, in compliance with an invitation from the people there, to Port Gibson, Mississippi, where he organized a Presbyterian Church, of which he was pastor till his death in 1860. His ministry was eminently faithful, and permanent in its influence, not only in his own church, but in the surrounding region. Over a wide extent of country his name became a household word, and he was regarded by people of all ranks with unbounded confidence and affection. His brethren in the ministry esteemed him as "the beloved disciple," and his missionary labors among poor and desolate congregations have left a sweet remembrance.

Edward N. Kirk, of the Class of 1820, commenced the study of law, but after eighteen months abandoned it for the ministry. After a four years' course in the Seminary at Princeton he was licensed to preach in 1824, and spent four years more as agent of the American Board of Foreign Missions, pleading that cause

with great success in many churches. From 1828 to 1836 he was settled as a pastor in Albany, New York, where his fervid preaching produced a wide and deep impression. After spending three years in evangelistic labors and in foreign travel, he became Secretary of the Foreign Evangelical Society, in which capacity he served for three years. In 1842 he was settled as pastor of the Mount Vernon Congregational Church in Boston, in which office he continued until his death in 1874. In 1856 he visited Europe, at the request of the American and Foreign Christian Union, to inaugurate a regular system of religious worship for American Protestants in France. This mission he performed with great skill and success. He is regarded as the founder of the American Chapel in Paris, a church which has done and is still doing excellent service to the cause of Christ. In all the various positions he occupied he was characterized by a fervent spirit and by rare tact in dealing with men. His preaching was eloquent and impressive, and was eminently successful in the conversion of men. His literary tastes and acquirements were of a high order.

John Dorrance graduated in 1823, and completed his course in the Princeton Theological Seminary in 1826. Immediately after leaving the Seminary he went on horseback to Louisiana. He was ordained at Baton Rouge, and continued to preach there, and in the vicinity, for four years. In 1834 he returned North, and took charge of the Presbyterian Church at Wysox, Pennsylvania. Two years after he became pastor at Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, where he labored with great zeal and success for twenty-eight years, when he entered into his rest, in 1861. He is regarded as the father of the Luzerne Presbytery, and his memory is universally revered in the community where he lived and labored so long. He was a wise and far-seeing man. Anticipating the growth and future importance of that section of the country, which was almost a wilderness when he entered it, he sought to extend the church by preaching far and wide, and forming missionary stations wherever it was practicable to do so. Under his leadership the Presbytery drew so much from the Home Mission Board of the Presbyterian Church, that some of his brethren thought him visionary, and were roused to opposition. Events have justified his wisdom as well as his zeal. The churches he aided in establishing are many of them strong and flourishing, giving back more than they received, and putting forth new branches.

Melancthon W. Jacobus graduated in 1834, and spent one year in his father's office. Here he developed such extraordinary business talent that his best friends urged him to relinquish his intentions of studying for the ministry, and devote himself to mercantile pursuits. Even his pious father, who had consecrated him to the ministry, impressed by his genius for business, urged upon him a partnership in his own prosperous manufactory. "Yet," he says, "I was never for a moment moved about my great high calling to the ministry." He entered the Theological Seminary

at Princeton in 1835, and after completing his three years' course, spent another year in the Seminary as Tutor in Hebrew. In 1839 he was called, and settled in the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn; here he labored faithfully and successfully for eleven years, when he was constrained by ill health to resign his charge and go abroad for rest. A three years' tour in Europe and the East greatly restored his strength, and at the same time furnished grand opportunities for increasing his store of biblical knowledge. During his absence he was elected to the vacant chair of Oriental and Biblical Literature in the Western Theological Seminary at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a position for which he possessed many qualifications, and which he filled with eminent ability until his death in 1876.

Of his ability as an expositor of Scripture he has left an abiding monument in his popular commentaries. In all the great enterprises of the church he took a lively interest. He was an able and instructive preacher, a defender of the truth, a devoted friend of the denomination to which he belonged, an ardent advocate of everything that belongs to our common Christianity. He took a prominent part in ecclesiastical councils, and was the moderator of the Old School Assembly at the reunion of the Presbyterian Church in 1870.

Nathaniel C. Burt was valedictorian of the Class of 1846, and, after a year spent in teaching, completed the three years' course in the Seminary at Princeton. Immediately after his licensure to preach, in 1850, he was ordained and installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Springfield, Ohio. After five years of successful and happy service he was translated to the pastoral charge of the Franklin Street Presbyterian Church in Baltimore, from whence he removed after another five years to the Broadway Church in Cincinnati, where he labored eight years. These were years of such arduous toil that his health broke down under the burden. A loving people sent him abroad in the hope of his recovery; but after another trial he was constrained to retire from the pastoral office. For some years he presided over the Ohio Female College near Cincinnati, where he proved to be no less eminently qualified as an educator than he had been as a preacher and pastor. But his health demanded a milder climate, and he went to the South of France, where he resided till his death in 1874. He was a man of rare natural abilities, of extensive scholarship, and a beautifully developed Christian character. His preaching was rich in solid truth and in the graces of a cultivated style. His genius and learning have left enduring monuments in the books of which he was the author; and his memory is precious in the churches to which he ministered and in the hearts of all who knew him.

In these brief sketches of the sons of Princeton who have entered the service of the Church we have made no mention of any of the living. And in our selection from the roll of the dead, we are well aware that many names omitted may be as illustrious in the true annals of the Church as some that we have mentioned. We have endeavored to give examples rather than perfect lists.

These examples strikingly illustrate the wide extent of the relationship which Princeton sustains to the Church. As it is not a sectarian, neither is it a local or sectional institution. There is no college in our country whose history presents a higher claim to be regarded as national. Her graduates who have entered the ministry have labored in almost every State and Territory. What was done by her sons in the wilderness, and the far West, of a century or a half-century ago, is being repeated, in the present generation, by her living graduates, on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains and on the shores of the Pacific. And so we trust the relationship between the College and the Christian Church will continue to be strengthened and enriched by mutual benefits, until the happy day when religion and learning, Christianity and science, shall be universally recognized as one and inseparable. Meantime, until that blessed consummation, and as one means of promoting it, let the history of Princeton be rehearsed in the ears of her sons. Let them know of what parentage their Alma Mater was born, into what spirit she was baptized, by whose hands she was nourished in the days of her weakness, by what influences she has made herself an illustrious name in the earth. Let this venerable mother of learning and religion stand true to her origin and her traditions. So shall her age flourish under the same influences that nourished her infancy, and she shall continue to be a tree of life, planted by the river of the water of life, whose leaves are for the healing of the nations.

PRINCETON AND THE STATE.



THE connection between the State and the educational institutions within its bounds must always be close and intimate. It is from the State that such an institution draws its life, its right to exist, and its protection in the possession of property. And it is to the State that the College or University returns her sons as good citizens or enlightened law-makers. To trace the workings of this reciprocal relation in the History of the College of New Jersey, is the object of this article.

The first charter of our College was granted in 1746, by John Hamilton, acting Governor of the Province of New Jersey, and the College was located at Elizabethtown under the Presidency of the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, who, it is said, more than any other individual, "gave being and shape to the deliberations that resulted in the creation of the College of New Jersey." This charter was found to be insufficient, and was soon afterwards surrendered, and on the fourteenth day of September, 1748, a new charter, more liberal in its scope and more ample in its powers, was granted by Governor Belcher, under which, with some supplementary legislation, the operations of the College have ever since been conducted. This charter, nominally conferred by the kingly ruler of a foreign land and head of an established church, was really, as if with prescience of future events, granted by one who afterwards, while an officer of the Crown, espoused the cause of the people of the Province, and does itself declare advanced views of liberty and equality for every one seeking the advantages of the College. No wonder is it that our Alma Mater found a congenial home, and became a power for good in a free republic.

Scarcely had the United Colonies been declared free and independent States, than the Legislative Council and General Assembly of New Jersey confirmed in a full, ample, and beneficial manner all the privileges and immunities of the original charter; the bill passing the Lower House, unanimously, February 25, and the Council, with two dissenting voices, on March 13, in the year 1780. Under the republic, too, as under a king, the State continued the exercise of a fatherly care, in the person of the Chief Executive, who is *ex-officio* President of the Trustees of the institution. In further discharge of its high functions as *parens patriæ*, the State government, by its Legislature, in 1796, did, after reciting "that it is the duty of a free and enlightened people to patronize and promote the interest of science and



Gunnar Madsen

literature, as the surest basis of their liberty, property, and prosperity, that the College of New Jersey had suffered great injury during the late war, and that its funds had been impaired and diminished, and that a portion of the public money might wisely and usefully be appropriated to the aid and relief of the College," enact, that there should be paid by the Treasurer of the State, for three years successively, the sum of six hundred pounds in quarter-yearly payments, to the Trustees of the College of New Jersey, for the repairs of the buildings, library, orrery, and apparatus. It is not possible to trace continuously the course of legislation with regard to the College; but the spirit of the government of the fathers is not lost in that of the sons, for, as recently as 1875, we find the Legislature, by declaratory enactment, frustrating a misuse or misconception of the powers given by the charter of the Borough of Princeton in the imposition of taxes upon the property of the College,—property used for the enriching of no man or number of men, but solely for the education and development of a class of citizens who alone render the existence of State or municipality secure. In accordance with laws which have graced the statute-books at least since 1798, the State bestows upon the College, as upon certain other institutions, the printed laws passed by the State Legislature, and by the Congress of the United States, and the reported decisions of the State courts; thus recognizing the fact that a competent knowledge of the laws of the society in which we live is an important, if not essential, part of a polite education.

It did not, under the Articles of Confederation, nor does it, under the Federal Constitution, fall within the office and duty of the General Government, to found or maintain such institutions as the College of New Jersey, or indeed any benevolent or educational institution of a civil nature, unless especially incorporated for such classes of the inhabitants of our territory as the Freedmen or Indians, or for such purposes as are embraced in the design of the "Smithsonian Institution"; hence we cannot expect, in our present inquiry, to note many instances of aid or encouragement by the United States. We are not, however, left without examples of just support rendered to the College by the American Congress, or of a true sense of its importance to the nation manifested by that high assembly. On the eighth day of August, 1781, Congress "*Resolved*, That for the support and education of the Indian youth at Princeton College, in the State of New Jersey under the care of Colonel George Morgan, the sum of 365 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, in specie, be paid to him by Dr. John Witherspoon, president of the said College, out of moneys placed in his hands by the North Carolina provincial prisoners of war, exchanged in the year 1778, to discharge the demands of the United States against them for subsistence." We are also told that on Wednesday, September 23, 1783, being Commencement Day, Congress, then sitting at Princeton, "as a compliment to the College and their own President, as well as to the President of the College who had recently been one of their own number, determined to adjourn and attend the exercises of the day."

It has already been remarked that the relations of such an institution and the State are reciprocal; how then has Princeton performed its share of the mutual obligations? The opportunities of rendering service to the State afforded to such a society, considered simply as a corporation, must naturally be rare; and yet it is our fortune to be able to chronicle such services by the College of New Jersey. During the Revolutionary War, the troops and militia of the State and United States were often sheltered in the buildings of Nassau Hall, and the inconvenience and injury endured were a contribution to the common cause of liberty; and the walls of North College bear to this day traces of the conflict of hostile forces. At Philadelphia, in June, 1783, Congress, "insulted by the disorderly and menacing appearance of a body of armed soldiers about the place where they were assembled," adjourned, and empowered the President to summon the members to meet at Trenton or Princeton, in New Jersey. Upon assembling at Princeton, "an address of the governors and masters of the College was read, offering to Congress the use of the hall, library-rooms, and every other convenience that the College in its present situation can afford." This generous offer, upon motion which was seconded by Mr. Madison, Congress gratefully accepted in the following terms, "*Resolved*, That the President inform the governors and masters of the College, that Congress entertain a proper sense of their obliging offer, and accept the use of such parts of the College as are immediately necessary for their session, and for the officers attending them during their stay at Princeton." Mindful of the position of the College in the past, and its connection with the progress of this people, the Trustees of the College, in 1875, patriotically resolved that the institution should take a part in the great commemorative Exposition at Philadelphia, in this hundredth year of our independence. The results of their action were shown in a display of the writings, upon science, art, literature, and theology, of the officers and alumni of the College, and a list of some of the graduates most distinguished in Church and State.

The great achievements of Princeton in her relations to the State are to be found in the lives and services of her sons. Founded in 1746, at a time when but three other Colleges existed in what are now the United States, her alumni early entered, and have ever since filled, places of the highest trust and importance.

The class first graduated, that of 1748, reckoned among its members an eminent lawyer and signer of the Declaration of Independence; and for the next hundred years every class roll, save three, bears some name or names of those who have honorably served their countrymen in public stations.

The services of many of Princeton's sons have been in military, educational, and ecclesiastical fields, but we must be content to give these only a passing glance. The independence of these States was not established without bloodshed, nor has

it always been possible to preserve the brightness of our flag, or the integrity of the Constitution and the laws, without an appeal to arms. It seems strange to turn to Princeton to tell of names whose bearers have taken up sword and musket; but patriotism impelled them to such deeds, and patriotism is a fruit of true education. Besides those who discharged more humane but not less noble duties, as surgeons and chaplains, forty-three graduates seized their arms, and fought for homes, country, and freedom in the War of Independence, serving in every military rank, from that of the humble private to that of general officer. The roll begins with the name of Colonel Nathaniel Scudder of New Jersey, a graduate of the Class of 1751, and concludes with Lieutenant Nathaniel Lawrence, of the Class of 1783: upon it are inscribed such names as General Joseph Reed, Class of 1757, Colonel William Davies, 1765, Colonel Francis Barber, 1767, General Frederick Frelinghuysen, 1770, Colonel Henry Lee, 1773, General William R. Davie, 1776, and Private Ashbel Green, 1783. In the War of 1812, graduates of Princeton were again found ready to do battle for their country, and occupied high military positions. After a long interval of peace, the late domestic war burst upon us. The sons of Nassau Hall were not wanting in duty; one hundred and fifty-two graduates and undergraduates entered their country's service, some in the navy and regular army, but the great majority in the volunteer forces; and forty-two of the whole number were in New Jersey regiments. Taking up the record we count a major-general, Blair, of the Class of 1841; two brigadier-generals, Belknap, 1848, Boyle, 1839; six colonels, Gansevoort, 1855, Janeway, McKee, 1853, Sergeant, 1847, Warren, 1860, and Zabriskie, 1859; the rest, distributed through every grade down to the common soldier, lack of space, not of merit, forbids us to mention.

The graduates of Princeton, imbued with liberal and elevated ideas, and mindful of the importance of the mental and moral training of youth to the success and perpetuity of free institutions, have ever fostered higher education wherever their lot has been cast, and have sought to give to others such advantages as they themselves have enjoyed. The suggestions of James Manning, of the Class of 1762, led to the incorporation of Rhode Island College, now Brown University, and he became its first President and Professor of Languages. Theodore D. Romeyn, 1765, exerted himself in the founding of Union College, New York, and it had for its first President John B. Smith, 1773. When Queen's College, now Rutgers, in New Jersey, was quickened with new life shortly after the commencement of this century, its Vice-President and virtual head was Ira Condict of 1784. The University of North Carolina owes its establishment on a firm basis to William R. Davie, Class of 1776, and Joseph Caldwell, 1791, labored in its reorganization, and was its first President. In short, of the thirty-two colleges founded between the years 1746 and 1810, seventeen, or more than one half,

within the territorial limits of eleven of the present States of the Union, owe, in a great degree, their existence or their early prosperity to the alumni of the College of New Jersey. More than one hundred and fifty of these alumni have devoted their time and their talents to the instruction of youth in different colleges and academies; and in the long array of noble names are found four Presidents,—Smith, Green, Carnahan, and Maclean,—with more than a score of professors, of our own College.

There is, however, other teaching needed to make a people capable of self-government. As long as men have moral faculties as well as intellectual, to cultivate the one and neglect the other, and yet look for a just development of character, is folly. The Church must be planted beside the schools: the Bible must lie open beside the books of sciences and of languages. No institution of learning truly fulfils its purposes unless it sends forth men to take their places among an educated ministry. Has Princeton proved faithful here in its relations to the State? Let the lives and labors of the nearly one thousand ministers of the gospel who are counted among the sons of Princeton give the answer. Let the Episcopal Church tell of the works wrought by Hobart, Meade, McIlvaine, and Johns; the Baptist Church recall the lives of Manning and Smith; and let the Presbyterian Church curb her just pride when she points to the names of Smith, Green, Finley, the Alexanders, Hodge, and a host of others scarcely less worthy.

We must now turn from these men and their works, we must pass without notice the accomplishments of our fellow-graduates in medicine, science, literature, and art, and dwell upon the deeds of those who have been more intimately connected with these States in framing, expounding, and enforcing their laws, and directing their intercourse with foreign nations. When, after honest efforts to effect a proper reconciliation with Great Britain, the colonists felt their grievances to be no longer supportable, there was great need of sagacious and patriotic men to conduct the dissolution of the political bonds which had stretched across the ocean, and to set forth in an orderly manner, before the eyes of other nations, the causes which led to the separation. Among those who subscribed their names to the Declaration of Independence, were two alumni of Princeton, Richard Stockton, Class of 1748, and Benjamin Rush, 1760, and one other, who, although not a graduate of the College, was its sixth President, John Witherspoon. Few surpassed Dr. Witherspoon in his devotion to his adopted country. In his speech in the Continental Congress, when urging the passage of the Declaration, he said: "For my own part, of property I have some, of reputation more; that reputation is staked upon the issue of this contest, that property is pledged." He lived to see that issue successful, and the wisdom and patriotism of his course triumphantly proved.

Richard Stockton, the only graduate who, as a delegate from New Jersey, signed the Declaration, was the son of John Stockton, and was born near Princeton in 1730. He became a pupil in the College of New Jersey, and was graduated with honor at the first Commencement at Nassau Hall, in Newark, in the year 1748. He devoted himself to legal studies, was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1754, and soon occupied a high rank in his profession. He was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey in 1774, while the Colony was still under royal rule, and was tendered the first Chief Justiceship of New Jersey, as a free State, on the thirty-first day of August, 1776, but he declined to accept it. In June, 1776, he was elected a delegate to the General Congress, and at once took his seat in that body. It is believed that, during the earlier debates upon the Declaration of Independence, he had some doubts as to the wisdom of taking such a step immediately; but his views soon changed, and he not only assented to, but advocated, that measure when the final vote was reached. In November of the same year he was taken prisoner by the English, and experienced such severe treatment at their hands that his health was permanently impaired; he died at his residence, near Princeton, in 1781. Thus did Princeton through her sons aid in declaring civil liberty and equality in America.

As a child leaving its parent feels the want of its accustomed support, so the people of this land, severing their connection with the mother country and her long-established authority, felt the need of some social compact, entered into with due solemnity, which should ascertain the status of the governors and the governed, with their reciprocal rights and duties; should separate clearly the various powers of government, executive, legislative, and judicial, and establish them with just equipoise. Such compacts are our written Constitutions, and are the foundations of all our governments, State and national. Among those who signed the original "Articles of Confederation" of the several States are found four graduates of Princeton,—Nathaniel Scudder, Jonathan B. Smith, Joseph Reed, and Richard Hutson,—with President Witherspoon. Among the members of the Convention which formed the present Constitution of the United States were eight of our alumni,—Gunning Bedford, William R. Davie, Jonathan Dayton, Oliver Ellsworth, William C. Houston, Luther Martin, James Madison, and William Paterson.

Gunning Bedford was by birth a citizen of Delaware. He was a student at Princeton, and was graduated in the Class of 1771, of which he was valedictorian. After graduation he turned his attention to the law, and rose to eminence at the bar. In 1785 and 1786 he was a member of the Continental Congress from his native State, and in 1787 was chosen a delegate to the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution. Here he opposed those who advocated representation in Congress upon the single basis of population, or contribution to the support of the government; and to him and his like-minded colleagues we owe the ad-

vantages which arise from the different modes of State representation in the two branches of our national legislature. His fellow-citizens elevated him to the gubernatorial chair in 1796, and shortly afterwards General Washington appointed him the first judge of the United States District Court for the District of Delaware, which office he occupied until his death in 1812.

Like the sisterhood of States, New Jersey has had two constitutions. The first was framed in 1776 by a convention of seventy-five members, of whom eight were graduates of Princeton. The committee of ten appointed to prepare the draft of the constitution embraced two graduates, Ogden and Sergeant, and it is understood that President Witherspoon actively aided in the work. The constitutional convention of 1844 had fifty-eight members, of whom twelve were Princeton graduates: these took a prominent part in the labors of the convention, and one of them, Elias Van Artsdale, was chairman of the committee appointed to arrange and unite the several parts of the constitution, and give the finishing touches to the work. Thus was material aid given by Princeton alumni in establishing the essential principles of our form of government, and removing them from the region of popular vacillations, passions, and prejudices.

While the fundamental principles of law and order must be fixed, minute details cannot be thus prescribed. Evils will arise which call for new and speedy remedies. A changed condition of society will demand a change in the laws of the land, by those intrusted with legislative power.

Of the delegates to the American Congress, our first National Legislature, twenty-seven were graduates of Princeton. Among the Senators of the Federal Republic, they number forty-eight, including such men as Samuel Livermore, Class of 1752, William Paterson, 1763, Oliver Ellsworth, 1766, Frederick Frelinghuysen, 1770, Richard Stockton, 1779, Edward Livingston, 1781, James A. Bayard, 1784, George M. Bibb, 1792, George W. Campbell, 1794, John Forsyth, 1799, Theodore Frelinghuysen, 1804, Samuel L. Southard, 1804, George M. Dallas, 1810, and William L. Dayton, 1825. Of the alumni who have occupied seats in the House of Representatives, special mention can scarcely be made of some, without making distinctions which would seem invidious; one hundred and sixteen have thus served their countrymen, and two at least have been occupants of the Speaker's chair,—Jonathan Dayton and William Pennington, both of whom were members from New Jersey.

Among the early legislators of this country, Samuel Livermore stands eminent. He was born in Massachusetts in 1732, was graduated at Nassau Hall in 1752, and, after returning to New England, began the practice of the law. He was twice sent as a delegate to the American Congress. In 1789 he was chosen as a Representative from New Hampshire, and in 1793, a Senator from the same State; and of that august body, the United States Senate, he became the President.

While in the House he first suggested that provision of our laws, that the President of the Senate shall act as President of the United States upon the death, removal, resignation, or inability of the President and Vice-President. He resisted the selection of the Chief Justice, the Secretary of the State, or the Secretary of the Treasury, for this important duty, saying that "he did not wish to see the Chief Magistracy filled by one not the choice of the people" (the President of the Senate was originally chosen by the people to the Senate). While in the Senate, he urged Congress to consider whether any and what provisions ought to be made by law, for deciding disputed elections of President and Vice-President, and determining the legality or illegality of votes given for those officers in different States. He was a member of the committee which brought in a bill for this purpose, but it was lost by a disagreement of the two Houses, and no provision has ever been made for such a dispute, although its importance is now at least very apparent. Mr. Livermore also filled the high stations of Chief Justice and Governor of New Hampshire. His death occurred in 1803.

It would be wellnigh impossible to enumerate all of the graduates of Princeton who have sat in the Legislature of New Jersey; but her legislators have rarely assembled during the past century without counting one or more among their number, and three graduates at least have been called at different times to preside over the Senate,—seven over the Lower House. Thus the College of New Jersey has exercised no unimportant influence upon the law-making powers of the land.

It is one of the results of the imperfection of all human laws, that, from the original enactments, the amendments, and the repeals of successive legislatures, inconsistencies difficult to reconcile, and sometimes positive contradictions, are found upon our statute-books. From time to time there is a call for some master mind and hand to collate these various provisions, to remove their incongruities, to reduce them to an orderly system, and to lay the finished products before the legislative body for re-enactment. Such labors have been performed by William Paterson, Edward Livingston, and others of our alumni.

William Paterson, son of Richard Paterson, was born in 1745, but the place of his birth cannot be precisely determined. He was graduated at Princeton in 1763, studied law with Richard Stockton, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1769. When the trouble with Great Britain arose, he espoused the cause of liberty. He was a delegate to the first Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and upon the adoption of the State Constitution was appointed attorney-general. In 1787 he was one of the delegates to the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution, where he earnestly supported what was known as the "New Jersey plan." Upon the organization of the general government, he was chosen one of the first Senators from New Jersey, but resigned this office before his term expired to assume that of Governor. In March, 1793, he was nominated by Presi-

dent Washington an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. While he held this office the Legislature of New Jersey elected him to collect and reduce into one form all the statutes of England which before the Revolution were here practised, as also all the public acts passed by the Legislature before and after the Revolution, and then in force, and to lay before the Legislature such amendments as he might think would promote the good of the State. He accomplished this work most thoroughly, and thus exerted a greater influence upon the law of New Jersey than can be claimed for any other individual. His death occurred in Albany in 1806.

However good the laws of any country may be, it is not to be expected that all of its inhabitants will be of sufficient unanimity to agree in all points upon their force and meaning, or of sufficient integrity always to obey them. A cultivated and upright judiciary is then of high importance. Among the graduates of the College who have been elevated to the bench, we count five Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, Paterson, Livingston, Thompson, Johnson, and Wayne, and one Chief Justice, Oliver Ellsworth.

Oliver Ellsworth was born in Connecticut in 1745, was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1766, and called to the bar of his native State in 1771. He was soon after a representative in the General Assembly of Connecticut, and in 1777 we find him in the American Congress; to this body he was a second time elected a delegate, but declined to serve. He was next a member of the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution, and there warmly united with his early associates, Paterson and Martin. He was one of the first Senators from Connecticut under the new Constitution, and in 1796 was appointed by General Washington, Chief Justice of the United States. Of his discharge of the duties of this office nothing more need be said than that, in the exposition of the laws and the dispensing of justice, he worthily filled the highest judicial position in the gift of this nation. While Chief Justice he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the French Republic, from which mission he returned in 1801. Six years later the Connecticut Legislature tendered him the Chief Justiceship, but disease compelled him to decline it; and soon afterward he died at Windsor, the place of his birth.

Judgeships in the District Courts of the United States have been held by thirteen of our alumni, three of whom have sat in the District of New Jersey.

In the judiciary of the several States are found twenty-one Chief Justices, graduates of Nassau Hall, including Reeve of Connecticut, Lewis of New York, Rush of Pennsylvania, Booth of Delaware, Archer of Maryland, Hutchinson of Virginia, Nash of North Carolina, Stone of South Carolina, Lumpkin of Georgia, Walker of Alabama, and Bibb of Kentucky. Sixty-four Associate Justices of Supreme Courts, ten Chancellors, and nine Judges of Appellate Courts, specially so called, are also found upon the class rolls of Princeton.

In New Jersey, since the year 1800, Andrew Kirkpatrick, Class of 1775, and Charles Ewing, 1798, honorably filled the Chief Justiceship for twenty-nine consecutive years; and their not unworthy successors, Henry W. Green, 1820, and Edward W. Whelpley, 1834, held the same office for seventeen years. Of the forty-five justices of the Supreme Court appointed within a little more than a century, twenty-one were graduates of Nassau Hall; as also were four of the five equity judges who have presided in the Court of Chancery, since the adoption of the Constitution of 1844, and one of the Vice-Chancellors.

But what is Justice, although her scales be even, if she carries not her sword? Let us see what the graduates of Princeton have done in the executive offices of the State and nation. Thirty-one have been Governors of States, six of whom were Governors of New Jersey, and two have been Lieutenant-Governors; while two Vice-Presidents and one President of the United States crown the list.

The one President claimed by Nassau Hall was James Madison, who was born in King George County, Virginia, in 1751. He was educated at Princeton under Dr. Witherspoon, and was a member of the Class of 1771. He was well versed in many departments of knowledge, especially that of theology, but never entered any one of the learned professions. In 1776 he was a member of the Virginia Convention, which instructed her delegates to urge in Congress a declaration of independence; and in the same year he was sent to the Virginia House of Delegates. In 1779 he was elected a representative from Virginia to the American Congress, and soon made his influence felt in deciding the questions of the day. He was one of the Commissioners sent to Annapolis in 1786, and maintained a very conspicuous part in the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution in the following year. After the ratification of the Constitution he was chosen a Representative in Congress, and held this place until the close of Washington's presidency. Under Jefferson he was made Secretary of State, and in this office manifested great political sagacity. At the expiration of Jefferson's second term, Madison was chosen to succeed him. His administration, which continued for eight years and extended over the entire time of the Second War, was marked by great wisdom, carefulness, and integrity, rather than by great vigor, and he retired, at its close, with the esteem and affection as well of his opponents as of his friends. He never afterwards emerged from private life, but he still exerted an influence in public matters, which he accomplished by guiding others rather than by direct personal effort. He died at his home, in Virginia, in 1836.

We cannot now forbear to take a glance at the services of some of our alumni as heads of departments of the general government, and as advisers in the management of national affairs at home. There are inscribed upon the catalogue of graduates of the College of New Jersey, the names of two Secretaries of War, Crawford and Belknap; three Secretaries of the Treasury, Bibb, Campbell, and Rush; four

Secretaries of the Navy, Thompson, Dickerson, Southard, and Robeson; and three Secretaries of State, Madison, Livingston, and Forsyth; a Postmaster-General, Hazard, and four Attorneys-General, Bradford, Lee, Rush, and Berrien.

Of all these men one of the most eminent was Edward Livingston. He was born at the residence of his ancestors, in the State of New York, in 1764. He received his education at Princeton, and was a graduate of the Class of 1781. On his return to New York he directed his attention to legal pursuits, and was admitted to the bar. For a time, he held the office of District Attorney of the United States, and was elected as a Representative to the Fourth Congress. In 1804 he removed to the State of Louisiana, where he became greatly distinguished as a framer and reviser of the laws. His system of penal law, prepared solely by himself, was a work of remarkable merit, and was republished in England and France. In 1829 he was chosen United States Senator from Louisiana, but, before a third of his term had expired, he was appointed Secretary of State by General Jackson. Guided by his counsels the nation entered into the Treaty of Naples; and on different occasions, important and judicious instructions were given by him to our Representatives at London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and other foreign capitals. He was a trusted adviser of General Jackson, when the latter issued his proclamation respecting affairs in South Carolina, after the passage of the Nullification Ordinance in 1832, and the sentiments of Livingston are reflected in that celebrated State paper. In 1833 Mr. Livingston was appointed Minister to France, which was his last official position. His death occurred in 1836.

Of those who have guided the intercourse of America with other powers, and conducted negotiations at foreign courts, sixteen have been graduates of Princeton College. They are Ellsworth, Davie, Livingston, James A. Bayard, Rush, and Dayton, resident ambassadors or envoys extraordinary at the Court of France; Campbell, Minister at the Court of Russia; Ingersoll, at the Court of Great Britain; Hughes, at the Courts of Holland and Sweden; Dallas, at the Courts of Russia and Great Britain; Richard H. Bayard, at the Court of Belgium; Boulware, at the Court of Naples; Forsyth, at the Court of Mexico; Boker, at the Courts of Turkey and Russia; and Stockton, at the Court of Rome.


Among these honorable names there stands conspicuously that of George M. Dallas, who was born at Philadelphia, in the year 1792, and was graduated at Princeton in 1810. He studied law in his father's office, and was early called to the Pennsylvania bar. In 1831 he was elected a United States Senator from Pennsylvania, and, at the close of his term of office, he was appointed Minister at St. Petersburg by Van Buren, which post he filled during Van Buren's presidency. Returning to America, his next appearance in public life was upon his elevation to the vice-presidency of the United States in 1845. He was a second time sent upon a foreign mission by Buchanan, who appointed him ambassador at the Court

of Great Britain in 1857. Here he acted with skill and discretion in the settlement of the Central American question. Upon the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the presidential chair, Dallas returned to America, and resumed the occupations of private life until his death, which happened in 1864.

The relations of our Alma Mater to our State and nation have now been set forth. No sketch of the lives or services of men and no fact in history have found admission to these pages unless they brought with them some illustration to this point. Surely the one hundred and thirty years through which these relations have endured cannot be without a lesson. They declare with no uncertain sound the necessary connection between liberal education and a free, enlightened government. The State has created the institution, and the State has upheld, encouraged, and aided that which was thus brought into being. The power which granted the franchises has confirmed and protected their exercise. The laws which conferred the right to hold property have rendered sure its use and enjoyment. The State has sought those who came forth from this institution as fit recipients for the highest honors. The College cannot declare herself independent of the State; nor can the State say of the College there has been no need of you. Through presidents, officers, and graduates she has ever been a friend and helper of our Country. They have lifted up their voices, they have wielded their pens and their swords, to secure and protect our country's liberty and independence. They have staked their lives, property, and reputation in her defence against foreign oppression and the assaults of her mistaken and alienated citizens. They have framed her constitutions, enacted, codified, expounded, and enforced her laws, and upheld her dignity in foreign courts. Band after band of youth has this College sent forth trained in mind and heart, ready to become rulers, statesmen, jurists, and teachers of true wisdom, when time and opportunity called them to the front. These are the proofs to which we point when we declare the mutual dependence of true education and true government.

PRINCETON AND SCIENCE.

By REV. S. B. DOD, A. M.

HOUGH the College of New Jersey was devoted by its pious founders to the liberal education of men intended for the gospel ministry, and therefore looked chiefly to the literary culture of its students, yet it has been no less useful and distinguished in the scientific research which has been made in its laboratories. A distinguishing trait of Princeton's work in the field of the natural sciences is, that it was done by men whose reverence for truth was not lost when it came to them from other sources than their own observation and experiments. Within her walls the philosophers who have commanded the respect of the whole world, and whose works have become authoritative in their several departments, never found their pursuit of scientific truth impeded by their full recognition of the paramount authority of the Divine revelation in the Bible. The conflict, which in other quarters has been provoked between science and religion, was never waged within her walls. There science and religion were twin-sisters, pointing out to the minds and hearts of men the concurrent testimony of nature and religion. Nor was this an enforced truce, imposed on these men by their surroundings; for, after leaving Nassau Hall, the same characteristic has pervaded their teachings. Of one of our eminent professors, Dr. Gray says, he was characterized by "his thorough love of truth for its own sake and his confidence that the legitimate results of scientific inquiry would never be inimical to the Christian religion, which he held with an untroubled faith, and which he illustrated most naturally and unpretendingly in all his life and conversation. In this, as well as in the simplicity of his character, he much resembled Faraday."

Princeton has the distinction of being foremost among the American Colleges in recognizing the importance of the study of chemistry, and was the first institution in America, outside of the medical schools, to make it a distinct branch of instruction. On the 1st of October, 1795, the trustees appointed Dr. John McLean to fill that chair. Professor Silliman says of him: * "He was a young

* "Centennial Essay on American Contributions to Chemistry." By BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, of Yale College.



Joseph Henry

chemist of Scotland, fresh from the instruction of Black and Hope, and of the French school. . . . Dr. McLean ever deserves honorable mention as one of the earliest and most successful teachers of our science in this country." Professor Silliman in his reminiscences gratefully recognizes his obligations to Dr. McLean and to Princeton. He says: * "I regard him as my earliest master in Chemistry, and Princeton as my first starting-point in that pursuit. . . . In 1797 he published 'Two Lectures on Combustion, supplementary to a Course of Lectures on Chemistry.' These lectures display both ability and learning, and form an interesting chapter in the phlogistic discussion." Dr. McLean was the first to teach modern chemistry in this country, and published several pamphlets in its defence, in opposition to Dr. Priestley. In 1817 Professor Henry Vethake was called to the chair of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Mechanics. It was during his stay at Princeton that he elaborated his work on Political Economy.

In 1830 Dr. John Torrey, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, was called to the chair of Chemistry and Natural History. Dr. Torrey was already widely known as one of the first chemists in the country, and as a most successful instructor. He has left but a limited record of his work in this department of science, save as he impressed upon the minds of the students who had the benefit of his instruction his own enthusiastic love of the science of chemistry. His most important contributions to science were as a naturalist, in the departments of Mineralogy and Botany, in the latter of which he stood *facile princeps*. He was the father of American Botany, and those who to-day explore the same fields which he explored many years ago have but little to add to the discoveries made by him, and are moved to astonishment and admiration by the accuracy and faithfulness of his work. While keeping abreast with the most advanced scientific views of the day as a naturalist, he was a devout and firm believer in the truths of the Christian religion. His intimate associate, Professor Gray, refers to those "traits of a singularly transparent, genial, delicate, and conscientious character, which beautified a most industrious life; . . . his thorough love of truth for its own sake; his confidence that the legitimate results of scientific inquiry would never be inimical to the Christian religion, in which he was a firm believer." This testimony of Dr. Gray is confirmed by the writer of a notice of Dr. Torrey's life and labors in the Popular Science Monthly, September, 1873, who adds:—

"This enumeration of his scientific labors would be incomplete without reference to his great work in educating others in science. In the various professorships he held, he was always dear to his students, and many, now eminent in science, can trace the commencement of their careers to the teachings of Dr. Torrey. His influence was constantly exerted, not only in the class-room, but out of it. There is many a chemist, now standing high in his profession, who owes his position to his kindly aid, and scarcely a botanist in the country, who has not been the recipient of favors from his ever-open hand.

* Fisher's Life, Vol. I. p. 100.

As trustee of Columbia College and of Princeton he was largely influential in giving scientific studies their proper prominence in these institutions. . . . He followed science with a devotion second only to that to his religion. Knowing that all truths are compatible, and that the researches of the chemist, the geologist, the physicist, or the botanist, can never reveal anything that will displace God as the author and controller of all, he kept up with the most advanced scientific thought of the day, and remained until the last a devout Christian."

From Princeton Dr. Torrey was called, in 1854, to the very responsible position of head of the Assay Office of the United States at New York, which he held until his death. He was succeeded by Professor J. S. Schanck, M. D., who still continues the faithful and thorough instruction which characterized Dr. Torrey's teaching. Like many of the professors of science in our colleges, Dr. Schanck has disregarded the fame which he might secure by original investigations and their publication, and has devoted his time to the less famous, but no less useful, work of the thorough and patient instruction of his students.

In 1854 the departments of Geology and Physical Geography were assigned to a distinct professorship, and Professor Arnold Guyot, the distinguished fellow-countryman and friend of Agassiz, was appointed to fill the chair. The subjoined catalogue will indicate the extent and value of his publications. His volume of Meteorological Tables has passed through four editions, and a fifth is ready to be issued. This book is in constant use throughout the United States by our government officers, and is also extensively used in England, Germany, and Russia, and has received a high compliment from Sir John Herschel in his Meteorology. His summer vacations have been spent in investigating the physical structure of the Appalachian chain. Having determined for the first time the correct altitude of the White Mountain and Adirondack peaks, he next turned his attention to the southern portion of the range, which was then an unknown wilderness, and found that it contained the highest peaks and valleys of the system. At intervals from 1856 to 1860 he explored the Black Mountains in North Carolina and Georgia. There being no maps of the country in existence worthy of that name, he had to survey a district of one hundred and fifty miles to locate the peaks. A portion of the results of these surveys he embodied in a paper on the Appalachian Mountain system in the American Journal of Science, March, 1861, to which he added a small map; a large map, of which he furnished Dr. Bache a copy by request, was published by the Coast Survey in the war maps issued by that department, and an abstract of his article was sent to all the officers of the army operating in that neighborhood. At the beginning of the war, the South being closed to him, he again turned his attention to the northern ranges, and determined the altitude of all the principal peaks of the Adirondacks, defining the botanical regions. These researches he continued in 1863. The highest points of the Green Mountains were measured in 1857 and 1866; the High-

lands of New York in 1864; the mountain district of New Jersey in 1865; the Catskill Mountains in 1857 and 1876. On a journey to California in 1871, many mountains of the Coast Ranges of California were measured, and in Colorado Gray's Peak, one of the highest points of the Rocky Mountains. He wrote for Johnson's Atlas a treatise on Physical Geography, and is one of the chief editors of Johnson's illustrated Encyclopedia. His contributions to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and to the National Academy of Sciences, of which he is one of the original members, have been numerous and valuable. His school geographies and wall maps are a most valuable contribution to the cause of education, and received the medal of progress at the Vienna Exposition. Aided by the liberality of a friend of the College, who wishes to remain unknown, he has been busily engaged since 1874 in building up a museum of Geology and prehistoric Archæology, which is already one of the most useful and ornamental institutions of the College. Nor has this active pursuit of scientific research hindered his discharge of duty toward his students. Those who have had the benefit of his instruction can testify to the thoroughness and faithfulness of his care for and interest in his students, both in and out of the class-room, and to the readiness with which he always meets and fosters any interest which his students manifest in his branch of study.

In the departments of Astronomy and Mathematics Princeton has always stood prominent among our institutions of learning, through the distinguished men and able instructors who have filled these chairs. Their contributions to the literature of their departments have been numerous and valuable. The students of Professor Albert B. Dod, who died thirty years ago, still cherish fondly the recollection of "his brilliant genius and the interest which he infused into the study of the Higher Mathematics, as well by the magnetic charm of his manner, as by the wonderful acuteness and perspicuity with which he mastered and explained the most abstruse problems. The same qualities shone attractively in his lectures on Architecture, which, apart from their æsthetic value, are remembered as instructive contributions to the history and philosophy of the art."

Professor Stephen Alexander, not only by his own investigations and those prosecuted jointly with Professor Henry, which he has embodied in his publications, but also in the meetings of the scientific societies of the country, has made for himself and the College he represented an honored name. And one of the enduring memories which his students carried away from their Alma Mater was of those rapt and eloquent lectures in which he set forth the nebular hypothesis. After more than forty years of faithful service to the College he retired in 1877 to a well-earned and honorable rest from the labors of teaching; but his activity in his favorite scientific pursuits is still as productive as in the days when his physical force was unabated. The chair of Mathematics as now filled by Professor

John T. Duffield, an accomplished mathematician, loses none of its former prestige. His thorough and lucid expositions of the principles of his department leave his students alone to blame if they fail to gain a thorough knowledge of this science.

Professor Jacob Green, who occupied the chair of Experimental and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and Natural History from 1818 to 1822, contributed largely to the current literature of his day the results of his study of our fossil flora and fauna. Professor Richard McCulloh rendered valuable service to the Coast Survey as the assistant of Professor Bache. The results of his very valuable experiments are published in his standard works on the analysis of sugars and on hydrometers.

The following account of the labors of Professor Joseph Henry, from his own pen, will give some idea of the lasting benefits which he has conferred on the world.

MY DEAR SIR,—In compliance with your request that I would give an account of my scientific researches during my connection with the College of New Jersey, I furnish the following brief statement of my labors within the period mentioned:—

I. Previous to my call from the Albany Academy to a Professorship in the College of New Jersey, I had made a series of researches on electro-magnetism, in which I developed the principles of the electro-magnet and the means of accumulating the magnetic power to a great extent, and had also applied this power in the invention of the first electro-magnetic machine, that is, a mechanical contrivance by which electro-magnetism was applied as a motive-power. I soon saw, however, that the application of this power was but an indirect method of employing the energy derived from the combustion of coal, and therefore could never compete on the score of expense with that agent as a means of propelling machinery, but that it might be used in some cases in which expense of power was not a consideration to be weighed against the value of certain objects to be attained. A great amount of labor has since been devoted to this invention, especially at the expense of the Government of the United States, by the late Dr. Page; but it still remains in nearly the same condition it was left in by myself in 1831.

I also applied, while in Albany, the results of my experiments to the invention of the first electro-magnetic telegraph, in which signals were transmitted by exciting an electro-magnet at a distance, by which means dots might be made on paper and bells were struck in succession, indicating letters of the alphabet.

In the midst of these investigations I was called to Princeton through the nomination of Dr. Jacob Green, then of Philadelphia, and Dr. John Torrey of New York. I arrived in Princeton in November, 1832, and as soon as I became fully settled in the chair which I occupied, I recommenced my investigations, constructed a still more powerful electro-magnet than I had made before, one which would sustain over three thousand pounds, and with it illustrated to my class the manner in which a large amount of power might, by means of a relay magnet, be called into operation at the distance of many miles. I also made several modifications in the electro-magnetic machine before mentioned, and just previous to my leaving for England in 1837 again turned my attention to the telegraph.

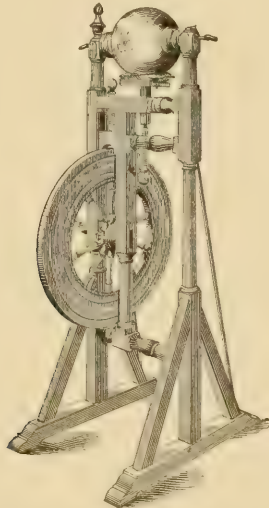
I think the first actual line of telegraph using the earth as a conductor was made in the beginning of 1836. A wire was extended across the front campus of the College grounds, from the upper story of the Library building to the Philosophical Hall on the opposite side, the ends terminating in two wells. Through this wire signals were sent from time to time from my house to my laboratory.

The electro-magnetic telegraph was first invented by me in Albany in 1830. Professor Morse,

according to his statements, conceived the idea of an electro-magnetic telegraph in his voyage across the ocean in 1832, but did not, until several years afterwards (1837), attempt to carry his ideas into practice, and when he did so he found himself so little acquainted with the subject of electricity that he could not make his simple machine operate through the distance of a few yards. In this dilemma he called in the aid of Dr. Gale, who was well acquainted with what I had done in Albany and Princeton, having visited me at the latter place. He informed Professor Morse that he had not the right kind of a battery nor the right kind of magnets, whereupon the Professor turned the matter over to him, and with the knowledge he had obtained from my researches he was enabled to make the instrument work through a distance of several miles.

For this service Professor Morse gave him a share of his patent, which he afterwards purchased from him for \$15,000.

At the time of making my original experiments on electro-magnetism in Albany, I was urged by a friend to take out a patent both for its application to machinery and to the telegraph; but this I declined, on the ground that I did not then consider it compatible with the dignity of science to confine the benefits which might be derived from it to the exclusive use of any individual. In this perhaps I was too fastidious.



HENRY'S ELECTRIC MACHINE.

In briefly stating my claims to the invention of the electro-magnetic telegraph, I may say I was the first to bring the electro-magnet into the condition necessary to its use in telegraphy, and also to point out its application to the telegraph, and to illustrate this by constructing a working telegraph, and had I taken out a patent for my labors at that time, Mr. Morse could have had no ground on which to found his claims for a patent for his invention. To Mr. Morse, however, great credit is due for his Alphabet and for his perseverance in bringing the telegraph into practical use.

II. My next investigation after being settled at Princeton was in relation to electro-dynamic induction. Mr. Faraday had discovered that when a current of galvanic electricity was passed through a wire from a battery, a current in an opposite direction was induced in a wire arranged parallel to this conductor. I discovered that an induction of a similar kind took place in the primary conducting wire itself, so that a current which in its passage through a short wire conductor would neither produce

sparks nor shocks, would, if the wire were sufficiently long, produce both those phenomena. The effect was most strikingly exhibited when the conductor was a flat ribbon covered with silk rolled into the form of a helix. With this brilliant deflagrations and other electrical effects of high intensity were produced by means of a current from a battery of low intensity, such as that of a single element.

III. A series of investigations was afterwards made which resulted in producing inductive currents of different orders, having different directions, made up of waves alternately in opposite directions. It was also discovered that a plate of metal of any kind, introduced between two conductors, neutralized this induction, and this effect was afterwards found to result from a current in the plate itself. It was afterwards shown that a current of quantity was capable of producing a current of intensity, and *vice versa* a current of intensity would produce one of quantity.

IV. Another series of investigations of a parallel character was made in regard to ordinary or frictional electricity. In the course of these it was shown that electro-dynamic inductive action of ordinary electricity was of a peculiar character, and that effects could be produced by it at a remarkable distance. For example, if a shock were sent through a wire on the outside of a building, electrical effects could be exhibited in a parallel wire within the building. As another illustration of this, it may be mentioned that when a discharge of a battery of several Leyden jars was sent through the wire before mentioned, stretched across the campus in front of Nassau Hall, an inductive effect was produced in a parallel wire the ends of which terminated in the plates of metal in the ground in the back campus at a distance of several hundred feet from the primary current, the building of Nassau Hall intervening. The effect produced consisted in the magnetization of steel needles.

In this series of investigations the fact was discovered that the induced current, as indicated by the needles, appeared to change its direction with the distance of the two wires, and other conditions of the experiment, the cause of which for a long time baffled inquiry, but was finally satisfactorily explained by the discovery that the discharge of electricity from a Leyden jar is of an oscillatory character, a principal discharge taking place in one direction and immediately afterwards a rebound in the opposite, and so on forward and backward until the equilibrium is obtained.

V. The next series of investigations related to atmospheric induction. The first of these consisted of experiments with two large kites, the lower end of the string of one being attached to the upper surface of a second kite, the string of each consisted of a fine wire, the terminal end of the whole being coiled around an insulated drum. I was assisted in these experiments by Mr. Brown of Philadelphia, who furnished the kites. When they were elevated at a time when the sky was perfectly clear, sparks were drawn of surprising intensity and pungency, the electricity being supplied from the air, and the intensity being attributed to the induction of the long wire in itself.

VI. The next series of experiments pertaining to the same class was on the induction from thunder-clouds. For this purpose the tin covering of the roof of the house in which I resided was used as an inductive plate. A wire was soldered to the edge of the roof near the gutter, was passed into my study and out again through holes in the window-sash, and terminated in connection with a plate of metal in a deep well immediately in front of the house. By breaking the continuity of that part of the wire which was in the study, and introducing into the opening a magnetizing spiral, needles placed in this could be magnetized by a flash of lightning so distant that the thunder could scarcely be heard. The electrical disturbance produced in this case was also found to be of an oscillatory character, a discharge first passing through the wire from the roof to the well, then another in the opposite direction, and so on until equilibrium was restored. This result was arrived at in this case, as well as in that of the Leyden jar before mentioned, by placing the same or a similar needle in succession in spirals of greater and greater numbers of turns; for example, in a spiral of a single turn, the needle would be magnetized *plus*, or in the direction due to the first and more powerful wave. By increasing the number of coils, the action of the second wave became

dominant, so that it would more than neutralize the magnetism produced by the first wave and leave the needle *minus*. By further increasing the number of turns, the third wave would be so exalted as to neutralize the effects of the preceding two, and so on. In the case of induction by lightning, the same result was obtained by placing a number of magnetizing spirals of different magnetizing intensities in the opening of the primary conductor, the result of which was to produce the magnetization of an equal number of needles, plus and minus indicating alternate currents in opposite directions.

VII. In connection with this class of investigations a series of investigations was made in regard to lightning-rods. It was found that when a quantity of electricity was thrown upon a rod, the lower end of which was connected with a plate of metal sunk in the water of a deep well, that the electricity did not descend silently into the water, but that sparks could be drawn from every part of the rod sufficiently intense to explode an electrical pistol and to set fire to delicate inflammable substances. The sparks thus given off were found to be of a peculiar character, for while they produced combustion, gave a slight shock, and fired the electrical pistol, they scarcely at all affected a gold leaf electroscope. Indeed, they consisted of two sparks, one from the conductor and the other to it, in such quick succession that the rupture of the air by the first served for the path of the second. The conclusion arrived at was that during the passage of the electricity down the rod, each point in succession received a charge analogous to the static charge of a prime conductor, and that this charge in its passage down the rod was immediately preceded by a negative charge, the two in their passage past the point at which the spark was drawn, giving rise to its duplex character.

It was also shown by a series of experiments in transmitting a powerful discharge through a portion of air, that the latter, along the path of discharge, was endowed for a moment with an intense repulsive energy. So great is this, that in one instance when an electrical discharge from the clouds passed between two chimneys through the cockloft of a house, the whole roof was lifted from the walls. It is to this repulsive energy or tendency in air to expand at right angles to the path of a stroke of lightning that the mechanical effects which accompany the latter are generally to be attributed.

In connection with this series of investigations an experiment was devised for exhibiting the screening effect within a space enclosed with a metallic envelope of an exterior discharge of electricity. It consisted in coating the outside of a hollow glass globe with tin foil, and afterwards inserting through a small hole in the side a delicate gold leaf electrometer. The latter being observed through a small opening in the tin foil was found to be unaffected by a discharge of electricity passed over the outside coating.

VIII. Another series of investigations was on the phosphorogenic emanation from the sun. It had long been known that when the diamond is exposed to the direct rays of the sun, and then removed to a dark place, it emits a pale blue light which has received the name of phosphorescence. This effect is not peculiar to the diamond, but is possessed by a number of substances, of which the sulphuret of lime is the most prominent. It is also well known that phosphorescence is produced by exposing the substance to the electric discharge. Another fact was discovered by Becquerel, of the French Institute, that the agent exciting phosphorescence traverses with difficulty a plate of glass or mica, while it is transmitted apparently without impediment through plates of black quartz impervious to light.

My experiments consisted in the first place in the reproduction of these results, and afterwards in the extension of the list of substances which possess the capability of exhibiting phosphorescence, as well as the effects of different interposed media.

It was found that among a large number of transparent solids some were permeable to the phosphorescing agent and others impermeable, or imperfectly permeable. Among the former were ice, quartz, common salt, alum. Among the latter, glass, mica, tourmaline, camphor, etc. Among

liquid permeable substances were water, solutions of alum, ammonia, while among the impermeable liquids were most of the acids, sulphate of zinc, sulphate of lead, alcohol, etc.

It was found that the emanation took place from every point of the line of the electric discharge, but with more intensity from the two extremities, and also that the emanation producing phosphorescence, whatever be its nature, when reflected from a mirror, obeys the laws of the reflection of light; but no reflection was obtained from a surface of polished glass. It is likewise refracted by a prism of rock-salt in accordance with the laws of the refraction of light. By transmitting the rays from an electrical spark through a series of very thin plates of mica, it was shown that the emanation was capable of polarization, and consequently of double refraction.

IX. The next series of investigations was on a method of determining the velocity of projectiles. The plan proposed for this purpose consisted in the application of the instantaneous transmission of the electrical action to determine the time of the passage of the ball between two screens, placed at a short distance from each other in the path of the projectile. For this purpose the observer is provided with a revolving cylinder moving by clock-work at a uniform rate, and of which the convex surface is divided into equal parts indicating a fractional part of a second. The passage of the ball through the screen breaks a galvanic circuit, the time of which is indicated on the revolving cylinder by the terminal spark produced in a wire surrounding a bundle of iron wires. Since the publication of this invention, various other plans founded on the same principle have been introduced into practice.

X. Another series of experiments was in regard to the relative heat of different parts of the sun's disc, and especially to that of the spots on the surface. These were made in connection with Professor S. Alexander, and consisted in throwing an image of the sun on a screen in a dark room by drawing out the eye-piece of a telescope. Through a hole in the screen the end of a sensitive thermopile was projected, the wires of which were connected with a galvanometer. By slightly moving the smaller end of the telescope different parts of the image of the sun could be thrown on the end of the thermopile, and by the deviation of the needle of the galvanometer the variation of the heat was indicated. In this way it was proved that the spots radiated less heat than the adjacent parts, and that all parts of the sun's surface did not give off an equal amount of heat.

XI. Another series of experiments was made with what was called a *thermal telescope*. This instrument consisted of a long hollow cone of pasteboard, lined with silver leaf, and painted outside with lampblack. The angle at the apex of this cone was such as to cause all the parallel rays from a distant object entering the larger end of the cone to be reflected on to the end of a thermopile, the poles of which were connected with a delicate galvanometer. When the axis of this conical reflector was directed towards a distant object of greater or less temperature than the surrounding bodies, the difference was immediately indicated by the deviation of the needle of the galvanometer. For example, when the object was a horse in a distant field, the radiant heat from the animal was distinctly perceptible at a distance of at least several hundred yards. When this instrument was turned towards the celestial vault, the radiant heat was observed to increase from the zenith downwards. When directed, however, to different clouds, it was found to indicate in some cases a greater and in others a less degree of radiation than the surrounding space.

When the same instrument was directed to the moon, a slight increase of temperature was observed over that of the adjacent sky, but this increase of heat was attributed to the reflection of the heat of the sun from the surface of the moon and not to the heat of the moon itself. To show that this hypothesis is not inconsistent with the theory that the moon has cooled down to the temperature of celestial space, a concave mirror was made of ice and a thermopile placed in the more distant focus, when a flame of hydrogen rendered luminous by a spiral platinum wire was placed in the other focus, the needle of the galvanometer attached to the pile indicated a reflection of heat, care being taken to shade the pile by a screen, with a small opening, introduced between it and the flame.

XII. Another series of experiments connected with the preceding may be mentioned here. It is well known that the light from a flame of hydrogen is of very feeble intensity; the same is the case with that of the compound blow-pipe, while the temperature of the latter is exceedingly high, sufficiently so to melt fine platinum wire. It is also well known that by introducing lime or other solid substance into this flame its radiant light is very much increased. I found that the radiant heat was increased in a similar ratio, or in other words, that in such cases the radiant heat was commensurate with the radiant light and that the flame of the compound blow-pipe, though of exceedingly high temperature, is a comparatively cool substance in regard to radiant heat. To study the relation of the temperature of a flame to the amount of heat given off, four ounces of water were placed in a platinum crucible and supported on a ring stand over a flame of hydrogen; the minutes and seconds of time were then accurately noted, which were required for the raising of the water from the temperature of 60° to the boiling point. The same experiment was repeated with an equal quantity of water with the same flame into which a piece of mica was inserted by a handle made of a narrow slip of the same substance. With this arrangement the light of the flame was much increased, while the time of bringing the water to the boiling point was also commensurately increased, thus conclusively showing that the increase of light was at the expense of the diminution of the temperature. These experiments were instituted in order to examine the nature of the fact mentioned by Count Rumford, that balls of clay introduced into a fire under some conditions increase the heat given off into an apartment. From the results just mentioned, it follows that the increase in the radiant heat which would facilitate the roasting of an article before the fire would be at the expense of the boiling of a liquid in a vessel suspended directly over the point of combustion.

XIII. Another investigation had its origin in the accidental observation of the following fact. A quantity of mercury had been left undisturbed in a shallow saucer with one end of a piece of lead wire about the diameter of a goose-quill and six inches long plunged into it, the other end resting on the shelf. In this condition it was found after a few days that the mercury had passed through the solid lead as if it were a syphon and was lying on the shelf still in a liquid condition. The saucer contained a series of minute crystals of an amalgam of lead and mercury. A similar result was produced when a piece of the same lead wire was coated with varnish, the mercury being transmitted without disturbing the outer surface.

When a length of wire of five feet was supported vertically with its lower end immersed in a vessel of mercury, the liquid metal was found to ascend in the course of a few days to a height of three feet. These results led me to think that the same property might be possessed by other metals in relation to each other. The first attempt to verify this conjecture was made by placing a small globule of gold on a plate of sheet-iron and submitting it to the heat of an assaying furnace, but the experiment was unsuccessful; for although the gold was heated much beyond its melting point, it showed no signs of sinking into the pores of the iron. The idea afterwards suggested itself that a different result would have been obtained had the two metals been made to adhere to each other so that no oxide could form between the two surfaces. To verify this, a piece of copper thickly plated with silver was heated to near the melting point of the metals, when the silver disappeared, and after the surface was charred with diluted sulphuric acid it presented a uniform surface of copper. This plate was next immersed for a few minutes in a solution of muriate of zinc, by which the surface of copper was removed and the surface of silver again exposed. The fact had long been observed by workmen in silver plating that in soldering the parts of plated metal, if care be not taken not to heat them unduly, the silver will disappear. This effect was supposed to be produced by evaporation or the burning off, as it was called, of the plating. It is not improbable that a slow diffusion of one metal into the other takes place in the case of an alloy. Silver coins slightly alloyed with copper, after having lain long in the earth, are found covered with a salt-of-copper. This may be explained by supposing that the alloy

of copper at the surface of the coin enters into combination with the carbonic acid of the soil, and being thus removed, its place is supplied by a diffusion from within, and so it is not improbable that a large portion of the alloy may be removed in progress of time and the purity of the coin be considerably increased. It is known to the jeweller that articles of copper plated with gold lose their brilliancy after a while and that this can be restored by boiling them in ammonia. This effect is probably produced by the ammonia acting on the copper and dissolving off its surface so as to expose the gold which by diffusion had penetrated into the body of the metal. The slow diffusion of one metal into another at ordinary temperatures would naturally require a long time to produce a perceptible effect, since it is probably only produced by the minute vibrations of the particles due to variations of temperature. The same principle is applied to the explanation of the phenomenon called segregation, such as the formation of nodules of flint in masses of carbonate of lime, or in other words, to the explanation of the manner in which the molecular action which is insensible at perceptible distances may produce results which would appear at first sight to be the effect of attraction acting at a distance.

XIV. Another series of experiments had reference to the constitution of matter in regard to its state of liquidity and solidity, and they had their origin in the examination of the condition of the metal of the large gun constructed under the direction of Captain Stockton, by the explosion of which several prominent members of the United States Government were killed at Washington. It was observed in testing the bars of iron made from this gun that they varied much in tensile strength in different parts, and that in breaking these bars the solution of the continuity took place first in the interior. This phenomenon was attributed to the more ready mobility of the outer molecules of the bars, the inner ones being surrounded by matter incapable of slipping, and hence the rupture. A similar effect is produced in a piece of thick copper wire, each end when broken exhibiting at the point of rupture a cup-shaped surface, showing that the exterior of the metal sustained its connection longer than the interior. From these observations the conclusion was drawn that rigidity differs from liquidity more in a polarity which prevents slipping of the molecules, than in a difference in the attractive force with which the molecules are held together, or that it is more in accordance with the phenomena of cohesion to suppose that in the case of a liquid, instead of the attraction of the molecules being neutralized by heat, the effect of this agent is merely to neutralize the polarity of the molecules so as to give them perfect freedom of motion around any imaginable axis.

In illustration of this subject the comparative tenacity of pure water and water in which soap had been dissolved was measured by the usual method of ascertaining the weight required to detach from the surface of each, the same plate of wood suspended from the beam of a balance under the same condition of temperature and pressure. It was found by this experiment, that the tenacity of pure water was greater than that of soap and water. This novel result is in accordance with the supposition that the mingling of the soap and the water interferes with the perfect mobility of the molecules, while at the same time it diminishes the attraction.

A series of experiments was also made on the tenacity of soap in films. For this purpose sheets of soap and water films were stretched upon rings and the attempt made to obtain the tenacity of these by placing on them fillets of cotton until they were ruptured. The thickness of these films was roughly estimated by Newton's scale of the colors of thin plates, and from the results the conclusion was arrived at that the attractive force of the molecules of water for those of water is approximately equal to those of ice for those of ice, and that the difference in this case of the solidity and liquidity is due to the want of mobility in the latter which prevented the slipping of the molecules on each other. It is this extreme mobility of the molecules of water that prevents the formation of permanent bubbles of it, and not a want of attraction.

The roundness of drops of water is not due to the attraction of the whole mass, but merely to the action of the surface, which in all cases of curvature is endowed with an intense contractile power.

This class of investigations also included the study of soap-bubbles and the establishment of the fact of the contractile power of these films. The curvature of the surface of a bubble tends to urge each particle toward the centre with a force inversely as the diameter. Two bubbles being connected, the smaller will collapse by expelling its contents into the larger. By employing frames of wire, soap-bubbles were also made to assume various forms, by which capillarity and other phenomena were illustrated. The same subject was afterwards taken up by Plateau of Ghent. Another part of the same investigation was the study of the spreading of oil on water, the phenomenon being referred to the fact that the attraction of water for water is greater than that of oil for oil, while the attraction of the molecules of oil for each other is less than the attraction of the same molecules for water, hence the oil spreads over the water. This is shown from the fact that when a rupture is made in a liquid compound, consisting of a stratum of oil resting on water, the rupture takes place in the oil and not between the oil and water. The very small distance at which the attraction takes place is exhibited by placing a single drop of oil on a surface of water of a considerable extent, when it will diffuse itself over the whole surface. If, however, a second drop be placed upon the same surface it will retain its globular form.

XV. Another contribution to science had reference to the origin of mechanical power and the nature of vital force. Mechanical power is defined to be that which is capable of overcoming resistance, or, in the language of the engineer, that which is employed to do work. If we examine attentively the condition of the crust of the earth we find it as a general rule in a state of permanent equilibrium.

All the substances which constitute the material of the crust, such as acids and bases, with the exception of the indefinitely thin pellicle of vegetable and animal matter which exists at its surface, have all gone into a state of permanent combination, the whole being in the condition of the burnt slag of a furnace, entirely inert and capable in itself of no change.

All the changes which we observe on the surface of the globe may be referred to action from without, — from celestial space.

The following is a list which will be found to include all the prime movers used at the present day, either directly or indirectly, in producing molecules changed in matter:—

CLASS I.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Water power,} \\ \text{Tide power,} \\ \text{Wind power,} \end{array} \right.$	immediately referable to celestial disturbances.
CLASS II.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Steam and other powers} \\ \text{developed by combustion,} \\ \text{Animal power,} \end{array} \right.$	immediately referable to what is called vital action.

The forces of gravity, cohesion, electricity, and chemical attraction tend to produce a state of permanent equilibrium on our planet, hence these principles in themselves are not primary, but secondary, agents in producing mechanical effects. As an example, we may take the case of water-power, which is approximately due to the return of the water to a state of stable equilibrium on the surface of the ocean, but the primary cause of the motion is the force which produced the elevation of the liquid, in the form of vapor, namely, the radiant heat of the sun. Also in the phenomena of combustion, the immediate source of the power cooled in the form of heat, is the passage from an unstable state into one of stable combination of the carbon and hydrogen of the fuel with oxygen of the atmosphere. But this power may ultimately be resolved into the force which caused the separation of these elements from their previous combination in the state of carbonic acid, namely, the radiant light of the sun. But the mechanical power exerted by animals is due to the passage of organized matter in the stomach from an unstable to a stable equilibrium, or, as it were, from the combustion of the food. It therefore follows that animal power is referable to the same source as that from the combustion of

fuel, namely, developed power of the sun's beams. But according to this view, what is vitality? It is that mysterious principle, not mechanical power, which determines the form and arranges the atoms of organized matter, employing for this purpose the power which is derived from the food.

These propositions were illustrated by different examples. Suppose a vegetable organism impregnated with a germ,—a potato, for instance—is planted below the surface of the ground in a damp soil under a temperature sufficient for vegetation. If we examine it from time to time we find it sending down rootlets into the earth and stems and leaves upward into the air. After the leaves have been fully expanded we shall find the tubes entirely exhausted, nothing but a skin remaining. The same effect will take place if the potato be placed in a warm cellar; it will continue to grow until all the starch and gluten are exhausted, when it will cease to increase. If, however, we now place it in the light, it will commence to grow again and increase in size and weight. If we weigh the potato previous to the experiment, and the plant after it has ceased to grow in the dark, we shall find that the weight of the latter is a little more than half that of the original tuber. The question then, is, what has become of the material which filled the sac of the potato? The answer is, one part has run down into carbonic acid and water, and in this running down has evolved the power to build up the other part into the new plant. After the leaves have been formed and the plant exposed to the light of the sun, the developed power of its rays decomposes the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, and thus furnishes the pabulum and the power necessary to the further development of the organization.

The same is the case with wheat and all other grains that are germinated in the earth. Besides the germ of the future plant, there is stored away around the germ the starch and gluten to furnish the power necessary to its development, and also the food to build it up until it reaches the surface of the earth and can draw the source of its future growth from the power of the sunbeam.

In the case of fungi and other plants that grow in the dark, they derive the power and the pabulum from surrounding vegetable matter in process of decay or in that of evolving power.

A similar arrangement is found in regard to animal organization. It is well known that the egg continually diminishes in weight during the process of incubation, and the chick, when fully formed, weighs scarcely more than one half the original weight of the egg. What is the interpretation of this phenomenon? Simply that one part of the contents of the shell has run down into carbonic acid and water, and thus evolved the power necessary to do the work of building up the future animal.

In like manner, when a tadpole is converted into a frog, the animal for a while loses weight; a portion of the organism of its tail has been expended developing the power necessary to the transformation, while another portion has served for the material of the legs.

What, then, is the office of vitality? We say that it is analogous to that of the engineer who directs the power of the steam-engine in the execution of its work. Without this in the case of the egg, the materials left to the indirect force of affinity would end in simply producing chemical compounds, sulphuretted hydrogen, carbonic acid, etc. There is no special analogy between the process of crystallization and that of vital action. In the one case, definite mathematical forms are the necessary results, while in the other the results are precisely like those which are produced under the direction of will and intelligence, evincing a design and a purpose, making a provision at one stage of the process for results to be attained at a later, and producing organs intended evidently for locomotion and perception. Not only is the result the same as that which is produced by human design, but in all cases the power with which this principle operates is the same as that with which the intelligent engineer produces his results.

This doctrine was first given in a communication to the American Philosophical Society in December, 1844, and more fully developed in a paper published in the Patent Office Report in 1856.

The publication in full of three of the series of investigations herein described was made in the Transactions of the American Philosophical Society. Others were published in Silliman's Journal, and both these are noticed in the Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers, but the remainder of them were published in the Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, and are not mentioned in the work just referred to.

In 1846, while still at Princeton, I was requested by members of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, which was then just founded, to study the will of Smithson, and to give a plan of organization by which the object of the bequest might be realized.

My conclusion was that the intention of the donor was to advance science by original research and publication, that the establishment was for the benefit of mankind generally, and that all unnecessary expenditures on local objects would be violations of the trust. The plan I proposed for the organization of the Institution was to assist men of science in making original researches, to publish these in a series of volumes, and to give a copy of these to every first-class library on the face of the earth. I was afterwards called to take charge of the Institution and to carry out this plan, which has been the governing policy of the establishment from the beginning to the present time.

One of the first enterprises of the Smithsonian Institution was the establishment of a system of simultaneous meteorological observations over the whole United States, especially for the study of the phenomena of American storms. For this purpose the assistance of Professor Guyot was obtained, who drew up a series of instructions for the observers, which was printed, and distributed in all parts of the country. He also recommended the form of instruments best suited to be used by the observers, and finally calculated, with immense labor, a volume of meteorological and physical tables for reducing and discussing observations. These tables were published by the Institution, and are now in use in almost every part of the world in which the English language is spoken. The prosecution of the system finally led to the application of the principles established to the predictions of the weather by means of the telegraph.

Professor R. S. McCulloh, during his connection with the College, made an extended series of observations and experiments on the combination of water and alcohol, in order to determine by the use of the hydrometer the amount of spirits in a given quantity of the mixture, for the purpose of collecting duties, and these investigations were published by the Government in a series of tables. He also made a series of elaborate investigations of the amount of crystallizable sugar contained in various syrups, for the excise operations of the Government.

(Signed)

JOSEPH HENRY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4, 1876.

The world owes to the professors of Princeton the electric telegraph and the great system of meteorological observations.

The attempt which was made to rob Professor Henry of the credit due to him for these researches has been unsuccessful. A high standard of scientific honor led him to reject the proposal to patent his discovery. His own words best portray the motives which actuated him, and the noble ambition which urged him on. "The only reward I ever expected was the consciousness of advancing science, the pleasure of discovering new truths, and the scientific reputation to which these labors would entitle me." And while others have reaped the pecuniary profit, he has the reward which he hoped for. Among all competitors for the honor he stands, without a shadow of doubt, the discoverer of the electric telegraph.

This brief statement of the results obtained and the papers published by these gentlemen conveys at best but a vague idea of the amount and value of their contributions to the scientific knowledge and literature of the age.

A careful study of the papers here catalogued will convey some notion of the value of their labors, in the results there stated. And yet there is another and unwritten record. They have been eminently patient and faithful preceptors and friends of the young men committed to their charge. To the discharge of this duty they have devoted their time, in many instances to the exclusion of work which would have given them more fame. That they have not wrought in vain in this field, is witnessed by the fact that forty-one of the alumni of Princeton have honorably filled the chairs of Natural Science and Mathematics in their Alma Mater and the various institutions of the country. The catalogue of contributions made by the alumni of Princeton to the scientific literature of the day would form a stately volume.

To render this article complete we should have to recount the brilliant contributions made to natural science by those men whose present activity renders the schools of Princeton famous. But the best work of many of them is not identified with our College, and that of others awaits publication to the world. For a more particular account of the labors of Professor Young in Astronomy, Professor Brackett in Physics, Professor Cornwall in Chemistry, Professor Macloskie in Biology, and Professor MacMillan in Civil Engineering, we must refer the reader to their biographies, to be found elsewhere in this book.

Fully aware that this sketch is but a crude and imperfect statement of what is Princeton's due, the writer must plead, in extenuation, the limited time and space allowed, and the difficulty of gathering materials. And yet this brief memoir will suffice to show that Princeton has stood second to no one of the colleges of America in her contributions to science.

CATALOGUE.

STEPHEN ALEXANDER.

1. *Aurora Borealis* of September 3, 1839. *Am. Phil. Soc. Proc.*, I., 1840, pp. 132-134.
2. *Physical Phenomena which accompany Solar Eclipses*. *Am. Phil. Soc. Proc.*, 1843, pp. 183-211.
3. *Contributions to Astronomical Science*. *Am. Phil. Soc. Proc.*, IV., 1847, pp. 219-229.
4. *Physical Phenomena depending on Progressive Motion of Light*. *Am. Ass. Proc.*, 1848, pp. 39-40; *Sill. Jour.*, VI., 1848, p. 397.
5. *Fundamental Principles of Mathematics*. *Am. Ass. Proc.*, 1848, pp. 55-60; *Sill. Jour.*, VII., 1849, pp. 178-187.
6. *Observations on Transit of Mercury of November 6, 1848*. *Astr. Nachr.* XXVIII., 1849, Col. 151-154.
7. *Atmospheric Envelope of Venus and other Planets*. *Am. Ass. Proc.*, 1851, pp. 110-111.

8. Origin of the Forms and Present State of some Clusters of Stars and Resolvable Nebulae. Am. Ass. Proc., 1851, pp. 128 - 129 ; Gould Astr. Jour., II., 1852, pp. 95 - 103, 105 - 111, 113 - 115, 126 - 128, 140 - 142, 148 - 152, 158 - 160.
9. Special Analogies in Phenomena presented by Senses of Sight and Touch. Am. Ass. Proc., 1851, pp. 365 - 366.
10. Classification and Special Points of Resemblance of the Periodic Comets, and Probability of Common Origin of some of them. Gould Astr. Jour., 1851, pp. 147 - 150.
11. Similarity of Arrangement of Asteroids and Comets of Short Period, and Possibility of their Common Origin. Gould Astr. Jour., I., 1851, pp. 181 - 184.
12. Approximate Elements of orbit of Comet III. of 1853. Gould Astr. Jour., III., 1853, p. 130.
13. Suggestions as to Observation of Solar Eclipse May 26, 1854. Gould Astr. Jour., III., 1854, pp. 169 - 172.
14. Resemblance between the Elements of Second Comet of 1855 and those of Comet of 1362. Gould Astr. Jour., IV., 1856, p. 106.
15. Observation of Annular Eclipse of May 26 in suburbs of Ogdensburg, N. Y. Gould Astr. Jour., IV., 1856, pp. 15 - 16, 17 - 22, 29 - 32, 35 - 36.
16. Experiments relative to Spots on the Sun. Am. Phil. Soc. Proc., IV., 1847, pp. 173 - 176. By Profs. Alexander and Henry.
17. A Philosophical Confession of Faith. Princeton Rev., July, 1867.
18. Certain Harmonies of the Solar System. Smithsonian Contrib. to Knowledge, March, 1875.

ALBERT B. DOD.

1. Phrenology. Princeton Rev., 1838.
2. Analytical Geometry. Princeton Rev., 1841.
3. Oxford Architecture. Princeton Rev., 1844.
4. Vestiges of Creation. Princeton Rev., 1845.

JOHN T. DUFFIELD.

1. The Discovery of the Law of Gravitation. Evangelical Quarterly, April, 1866.
2. Philosophy of Mathematics. Princeton Rev., April, 1867.

JACOB GREEN.

1. Crystallization of Snow. Sill. Jour., II., 1820, pp. 337 - 339.
2. Curious Facts respecting the Bones of the Rattlesnake. Sill. Jour., III., 1821, pp. 85 - 86.
3. Instance of Instantaneous Crystallization. Sill. Jour., III., 1821, pp. 93 - 94 ; Gilbert Annal., LXX., 1822, pp. 89 - 90.
4. A New Blow-Pipe. Sill. Jour., IV., 1822, pp. 164 - 166.
5. Notice of a Mineralized Tree and of a Rocking Stone. Sill. Jour., V., 1822, pp. 251 - 254.
6. Fragments relating to the History of Animals. Sill. Jour., IV., 1823, pp. 309 - 312.

ARNOLD GUYOT.

ESSAYS.

1. Appalachian Mountain System. Sill. Jour., XXI., 1861, pp. 157 - 187.
2. Physical Geography of Appalachian System. Canadian Nat., VI., 1861, pp. 51 - 58.
3. Tables, Meteorological and Physical, prepared for Smithsonian Inst. Smith. Misc. Coln., I., 1862.

4. Directions for Meteorological Observations and the Registry of Periodical Phenomena, 1860. Smith. Coll., I., 1862.
5. Address to the Am. Geog. Soc. at the Humboldt Commemoration. Am. Geog. Soc. Jour., October, 1859.
6. Life and Services to Geog. Science of Carl Ritter. Am. Geog. Soc. Jour., Vol. II. No. 1, 1860.
7. The Biblical Account of Creation in the light of Modern Science. Report of Sixth General Conference of the Evangelical Alliance, New York. 1874.

WORKS.

1. Vol. of Meteorological and Physical Tables. 640 pp. 2d edition, 1857. 3d edition, 1859. A fourth edition, with 100 additional pages of Tables, will soon be issued.
2. Series of Geographies for Schools. 6 vols. Each with an atlas.
3. Physical Geography. 1 vol. 26 maps.
4. Three series of Wall Maps, physical and political.
5. Three classical Wall Maps of Greece, Italy, and Roman Empire, prepared with help of Prof. H. C. Cameron.

JOSEPH HENRY.

1. Production of Currents and Sparks of Electricity from Magnetism. Sill. Jour., XXII., 1832, pp. 403-408.
2. Facts in Reference to Sparks, etc., from a long Conductor uniting the Poles of a Galvanic Battery. Frank. Inst. Jour., XV., 1835, pp. 169-170.
3. Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism. No. 1. Description of Galvanic Battery for producing Electricity of different Intensities. No. 2. Influence of a Spiral Conductor, increasing the Intensity of Electricity from a Galvanic Arrangement of a single pair, etc. Am. Phil. Soc. Trans., V., 1837, pp. 217-232; Taylor Scien. Mem., I., 1837, pp. 540-547.
4. Notice of Electrical Researches. Brit. Ass. Rep. (pt. 2), pp. 22-24.
5. Contributions to Electricity and Magnetism. No. 3. Electro-organic Induction. Am. Phil. Soc. Tr., VI., 1839, pp. 303-338; VIII., 1843, pp. 1-36; Annal. de Chimie, III., 1841, pp. 394-436; Phil. Mag., XVI., 1840, pp. 200-210, 254-265, 551-562; XVIII., 1841, pp. 482-514; Poggen. Ann., LIV., 1841, pp. 84-97; (Ergänz.) 1842, pp. 282-312; Sill. Jour., XXXVIII., 1840, pp. 209-243; XLI., 1841, pp. 117-152; Sturgeon Am. Elec., IV., 1839-40, pp. 281-310; VII., 1841, pp. 21-56.
6. Novel Phenomena of Capillary Attraction (passage of mercury through lead). 1839. Am. Phil. Soc. Proc., I., 1840, pp. 82-83; Bib. Univ., XXIX., 1840, pp. 175-176; Lieb. Ann. XL., 1841, pp. 182-183.
7. Résumé des recherches faites sur les courants d'induction. Arch. de l'Électr., II., 1842, pp. 348-392.
8. Phosphorogenic Emanation. Am. Phil. Soc. Proc., III., 1843, pp. 38-44; Elec. Mag., I., 1845, pp. 350-352.
9. Nouvelles expériences sur l'induction développée par l'électricité ordinaire. Arch. de l'Électr., III., 1843, pp. 484-488.
10. New Method of determining Velocity of Projectiles. Am. Phil. Soc. Proc., 1843, pp. 165-167; Walker Elec. Mag., I., 1845, pp. 350-352.
11. Observation on Effects of a Thunder-Storm at Princeton. Am. Phil. Soc. Proc., II., 1844, pp. 111-116.

12. Experiments on Soap-Bubbles. *Sill. Jour.*, XLVIII., 1845, pp. 215-217.
13. Heat of Solar Spots. *Brit. Ass. Rep.*, 1845 (pt. 2), p. 6.
14. Extrait d'une lettre à M. de la Rive, sur les télégraphes électriques dans les États-Unis de l'Amérique. *Bib. Univ. Arch.*, II., 1846, p. 178.
15. Experiments relative to Spots on the Sun. *Walker Elec. Mag.* II. 1846. pp. 321-324; *Froriep, Notiz.*, XXXVIII., 1846, Col. 133-134; *Sill. Jour.*, II., 1846, pp. 405-406.
16. Simple Method of protecting from Lightning Buildings with Metallic Roofs. *Walker Elec. Mag.*, II., 1846, pp. 324-326; *Froriep, Notiz.*, XXXVIII., 1846, Col. 167-169; *Pogg. Ann.*, LXXII., 1848, pp. 358-361.
17. Action of Electricity of the Atmosphere on Wire of Electrical Telegraph. *Am. Phil. Soc. Proc.*, IV., 1847, pp. 260-268.
18. Observations on Capillarity. *Am. Phil. Soc. Proc.*, 1849, pp. 176-181; *Froriep, Notiz.*, XXXVIII., 1846, Col. 167-169; *Pogg. Ann.*, LXXII., 1848, pp. 358-361.
19. Remarks on Corpuscular Hypothesis of Constitution of Matter. *Am. Phil. Soc. Proc.*, IV., 1847, pp. 287-290.
20. Induction of Atmospheric Electricity on Wires of Electrical Telegraph. *Sill. Jour.*, III., 1847, pp. 25-32; *Phil. Mag.*, XXX., 1847, pp. 186-194.
21. On Heat. *Sill. Jour.*, V., 1848, pp. 113-114.

ELIAS LOOMIS.

1. Historical Notice of the Discovery of the Planet Neptune. *Sill. Jour.*, V., 1848, pp. 187-205.
2. Note respecting Halley's Comet. *Sill. Jour.*, V., 1848, pp. 370-372.
3. The Relations of Neptune to Uranus. *Sill. Jour.*, V., 1848, pp. 435-437.
4. Notice of some Experiments on the Electricity of a Plate of Zinc buried in the Earth. *Am. Ass. Proc.*, 1849, pp. 196-200.
5. The Longitude of Hudson Observatory. *Gould's Astron. Jour.*, Vol. I., p. 61 and p. 65.
6. The Recent Progress of Astronomy.
7. The Difference of Longitude of Hudson and Philadelphia Observatories. *U. S. Coast Survey Rep.*, 1849.

J. S. SCHANCK.

1. The Use of Breathing. *Princeton Rev.*, January, 1865.

JOHN TORREY.

Papers in *N. Y. Lyc. Nat. Hist.*

1. Notes on American Minerals. 1836. Vol. III., p. 86.
2. Vauquelinite in the United States. 1848. Vol. IV., pp. 76-79. In *Amer. Jour. Science and Arts*.
3. On Condensation of Carbonic, Sulphurous, and Chlorochromic Gases. 1839. Vols. XXXV., p. 374, and XXXVI., p. 393.

And the following works:


1. 1838-1843. The Flora of North America. John Torrey and Asa Gray.
2. 1843. The Flora of the State of New York.
3. 1843. The Report of Nicollet's Expedition.
4. 1845. Catalogues and Descriptions of Plants collected by the Fremont Expedition to the Rocky Mountains, Oregon, and North California.

5. 1848. Appendix to Emory's Reconnaissance.
6. 1852. *Plantæ Fremontianæ*. Smithsonian Report, Vol. VI.
7. 1853. *Darlingtonia Californica*. Smithsonian Report, Vol. VI.
8. 1853. *Bate's Maritima*. Smithsonian Report, Vol. VI.
9. 1853. Description of Plants collected in Captain Marcy's Expedition.
10. 1854. Botany of Captain Sitgrave's Expedition.

NOTE.— The papers here enumerated form but a small part of the contributions of the respective authors to the scientific literature of the day ; this Catalogue includes only those papers or works published by them during their connection with the College of New Jersey.

PRINCETON AND LITERATURE.

By REV. WILLIAM M. BAKER.

T is with the sincerest reluctance that the writer has consented to attempt the task involved in the above heading; nor would he undertake it until it had been repeatedly pressed upon him. Besides other reasons deterring him, it was felt to be impossible to include in so brief a space all the names which should be mentioned; and, even of those which are herein alluded to, there is not one concerning whom sufficient mention can be made. In addition to this, it must be borne in mind that literature, in the sense in which this portion of the volume has been assigned to the writer, was by no means the object had in view by the venerated founders, or even by the subsequent benefactors, of the College, and still less of the Seminary. It is very doubtful whether, up to the present hour, any instructor in either has had it definitely in view to adapt his teachings toward such a result: a thing not to be wondered at, since it is still more doubtful whether any student has, while in Princeton, finally resolved upon literature, in the meaning herein attached, as a profession, or even an incidental occupation. In other parts of this book will be found the record of lives spent in the doing of work which was, from outset to ending, the deliberate purpose of scholar and teacher. There is not an author about to be named who did not write as doing therein a work apart from, and in addition to, duties which constituted the chief profession and business of his life; or if there is an exception to this, it is very rare. Perhaps there is not a purely literary production herein chronicled that was not the birth of emergency; if the author was the father thereof, certainly some necessity was its mother. It is very true that the excellence of the result is often owing to this; but we must make allowance for it in considering the defects, too, of works wrought out as in moments stolen from the night after the day had been given to the toil, hard and regular, of active life. There is, also, a law of reaction, which has a larger part in literature than is imagined. That is, every man of quick as well as cultured intellect is compelled, in degree as he is engaged in the arduous labors of a grave profession, such as law, medicine, and, most of all, theology, to recreate

himself in ways which seem at times trivial and almost absurd. Sometimes the over-tasked student indulges, in the intimacy of family and friendship, in a gayety of conversation, a mania for joke and pun, which amuses but sometimes alarms the hearer by its excess. Doubtless Benjamin Young Prime, M. D., of the Class of 1751, and the earliest of the literary alumni of Nassau Hall, yielded to this law of reaction when he wrote his book, "*Muscipula sive cambromyomachia; the Mouse-Trap, or the Battle of the Welsh and the Mice; in Latin and English: with other poems, in different languages. American.*" In 1764 Dr. Prime published in London "*The Patriot Muse.*" He issued also in New York, 1791, "*Columbia's Glory; or, British Pride humbled.*" He died soon after, in his fifty-eighth year. Patriotism was, also, the inspiring force in the instance of the literary graduate next in order, Rev. Wheeler Case, of the Class of 1755, his book being entitled, "*Revolutionary Memorials, embracing Poems,*" published in 1778, and with an Appendix edited by Rev. Stephen Dodd, New York, 1852. In the Class of 1760 is enrolled the honored name of Benjamin Rush, M. D., LL. D., Member of the Continental Congress, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Physician General of the United States Army. Dr. Rush was the author of many valuable treatises upon diseases and their remedies, and in 1798 he published a volume of "*Essays, Literary, Moral, and Philosophical.*" In these are included a number of biographies, as well as a purely imaginary production entitled, "*The Paradise of Negro Slaves: a Dream.*" If the preparation of Biography brings the writer within the pale of literature, the name of Thomas Henderson, Lieutenant-Governor of New Jersey, Member of Congress, of the Class of 1761, must not be forgotten, the biography being that of "Rev. William Tennent, in which is combined an account of his being three days in a trance." Ebenezer Hazard, Postmaster-General from 1782 to 1787, of the class following, has bequeathed us "*Historical Collections: consisting of State Papers and other authentic documents, intended as materials for an History of the United States of America,*" published in Philadelphia in 1792. There must have been in those earliest days of our Republic much in the affection of the best men for their country which shows itself in the lover for his mistress in "*sonnets to her eyebrows,*" for in the Class of 1765 is another writer of the same kind, David Ramsey, M. D., Member of Congress. Besides a memoir of Mrs. Ramsey, of South Carolina, and a biography of Washington, which was translated into Spanish, Dr. Ramsey published at Trenton (1785) a "*History of the Revolution of South Carolina from a British Province to an Independent State.*" At Charleston (1809) he also published "*The History of South Carolina from its First Settlement in 1670 to the Year 1808.*" This volume included the natural history of the State, and biographical sketches of twenty-one Carolinians. In 1789 he issued at Philadelphia "*The History of the American Revolution,*" an extended edition of this being published in the same city in 1816. John Taylor,

of the Class of 1770, published in 1728 a poem entitled "Pennsylvania," and anticipated Franklin in issuing an Almanac which enjoyed a large circulation.

In the Class of 1771 appears the well-known name of Philip Freneau of New York, who was the room-mate as well as classmate at college of James Madison. While there he wrote a poetical history of Jonah, and during the eighty years of his life, from 1752 to 1832, he seems to have had a history by sea and on land only less checkered than that of the prophet. First a lawyer and then a sea-captain, he became again a poet, and, during the Revolution, wrote patriotic verses which, for fervor at least, have never been surpassed in America. In 1780 he was taken prisoner and confined on board the vessel *Scorpion* at New York, his cruel experiences inspiring afterward a vigorous poem, entitled "The British Prison-Ship." Following upon this he was alternately editor and sea-captain, John Paul Jones himself not displaying more energy upon the ocean against the enemies of America than Freneau does with his trenchant pen, whatever may have been his career as a seaman. For some time he was in charge of a literary tri-weekly, "The Time-Piece," of which the largest portions of prose and poetry are from his own hand. During the war of 1812 his Muse was again active, and many of his lyrics would have done honor to the patriotism of any land. He was one of the very earliest of American writers to obtain recognition across the Atlantic, Jeffrey the reviewer speaking of him in high terms as one whose poems would one day boast of commentators. A careful study of his volumes would surprise the reader, if it were only to see how largely Campbell, and even Scott, have condescended to borrow from him. The leading peculiarity of Freneau, both in his prose and poetry, is his humor, and a humor as native to the soil as is the American sassafras. Many another among his successors has something of the particular flavor and fragrance of this; but the original energy and exuberance of genuine American fun is to be found in this author.

There must have been something infectious in it, for we find recorded as a class-mate of Freneau the name of Hugh Henry Brackenridge, the two uniting in the composition for Commencement of a poem entitled "The Rising Glory of America," being a dialogue between Eugenio and Acasto, and which was afterward published. Brackenridge was born in Scotland in 1748, and had a severe time during his earlier struggles to obtain an education, sustaining himself while passing through the upper classes in college by being a tutor to the lower. While teaching in Maryland, after graduating, he published a drama called "Bunker Hill." Afterward, and when living in Philadelphia, he edited the *United States Magazine*, which was exceedingly severe in its criticisms upon politicians of the opposite party. Although a chaplain in the army during the Revolution, he never was ordained, and, taking an active part in Pennsylvania politics, he settled down at last as Judge of the Supreme Court, which office he held until his death in 1816: a more peaceable

end than that of his classmate Freneau, who perished in a snow-storm. In 1794 he published a history of the Whiskey Insurrection; but his chief work, and one of a humorous kind, was "Modern Chivalry, or the Adventures of Captain Farrago and Teague O'Regan," a Philadelphia edition, with illustrations by Darley, appearing in 1846. Rev. William Linn, Class of 1772, was known for a certain literary eloquence in his sermons which gave them a wide circulation, the more especially as they were levelled against the Revolution in France, in at least its moral aspects. Aaron Burr, of the Class of 1772, is spoken of elsewhere in this volume, and yet his private Journal, published in 1858, of his residence during four years in Europe, with selections from his correspondence, shows in a purely literary light the brilliant talent, if not something of the power of fascination, which characterized this remarkable man.

To Henry Lee, born in Virginia, 1756, Class of 1773, we owe the "Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department of the United States." In virtue of having been himself an active participant, his narrative is exceedingly lifelike and spirited. The expedition of Champe to capture Arnold, and in this manner bring about the escape of André from his dreadful doom, is described with minute fidelity and power. The Class of 1797 is famous in the person of Richard Rush, a son of Benjamin Rush. Between 1833 and 1873 three separate editions were published, each an extension of and improvement upon its predecessor, of his original "Memoranda of a Residence at the Court of London, 1817-1825." In 1860 there was published in Philadelphia a volume of a miscellaneous kind, containing a varied and interesting account chiefly of his English experiences, with a glance at the Court of Louis Philippe. Nor should his volume, "Washington in Domestic Life," be forgotten in the mention of his valuable services, this last book being published in Philadelphia, 1857. The Rev. Frederic Beasley, D. D., of the Class of 1797, and afterward Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, is the author of "American Dialogues of the Dead," Philadelphia, 1814. With myriads of other books it has passed forever from the reading of men. Yet, like other food upon which our fathers fed, who can tell to what degree such writings have perpetuated themselves in their influence upon us coming after?

Thomas Ward, Class of 1803, although a physician of repute, was saved by the possession of wealth from the exclusive devotion to his profession which would otherwise have prevented him from literary pursuits. Born in Newark, New Jersey, the largest portion of his life was spent in New York City, where he constructed near his house a hall for theatrical purposes. In this he gave during his lifetime nearly fifty entertainments, yielding \$40,000, all of which was paid to charitable societies, and in which one, at least, of his own operas, "Flora," was acted. He also published, 1842, "Passaic," a poem. The writings of Rev. Philip Lindsay, D. D., Class of 1804, will be spoken of elsewhere, but there should be, at least,

a passing reference here to the literary excellence, as well as variety, of his numerous productions. Surely the many botanical works of William Paul Barton, of the class of the year following, although mentioned with honor among the medical alumni, deserve some record in literary annals likewise. "The Pilgrim's Progress in the Nineteenth Century," New York, 1849, is a contribution to the same annals by William Raymond Weeks, D. D., of the Class of 1809.

On the roll of the Class of 1811 appears the name of Nicholas Biddle, who took a distinguished honor at an early age. A Secretary of Legation in London and Paris from 1804 to 1807, he practised law on his return in Philadelphia, edited the Portfolio, and prepared the narrative of Lewis and Clarke's Expedition to the Pacific. His abilities as a writer were given, however, mainly outside the pale of literature, in its strictest sense, to his political duties as a legislator and trustee of great public interests, but chiefly to the defence of his course in connection with Finance.

There are preserved in the archives of the College, among the writings of its graduates, nearly one hundred Biographies, many more it is believed existing but not as yet gathered in. Rev. John Johns, D. D., of the Class of 1815, Episcopal Bishop of Virginia, affords, among his other distinguished services, one instance of this form of literature in his Memoir of Bishop Williams. Yet another kind of literary work is exemplified in the books of Charles Samuel Stewart, D. D., of the same class. As chaplain of the United States Navy, Dr. Stewart visited many parts of the world, accounts of which he has given in several volumes of travel, published between 1831 and 1856. Still another mode of influencing opinion is illustrated in the writings of Stephen Collins, of the Class of 1818, whose "Miscellanies," running through a second edition in 1845, were followed in 1872 by his Autobiography.

Rev. James Waddel Alexander, D. D., of the Class of 1820, cannot fail of mention in this part, also, of our College record. In all lands and ages men have been largely influenced by what may be styled the dramatic form of truth. So wonderfully did this mode of teaching commend itself to the greatest of all teachers, that it is said of Christ, "without a parable spake he not unto the people." The Master, knowing men, chose this as a mode of presenting truth sharper, fresher, often more effective by far than mere precept, however sweetened with promise and persuasion, and however weighted and enforced with threatening. Doubtless there is reference to the brief and homely "stories" told by Jesus of the Good Samaritan, the Ten Virgins, the Prodigal Son, and the like, where it is said that the common people heard him gladly. Nor did the mode of his speech do other than make that much more striking, the "authority" with which, in distinction from other Jewish Rabbis, he is said to have spoken. When Paul quotes the Greek poets on Mars Hill, and when the Fathers of the Church dealt in

apologues; when Hervey details the conversations of Theron and Aspasia, as well as when Bunyan tells of the Pilgrim's Progress, the intention, and, in their degree, the result, is the same. In the words of one of the greatest of the poets:—

"When Truth in studied words shall fail,
Then Truth embodied in a Tale
Shall enter in at lowliest doors."

Rarely was there a saintlier man than Fénelon, and yet he wisely regarded his Tale of Telemachus as the surest way of teaching his pupil, the Dauphin of France; and these are but a few instances of the many like efforts by some of the best, as well as most useful, men that ever lived. The American pulpit has had few superiors to Dr. Alexander. There he excels in solid weight as well as doctrinal power of discourse, yet none the less did he delight in teaching by parable also. The writer well remembers the impression made upon him when a child, and so much deeper and more lasting than could have been produced upon him at that age by the ablest of sermons, by a Sunday-school story-book, "The Only Son; or, The History of Jonah Ross and his Mother." And this was but one of over a dozen similar volumes published by the author, each one of which found, doubtless, a far larger, as well as more impressible, class of learners than that which sat beneath his preaching. Nor is it to be forgotten that Dr. Alexander at least translated poetry, "The Breaking Crucible, and other translations of German Hymns, New York, 1840," being an instance. Another poet is found in Samuel John Bayard, Class of 1820, who published in 1825 "Mengwe, a Tale of the Frontier: A Poem." That form of literary effort also which exerts itself in so wonderful a degree by means of the newspaper, a power of which we are but beginning to understand the range and compass and influence, is illustrated in the case of Edward Deering Mansfield, LL. D., Class of 1822. In addition to his labors as an editor, Dr. Mansfield wrote a Life of General Winfield Scott and a History of the Mexican War, both published in New York, 1848. Charles Campbell, Class of 1825, deserves mention as the author of a "History of Virginia," published in Richmond, 1847; as well as Memoirs, respectively, of John Daly Burk and Colonel Theodric Bland. Joseph Addison Alexander, D. D., Class of 1826, will be remembered, apart from his contributions to theology, by his essays upon literary themes, as well as by his poem beginning,—

"There is a time, I know not when,"

incorporated in most hymn-books, and exceeded for solemn meaning by nothing in the range of religious lyrics. In the Class of 1829 we find the name of Charles Burdett, who, besides a Life of Kit Carson, published in New York, in 1855, "Mary Grover, a Temperance Tale," and in 1861, "Margaret Moncreiffe, a Romance of the Revolution,"—a volume substantially the same as "The Beau-

tiful Spy," based on an incident in the life of Aaron Burr. In the same class we find another Rush deserving of mention in this portion, also, of the present volume. As Secretary of Legation at London (1837-1841), Benjamin Rush, Esq., issued a volume of Letters, Philadelphia, 1867, well worth perusing in our own day.

The Class of 1830 boasts the name of John Seely Hart, LL. D., whose life has been given to teaching in various leading institutions. His first literary efforts were in connection with the Princeton Review from 1835, and he afterward edited a number of annuals and periodicals. His separate publications in book form would be exceeded by those which have never been gathered into volumes. As in the case of so many others, the wheat which has been bound into sheaves is far exceeded by the harvest left more loosely upon the field; yet Professor Hart has issued over twenty volumes, of which more than five hundred and seventy thousand copies have been sold, the annual sale averaging forty thousand copies a year, chiefly of his works on Literature, Rhetoric, and Grammar. Few men have done more, in person and by pen, toward the education of the youth of this and of other lands, and what work can be regarded as more useful, or satisfying a purer ambition? James Curtis Hepburn, M. D., LL. D., Class of 1832, is well known for his missionary labors, in his own profession, in Japan and China. In addition to his interesting letters, his "Japanese-English and English-Japanese Dictionary," which had reached a second edition in Shanghai, 1872, secures to him a lasting and well-won fame in philology as well as in medicine.

Philip Pendleton Cooke, of the Class of 1834, was born in Virginia and practised law for many years, his chief recreation being with his rifle as a hunter, and with his pen. For a number of years he wrote for the Southern Literary Messenger, his prose being only less admired than his poetry. He was an older brother of John Esten Cooke, the novelist, and the volume by which he will always be best remembered is "The Froissart Ballads," published in 1847. Mr. Cooke was a noble specimen of the old-fashioned Southern gentleman. He died in 1850, in his thirty-third year, of pneumonia, resulting from riding through the Shenandoah on a hunting expedition. In the same class stands the name of Parke Godwin, known chiefly from his connection with the Evening Post, Mr. Bryant being his father-in-law. He was a frequent contributor to the Democratic Review and to Putnam's Magazine, of which he was for a time the editor. Mr. Godwin has translated from the German Goethe's Autobiography and the Tales of Zschokke. He is the author, also, of "Vala, a Mythological Tale"; of a "Hand-book of Universal Biography," as well as of "A History of France" which is worthy of becoming a standard. Mr. Godwin received in 1872 from his Alma Mater the degree of LL. D.; but it is impossible to enumerate here all of the writings by which he has so deservedly won this distinction, especially as he is still adding to them at this date with undiminished energy and success, both as a journalist and author

of books. Few men in the annals of our alumni have achieved higher or more practical success.

In the Class of 1834 occurs also the name of Rev. Frederick W. Shelton, LL. D., a clergyman of the Episcopal Church. The titles of some of his books sufficiently indicate their humorous as well as satirical character: "The Trollopriad, or The Travelling Gentleman in America," by Nil Admirari; "Salander and the Dragon, a Romance"; "The Rector of St. Bardolph's"; "Up the River"; "Crystalline, or the Heiress of Fall-Down Castle"; "Peeps from the Belfry, or the Parish Sketch-Book"; "The Gold Mania"; "The Use and Abuse of Reason," etc. In the Class of 1835 we find the name of Stephen Van Rensselaer Paterson as the author of "Hierosolyma, and Milton's Dream, with other Poems," published in Princeton, 1850. Horace Binney Wallace, of the same class, published, in 1856, "Literary Criticisms and other Papers," and in 1868, "Art and Scenery in Europe," both of which volumes reached a second edition. James William Abert, Class of 1838, chief of the United States Topographical Engineers, deserves mention for his well-written Report of the Examination of New Mexico in the years 1840-1847. In the same class graduated Rev. William Edward Schenck, D. D., for a time pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Princeton, afterward secretary of the Board of Publication. Among other books of a popular character issued by Dr. Schenck may be mentioned "Aunt Fanny's Home, and her talks about God's Works," published in 1863, and "Boy Life," published in 1870.

The name of Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D. is recorded in the Class of 1841. Perhaps no man has appreciated to a greater degree the power of the pen as a means of usefulness than Dr. Cuyler. Although he does not, like Doctors Alexander and Shelton, select fiction as one way of more pungently inculcating the most serious and important truth, yet in such books as "The Cedar Christian," "Heart Life," "The Empty Crib," "Stray Arrows," "Thought Hives," published 1841-1874, he accomplishes the same end. Few men have been more unceasingly devoted to pulpit, pastoral, and platform effort, very few have had such success in purely church work; and yet not many an editor even has written more steadily and acceptably for the newspaper press,—the editor being limited to his own paper if not to his party, Dr. Cuyler being welcomed in almost every religious paper of the land as a contributor whose lines are sure of being read.

In the class succeeding this we find the name of George Henry Boker, United States Minister to Turkey. Mr. Boker is perhaps the most successful of our dramatic poets, his principal plays being Calaynos, Anne Boleyn, Leonor de Guzman, Francesca da Rimini, The Ivory Carver, all of which may be safely recorded as classical productions, and destined to endure among the imperishable marbles in the galleries of literary art. He has been singularly successful also in his lighter poetical essays, such as "A Ballad of Sir John Franklin," "Song of the Earth," "Street

Lyrics," and a multitude of songs, minor poems, and sonnets. As secretary of the Union League in Philadelphia, Mr. Boker published many of the most vigorous papers issued during the days of 1861, and to the end of the war. Few names are so well deserving our mention. A name demanding record of the Class of 1843 is that of William Cowper Prime, LL. D., born in New York, 1825. The literary spirit seems to be an inheritance in this case, both the father and the grandfather being registered elsewhere in this volume, and the brother of this graduate being Rev. S. I. Prime, D. D., of the New York Observer, whose name is so well and widely known. The works of this alumnus are "Owl Creek Letters," 1848; "Old House by the River," 1853; "Later Years," 1854; "Tent Life in the Holy Land," 1857; "Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia," 1857; a version of "O Mother dear, Jerusalem," 1865; "Coins, Medals, and Seals," 1861; "The True Cross" and "Pottery and Porcelain," both in 1877.

The name of Rev. Charles Woodruff Shields, D. D., appears in the Class of 1844. The labors of Dr. Shields as pastor in Philadelphia, and afterward Professor in Princeton College of the Relations of Science and Religion, will be recorded elsewhere. It is impossible not to allude, at least, in passing, to his valuable services in the cause of literature. His "Address at the Funeral of the Hon. John K. Kane, 1858," as also his "Funeral Eulogy at the Obsequies of Dr. E. Kane," the distinguished Arctic explorer (1857), are classic, considered in a purely literary sense; and it is to his lucid style, as well as to his fulness of information and vigor of thought, that his lectures upon religion and science in their relation to philosophy owe much of their success. These have been embodied in part in a noble volume, "The Final Philosophy," which attained to a second edition in 1879, the precursor of other treatises along the same line of thought. It is sufficient to say that in Europe, as in America, this work is considered as one of the most valuable contributions made as yet to the cause of Science as well as of Religion. During its long and beneficent career Princeton has produced nothing of which it has greater reason to be proud.

To the class following (1845) belongs the name of Charles Godfrey Leland. Perhaps no American writer has proved himself to be a more legitimate successor of Freneau and Brackenridge than Mr. Leland, so far as humor is concerned, adding thereto a depth of scholarship, as well as a surface of polish, of which they could not boast. He wrote much from his earliest boyhood in Philadelphia, and, on leaving Princeton, spent three years in Germany and France. In addition to his studies at the universities there, and association with some of the leading men of the day, he took an active part at the barricades of Paris in the Revolution of 1848. Returning to Philadelphia the same year, he devoted himself to literature in New York and Philadelphia, being connected with Sartain's Magazine, and, during three years, to the Bulletin newspaper. It was at this time that he published "Meister Karl's Sketch-Book," and translated Heine's "Pictures of

Travel and Book of Songs"; to which may be added "The Poetry of Mystery and Dreams." From the beginning of 1860 he was connected with the Foreign Department of the New York Times, edited "Vanity Fair," a comic journal, and wrote some two hundred articles for Appletons' Cyclopaedia. During the war Mr. Leland wrote vigorously in defence of the Government, translating occasionally from the German fiction. In 1866 he was very successful as the editor of the Philadelphia Press. At this time he published some of his Western experiences under the title of "Three Thousand Miles in a Railroad Car"; giving to the world soon after his "Ballad of Hans Breitmann." Since 1869 he has resided in Europe. His latest books have been, "The Music Lesson of Confucius"; "Gaudemus, a Translation of German Songs by Scheffel"; a "Goblin Book for Children." A volume of "Pigeon-English," as used by the Chinese, completes Mr. Leland's works up to date. There is a wild flavor in all that Mr. Leland has written, and which has marked even his translations as distinctively American.

To Rev. John P. Lundy, D. D., Class of 1846, and an Episcopal clergyman, those interested in ecclesiology, as well as students in general, are indebted for a volume published in very handsome form, superbly illustrated, in New York, 1876. It is entitled "Monumental Christianity; or, the Art and Symbolism of the Primitive Church as Witnesses and Teachers of the one Catholic Faith and Practice." Dr. Lundy has given to the laborious scholarship and extensive research of this volume that flush of vigor which flows from a heart thoroughly in earnest in reference to that which he holds and loves as an essential part of Christian truth. The book palpitates with a life which makes the minutest details replete with interest even to those not otherwise sympathizing with him in ecclesiastical studies. A classmate of Dr. Lundy, Rev. Nathaniel C. Burt, D. D., is the author of a number of books produced in moments snatched from severe and successful labors as a pastor of large churches in Springfield, Ohio, Baltimore, and Cincinnati. The first of these is styled "Redemption's Dawn," being a treatise on the signs preceding the incarnation of Christ. He also published a "Pastor's Selection of Hymns and Tunes," which was designed to promote congregational singing, and which had much to do with the turn of the tide of praise in that direction in our own days. His next book was "Hours among the Gospels," regarded as one of the most reliable of works toward the closer study of Scripture. The "Far East" is a volume of letters written by him during his travels abroad, and which met with a large circulation in the West, where he was so well known. His last volume was "The Land and its Story," handsomely illustrated, comprising his Lectures upon Egypt and the Holy Land, listened to by large audiences upon his return, and rich in suggestion especially as to the geography and local coloring in general of sacred history. In these days the Bible is studied as never before, which is a happy omen for the future of the Church and the world;

and there are, it may safely be said, no books of American origin more valuable to this end than those of Dr. Burt, who died during a residence in Italy. In this year, 1846, graduated from the Seminary Rev. Robinson P. Dunn, who became a professor in Brown University. Dr. Dunn deserves mention for his literary efforts, more especially for his translations from the German. Among these the poem beginning, "No, no, it is not dying," has made itself widely known.

In the same class, 1846, occurs the name of Rev. John Fabian Baker, who, in addition to his pulpit labors, has written occasional poetry worthy of mention as receiving the commendation of Longfellow. We are told of Philip Doddridge, that his best poetry was produced in this wise. Having selected a text and entered upon the preparation of the sermon, the special theme thereof would grow warm and kindle into fire under his hand as he wrote, until it would break into a flame at the close which nothing but poetry could express, and, in this way, many of his sermons ended in some of the noblest hymns of the language. The prosaic speech of earth passes at death into the rapturous and eternal song of heaven; and many a minister among our alumni, wrought up like Doddridge into almost the vision of God as the result of long-continued and prayerful study, has written lines which his hearers have admired, never imagining with whom they originated,—lines which have got, without a signature, into the circulation of Christendom and as part of its richest blood. Rev. William M. Baker, of the Class of 1846, has published, in addition to a variety of papers for the magazines, "The Life and Labors of Rev. Daniel Baker, D. D." The Harpers have issued as serials from his pen, "Inside, a Chronicle of Secession," "The Virginians in Texas," and "The New Timothy." "Oak Mot" was published by the Presbyterian Board of Publication. "Mose Evans" ran as a serial through the *Atlantic Monthly*; "Carter Quarterman," through the *Illustrated Christian Weekly*; "A Year Worth Living," through the *Christian at Work*. The books of this writer have been subsidiary to his ministry, as well as in the same line of effort, and his most successful works have been anonymous.

"Mr. Christopher Katydid (of Casconia): A Tale edited by Mark Heywood," *pseudon.*, published in London, 1864, is the work of Joseph Terisco Wiswall, of the Class of 1851. Of this, as of other books here alluded to, it is impossible to speak more fully, since nothing is known of them beyond the title. It is by no means the books best worth reading which have reached the largest reputation, and it is a matter of deep regret that many an author and volume richly deserving of mention will fail, through no fault of the compiler, however, of mention in these pages. This regret would rise almost to painful apprehension as to those who were graduates of the Seminary and not of the College, did not the compiler feel assured that justice will be done to such in other parts of this book.

In the Class of 1852 stands the name of Charles Colcock Jones, Jr., LL. D., author, among other books, of "Monumental Remains of Georgia," published in Savannah, 1861; "Historical Sketch of the Chatham Artillery during the Confederate Struggle for Independence," published at Albany, New York, 1867; "Historical Sketch of Tomo-Chichi, Mico of the Yamacraws," published in Albany, 1868; "Antiquities of the Southern Indians, particularly of the Georgia Tribes," published in New York, 1873. The accomplished author is the son of Rev. Charles Colcock Jones, D. D., of Georgia, once secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Domestic Missions, and the author of a valuable History of the Church. To the Class of 1855 belongs Edward Spencer, the author of "Maternus, A Tragedy in five acts," printed, not published, Baltimore, 1876. James Morgan Hart is enrolled in the Class of 1860, Professor of European Languages, Cornell. In 1874, Professor Hart published in New York, "German Universities: A Narrative of Personal Experience, with a Comparison of the German, English, and American Systems of Higher Education." This work was the result in part of the studies of Professor Hart while spending a number of years in Europe, during which he made himself master of the languages of the German stock as well as of the East. Besides translating many volumes from the German and French, Professor Hart is the compiler of a series of "German Classics," as well as a frequent contributor to many of the leading magazines and higher periodicals of the day, his articles having reference mainly to the Science of Language and Advanced Education.

Let it be added in conclusion that, to some degree, Princeton, or rather the gospel as taught so long and so faithfully in Princeton, has given a certain wholesome savor as well as shape to whatever has been attempted by its graduates in literature also.

We close this record with the name of Rev. Samuel Miller Hageman, of the Class of 1868. In addition to his ministerial labors, Mr. Hageman is the author of a number of poems of more than ordinary excellence. In 1877 he published a volume under the title of "Silence," in which are stanzas of genuine poetry. Of this the reader will best judge from these lines, which may be regarded as not inappropriate to the closing of this record: —

"Wisdom ripens into silence as she grows more truly wise,
And she wears a mellow sadness in her heart and in her eyes :
Wisdom ripens into silence, and the lesson she doth teach,
Is that life is more than language, and that thought is more than speech.
All things yet shall work together, and, so working, orb in one,
As the sun draws back its sunbeams when the dial-day is done :
All things yet shall gather roundly, and unite, and shape, and climb
Into Truth's great golden unit, in the ripe result of Time."

II.

ORGANIZATION.

COURSE OF STUDY

IN THE ACADEMICAL DEPARTMENT.

By JAMES McCOSH, D.D., LL.D.

I. ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.



LET us notice a youth entering Princeton College, and follow him on till he gets the degree of Bachelor of Arts. On a day in June, appointed and published, or on the day before the opening of the College in September, he waits on the President in his library, and produces a letter of character from his school or from his minister. The Registrar enters his name and that of his parent or guardian in the President's book, and he is then sent out with a printed paper to the tutors in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and English, who are waiting in the recitation-rooms to examine him. The examination extends over two days, and is conducted mainly by written papers; but there may also be an oral examination if the examiner sees fit or the candidate wishes it. The papers are read as speedily as possible by the examiners, and their report handed in to the Faculty, which decides to receive, or to receive under conditions, or to reject, and the result is intimated personally or by mail to the applicant.

Candidates are examined on the following books and subjects:—

ENGLISH.—English Grammar. Orthography. Punctuation. Short and Simple English Composition. Geography, Ancient and Modern. United States History.

LATIN.—Latin Grammar (including Prosody). Cæsar (five books of the Commentaries). Sallust (Catiline or Jugurtha). Virgil (six books of *Æneid*). Cicero's Select Orations (six). Arnold's Latin Prose Composition (twelve chapters).

GREEK.—Greek Grammar (including Prosody). Goodwin's Greek Reader (111 pages), or Xenophon (three books of the *Anabasis*). Homer (the first two books of the *Iliad*, except the Catalogue of the Ships). Arnold's Greek Prose (thirty exercises with special reference to writing with the accents).

MATHEMATICS.—Arithmetic (including the Metric System). Algebra (on through

Quadratic Equations of one unknown quantity). Geometry (first book of Euclid). Equivalents are received in place of the books above named.

The Board and the Faculty have been gradually raising the entrance requirements, which are much the same as in the higher colleges of America. Care must be taken, however, not to advance too rapidly and so as to exclude deserving students, who, whether intended for the gospel ministry or other professions, have a fair elementary knowledge of Greek, Latin, Mathematics, and English, but who, as not having been under a high class professional teacher, are not fully masters of all the technicalities taught in our more expensive schools. Every one who has considered the subject knows that the great educational want of America at this present time is not elementary schools or colleges, but a set of upper schools to enable boys to rise from the one to the other. Not having in our principal feeding States, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, New York, and Maryland, such academies and high schools as they have in New England, we labor under disadvantages in Princeton. Our aim is to raise as high as possible the requirements for admission without driving away deserving young men.

Some of the highest educationists in this country argue that young men should not, in ordinary circumstances, enter college till about the age of eighteen. Graduating at twenty-two, and commonly having three years of professional study afterwards, this would make our alumni twenty-five before entering on their life-work. The question arises, Can fathers and their sons afford to give all this time to preparatory education? I am convinced that at good schools pupils might be prepared to enter college about the age of sixteen, at which age young men may be expediently raised from a lower institution to a higher. Those who acquire a taste for higher learning should take post-graduate courses.

On the second Wednesday of September the College is opened formally by religious exercises and by an address on some educational subject by the President. Next day the work begins. On that day, and every succeeding day through his whole academic course of four years, the student attends prayers, accompanied with the reading of the Word, in the morning at 8.15; has three lectures or recitations a day, one at 8.30 or 9 A. M., another at 11 A. M., and a third at 3 or 4 P. M.; and the public exercises close at 5 P. M. with praise and prayer in the chapel.

II. INSTRUCTION IN THE VARIOUS CLASSES.

The following is the course of instruction given to the FRESHMAN CLASS:—

FIRST TERM.

LATIN. — Livy, Books I., XXI. Horace's Odes (one book). Ihne's Early Rome. Latin Prose Composition (Arnold's), Part I.

GREEK. — Lysias. Herodotus (Mather's). Xenophon's Memorabilia. Goodwin's Moods and Tenses. Greek Prose Composition. The Phonetic Relations of Greek, Latin, and English.

MATHEMATICS. — Algebra completed.

ENGLISH. — Rhetoric (Hart's). Diction and Sentences. Elocution. Essays.

SECOND AND THIRD TERMS.

LATIN. — Livy, Book XXII. Roman History (Ihne continued). Horace's Odes (two books). Latin Prose (Arnold's), completed.

GREEK. — Lysias. Herodotus. Xenophon's Memorabilia (two books). Greek Composition.

MATHEMATICS. — Geometry (Todhunter's Euclid). Ratio and Proportion.

ENGLISH. — Rhetoric (Hart's). Figures and Special Properties of Style. Poetry. Versification.

FRENCH. — Otto's Conversation Grammar, thirty lessons, with oral and written exercises.

It will be observed that the student is employed with Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and English all through the year, and in the second and third terms is introduced to the study of French. The class is taught in four divisions, and students are placed in these according to their scholarship as determined by examinations. English is taught by the Adjunct Professor of English; Rhetoric by the Associate Professor. The four professors of Latin and Greek give each one day a week to instruction in their branches, and the rest of the work is committed to tutors.

In the SOPHOMORE YEAR Greek, Latin, Mathematics, with English and French, are continued, and a variety is given to the studies by an elementary course of Physiology and Natural History, the whole being taught by professors.

The class is taught in two or three divisions.

FIRST TERM.

LATIN. — Horace's Satires or Epistles (one book). Terence, Hauton Timorumenos; Latin Composition.

GREEK. — Homer's Iliad (Books XVI., XVIII., XXII.). Demosthenes, De Corona. The doctrine of the formation of words in Greek.

MATHEMATICS. — Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, and Navigation.

ENGLISH. — Trench, Lectures, Essays.

FRENCH. — Review of studies of Freshman year. Principles of French Prosody. Written exercises in French Composition. Lacombe's Histoire du Peuple Français.

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.

SECOND AND THIRD TERMS.

LATIN. — Tacitus: Selected portions from Annals and Histories. Terence; Latin Composition.

GREEK. — Homer's Iliad; Demosthenes; Greek Composition.

MATHEMATICS. — Surveying. Spherical Trigonometry. Analytical Geometry.

ENGLISH. — Trench's Study of Words. Elocution. Essays. Lectures.

FRENCH. — Otto's Grammar, Reflexive and Irregular Verbs. Lacombe's Histoire du Peuple Français.

NATURAL HISTORY (Botany and Zoölogy.)

The SOPHOMORE YEAR is wound up by a Biennial Examination on all the studies of the year, together with such studies of the Freshman year as may be prescribed in the several departments.

It thus appears that during the first two years the student has to go through a pretty extensive course of studies regarded as fundamental and disciplinary, preparing him for, and opening to him glimpses of, higher branches.

Those who enter classes higher than the Sophomore — and a considerable number always do so — are examined by the professors of the several departments in the previous studies of the class which they wish to enter; those who enter Sophomore being also examined in the preparatory studies.

In the JUNIOR YEAR the student enters on fresh subjects, and often feels as if a new world were opened to him. He is now introduced to Mental Science: to Psychology, Logic, Metaphysics, and also to Natural Theology and History. In Physical Science he has Mechanics, Physics, and Physical Geography (or Geology). There is here a fine mixture of the material and mental sciences fitted to enlarge the mind and to keep it from becoming narrow and one-sided. The student, while he has new fields thrown open to him, has still to pursue certain of his old studies. He has to elect two out of four subjects: Greek, Latin, Mathematics, and French and German, going on to higher departments of these studies. He has still to take English, but now in the higher form of English Literature. Instruction is given to the Junior Class by means of lectures, text-books, and recitations. For recitations most of the classes are taken in two divisions. Recitations are required in every department. In this way the students are brought into close and constant contact with their instructors. A note is taken of the answering of each student, who is thus kept from the evil habit of trusting to cramming prior to the regular examinations.

In the SENIOR YEAR there are certain studies REQUIRED, all of them of a fundamental character, namely:—

Astronomy,	Ethics,
Physics,	Political Economy,
Geology (or Physical Geography),	English Literature, with Essays and Speeches,
Chemistry,	Science and Religion.

There are also a large number and variety of ELECTIVE studies, in all eleven, namely:—

Latin and Science of Language,	Mathematics,
Greek,	Physics (Laboratory Work),
German and French Language and Literature,	Chemistry, Applied and Organic,
History of Philosophy,	Astronomy (practical),
Political Science and International Law,	Museum Work.
History,	

Of these every student must take four. To each of these elective branches one hour a week of instruction is allotted throughout the whole year; and a considerable amount of reading or practical work is required.

III. BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

It is essential to efficient instruction in the younger classes that they be taught in small divisions of twenty or thirty, and thus secure that each student be called up frequently, — if possible, daily; and that they be taught by experienced professors and not merely by young tutors. The Board of Trustees has, I think wisely, been pursuing this policy. We have two professors and a tutor in Greek; two professors and a tutor in Latin; two professors and a tutor in Mathematics, — all of them men of erudition and skilful teachers. Every member of the Freshman Class is under professors as well as tutors, and in the Sophomore and higher classes all the instruction is given by professors. This multiplication of high class teachers in the same department is one of the peculiarities of our College, and we are enabled to carry it out by the endowments furnished by our friends. Each of the teachers has his separate field which he cultivates. One teacher may give special attention to Syntax and Grammar, another to Philology; one to the translation of Latin or Greek into English, another to translation of a foreign tongue into English. If one professor takes a dialogue of Plato, another has allotted to him a Greek play. We have a professor of Physics and a professor of Astronomy; a professor of Geology and a professor of Natural History; a professor of General Chemistry and a professor of Analytical Chemistry and Mineralogy; a professor and an instructor in Modern Languages. Philosophy is taught by the President and two professors. We thus secure all the advantages of division of labor and of thorough instruction in specific branches.

Since 1869 a selection of studies has been allowed, within stringent limits. It is the avowed intention of the Board and Faculty to retain a high or rather a deep position for the old branches, such as Classics, Mathematics, Mental and Physical Science. Two years' study of Classics and Mathematics is required of all, and encouragements are held out by Elective Courses to the continuance of the study of these for the whole four years. For the first two years all take the same course, which consists of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, English, and the elements of French in the Freshman year; and the first four of these branches, with German and elementary Physiology and Natural History in the Sophomore year. At the close of the second year there is a rigid biennial examination in the studies pursued for the first two years. Those who pass this are supposed to have a fair knowledge of the fundamental branches, and are now at liberty to make a selection of studies.

The College is thus seeking to avoid two opposite extremes. On the one hand it does not give a power of selection till the students are prepared to make it knowingly; and on the other hand it prevents a narrowness and a one-sidedness of mind and training, by requiring all to have a competent knowledge of certain fundamental branches of a liberal education. I believe that a debasing materialism is greatly promoted in the present day by many educational institutions encouraging physical

to the utter neglect of mental and moral science; and that an exclusiveness and angularity have been imparted to many minds by their being led to cultivate science without literature or literature without science. But as new subjects required by the advance of knowledge had to be introduced into the College curriculum, and as every student could not take the whole of these without his mind being overburdened, it became necessary to allow a selection on the part of the student. It was further felt to be of importance to make provision for gratifying the difference of taste and talent among young men, and for fitting them, to some extent, for the professions they are to follow. Thus, those intending to go on to theology might be expected to take a special interest in philosophy; while those proposing to study medicine might feel it for their good to carry on to a greater length certain natural sciences; and those going forward to the bar might betake themselves to political science; and those preparing to teach might pursue higher courses of language. A certain amount of mathematics should be required of all, to make them know the nature of intuitive and demonstrative truth, to train the reasoning faculties and impart concentration of thought; but the study would be distasteful to many if enforced the whole four years. All should have instruction in Classics to open to them the ancient world, and to set before them the most perfect specimens of literary taste; but not a few would feel it irksome to have the dead languages continued during the whole collegiate course. A new life and a great stimulus are often communicated to the student when he finds himself able, in his Junior and Senior years, to devote himself to a study for which he has a special predilection, or which may help him on in the profession which he means to follow.

In all departments the work of the term and the work of the year is wound up by an examination, in which each student is graded.

IV. GROUPING OF STUDIES.

The branches taught in the College might be conveniently arranged under three general heads. Provision is made for giving varied instruction under each.

I. LITERATURE.	II. SCIENCE.	III. PHILOSOPHY.
Latin Language,	Geometry,	Psychology,
Roman Literature,	Analytic Mathematics,	Logic,
Greek Language,	Mechanics,	Metaphysics,
Greek Literature,	Botany,	Ethics,
French Language,	Zoölogy,	History of Philosophy,
French Literature,	Mineralogy,	Political Economy,
German Language,	Physical Geography,	Political Science,
German Literature	Geology,	International Law,
Sanscrit,	Museum Work,	History,
Science of Language,	Chemistry,	Natural Religion,
Rhetoric and Composition,	Physics,	Christian Evidences,
English Language and Literature.	Astronomy.	Science and Religion.

This year we have courses on early English and Anglo-Saxon, for post-graduates.

Some have proposed that each of these groups should constitute a *tripos* like that found in Oxford and Cambridge, and that the student should choose one out of the three. The objection is, that it would nurture specialists without a general or comprehensive culture. In Princeton the students are required to master so much of each of these, but may give particular attention to one branch.

In Literature greater attention is paid than in most colleges to Continental Languages and Literature, and to the English Language and Literature. There are two instructors in each of these departments. The student is required to give a limited amount of time to English every year in his course. Very special attention is paid to English composition. The students have to give in Essays, which are carefully corrected and criticised, each term during the whole four years of their course, and are thus stimulated to read out of the library (which has had \$15,000 worth of books added to it this last year), and to acquire the power of expressing themselves clearly and accurately. The members of the three lower classes engage in elocutionary exercises before their respective classes, under the direction of the professors of Rhetoric and Elocution; and the members of the Senior Class deliver orations before the whole College on Saturday forenoons in the first and second terms. Mr. Lynde has provided an endowment of \$ 5,000 to encourage the power of extempore debate, — a new thing in American colleges. Essay writing and debating are stimulated and carried out effectively by the discussions and written compositions required in the two old and distinguished literary societies, and in the new scientific society, each of which meets once a week. In all the language classes the instruction has always a bearing on the rising science of Linguistics.

In Science the aim is not only to give knowledge, but to call forth the observational, the experimental, and also the inductive and rational capacities. There is a growing feeling that these cannot be trained by mere lectures. So in Biology and Geology we have Museum Work, and in Physics, Chemistry, and Astronomy, Laboratory and Observatory exercises.

In Philosophy the College is usually regarded as strong. The President and two professors lecture on and discuss, scientifically and historically, and in their bearing on religion, a wide and varied range of high topics, speculative and practical, in mental and social science. One professor lectures fully on ethics and political science, — the latter of great moment in a country where every man is a politician. Another lectures on History and the varied relations of Science and Religion. The President has three classes of Mental Science, one of Psychology for the Juniors, one on the History of Philosophy for the Seniors, and a third to post-graduates on living philosophical questions. Some of the classical professors powerfully aid this department by unfolding the nature of the Greek, Roman, and German philosophy, as they read such writers as Plato, Cicero, and Kant.

V. PRIZES.

For the undergraduates \$2,000 a year are devoted to prizes meant to encourage study and scholarship.

The Stinnecke Scholarship, \$ 500 a year, competed for once in three years, for the best classical scholar entering the Sophomore Class, and tenable during the College course.

Freshman First Honor Prize to the one standing the highest, \$ 200.

The Miss Stinnecke Scholarship to Junior standing highest, \$ 200.

The Stinnecke Prizes to three highest in Sophomore Class, \$ 70, \$ 40, \$ 30.

The Dickinson Prize for a Dissertation, \$ 60.

The Class of 1859 Prize for a Literary Essay, interest of \$ 2,000.

The Class of 1861 Prize for Mathematics in Sophomore Class, \$ 80.

For Examination and Essay on Science and Religion, \$ 100.

The George Potts Bible Prizes, interest of \$ 1,000.

The Junior Orator Medals, four of \$ 20 each.

The John Maclean Prize for Oratory, \$ 100.

The Lynde Prize Debate, interest of \$ 5,000 in prizes.

VI. FELLOWSHIPS.

Princeton has been taking the lead among American colleges in encouraging advanced learning by means of Fellowships. This system has not yet been thoroughly organized, but it is expected to be so very soon. We have at present

1. The Chancellor Green Mental Science Fellowship, endowed by the widow of the late Chancellor Green.

2. The Marquand Classical Fellowship.

3. J. S. K. Mathematical Fellowship.

4. The Boudinot Historical Fellowship.

5. The Boudinot Modern Language Fellowship.

6, 7, 8. Three S. L. Fellowships in Mental and Social Science.

9. Fellowship in Physical Science.

10. Fellowship in Geological Science.

These Fellowships are obtained by competition, open to any member of the graduating class at the close of his Senior year. One of these Fellowships has \$ 1,000; six have \$ 600 each; and for each of the other two there is \$ 250 a year. The student gaining any one of the Fellowships must pursue studies in the department for which the Fellowship is provided, for one year, under the superintendence of the professors in the department, and will be required to live in Princeton, or appear in Princeton from time to time as may be appointed, or if he study at a foreign university, to furnish systematic reports of what he is doing. For the last

seven years the College has had Fellows eagerly pursuing the very highest studies in special branches of Philosophy, Philology, and Science, both in Princeton and at the German or English universities.

VII. POST-GRADUATE INSTRUCTION.

In the last few years there have been a few graduates receiving instruction from individual professors. The Board of Trustees has now sanctioned post-graduate courses. The aim of every college should be to secure a fair amount of scholarship from every student. No college, however, can make all its students great scholars. But there is a certain proportion, say one in ten, or one in five, who, as having the taste and the talent, may be made so. This is to be done by post-graduate courses. Such classes have been in operation last year and this. The number taking these classes has been upwards of forty each year, the majority of them from the Theological Seminary taking special courses, but the others devoting their whole time to the studies. Most of them are graduates of Princeton, but a considerable number have been from other colleges in America and Britain. The subjects taught will vary from year to year. This year they are: 1. Contemporary Philosophy; 2. Plato's Philosophy with *Republic*, Books VI. and VII.; 3. Kant and readings in Modern German Philosophy; 4. Early English; 5. Anglo-Saxon; 6. Sanscrit; 7. Chemistry in Laboratory; 8. Physics, special topics; 9. Advanced Geometry and Algebra.

With our increased staff of professors we should now be able to institute three post-graduate schools. I. One of PHILOSOPHY, Ancient and Modern. II. One of PHILOLOGY, Indo-European and Shemitic. III. One of SCIENCE, Mathematical, Experimental, and Biological. In Philosophy, the students of the Theological Seminary are at liberty to attend the lectures in the College. Mr. McCurdy of the Seminary has been giving instruction in Sanscrit to College graduates and students. Bachelors of Arts devoting one year exclusively to study in the College, under the care of the Faculty, and passing rigid examinations in the studies pursued, shall be entitled to apply for the degree of Master of Arts two years after taking the first degree. Those taking at least one post-graduate class each year for two years shall be entitled at the close of the two years to apply for the degree of Master of Arts. A Bachelor of Arts who has devoted all his time to a two years' post-graduate course may apply for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

VIII. BIBLICAL INSTRUCTION.

Princeton claims to be regarded as a religious college. It is not officially connected with any denomination, but may be considered as in a general way under the patronage of the Presbyterian Church. Nothing sectarian is taught, and there is no interference with the religious convictions of the students. Prayers are offered

morning and evening in the College Chapel, and the attendance of all required. On Sabbath, Divine service is held in the Chapel at 11 A. M., conducted by clerical members of the Faculty and others called in by the President. Permission to worship with other religious denominations is obtained by presenting a written request from the parent or guardian. A meeting for prayer attended by all is held at 5 P. M. on the Sabbath. Voluntary prayer-meetings of classes are held twice a week, and of the College three times a week. Instruction in the Bible is given to every student:—

To the Seniors in Old Testament History and in Christian Doctrine (the Epistle to the Romans), by the President.

To the Juniors in the Old Testament Prophets and the Book of Acts, by Professor Murray.

To the Sophomores in John's Gospel in Greek, by Professor Orris.

To the Freshmen in the Poetical Books of the Old Testament and the Parables of our Lord, by Professor Hunt.

IX. RELATION OF THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE TO THE ACADEMIC.

The account of the School of Science will be supplied by another. But I think it proper to state, before closing, that the Academic Department has a close connection with the Scientific. It has been arranged that along with their scientific studies the pupils have lectures from certain professors in the Academic Department, so as to rear and send forth into the world a body of educated gentlemen likely to spread a refining influence. In both the Freshman and Sophomore years they have to take English (embracing Rhetoric, Essays, Elocutionary exercises) and French and German; and in the Junior and Senior years, English Literature and Modern Languages and Literature; and in order to keep their training from becoming exclusively physical or materialistic, they have Psychology or Logic in the Junior year, and Ethics and Political Economy in the Senior year. Throughout their whole course they attend prayers daily and public worship on the Sabbath, and receive religious instruction once a week: the Seniors from the President, the Juniors from Professor Murray, and the Sophomores and Freshmen from Professor Macloskie. The school has thus a character of its own. In this way the new Scientific Department is quite in the spirit, and after the manner, of the old Academic, both fulfilling the same end,—the cultivation of the mind.

But while the main end of the institution is to impart scientific knowledge with literary refinement, it was expected that out of the general training there would grow professional training of a practical character. For the first two years all the students pursue much the same course. But to a limited extent in the early years, and to a large extent in the Junior and Senior years, the pupils may devote themselves to the studies for which they have a predilection, or which may fit them for the professions which they are to follow.




James McCosh

THE FACULTY.

By ADDISON ATWATER.

JAMES McCOSH.

AMES McCOSH was born on the 1st of April, 1811, at Ayrshire, Scotland. He was matriculated at the University of Glasgow in 1824, and studied there during the five succeeding years. He then went to the University of Edinburgh for the same period, and there pursued theological studies under Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Welsh. While fitting himself for his professional work at Edinburgh, he wrote an essay on the Stoic Philosophy, the merits of which the University recognized by conferring upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

He was licensed to preach the gospel in 1834. In the following year he was ordained, and appointed to the ministry of Arbroath Abbey Church. He continued in this pastorate during the next three years. At this period he became identified with the evangelical or reforming party of the Scottish Presbyterian Church, of which the late Dr. Thomas Guthrie was a distinguished leader. In 1838 he was appointed by the Crown pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Brechin, Scotland, removed there in the following year, and continued minister of the Established Church at that place until 1843. This was the year of the great disruption of the Scottish Church. The subject of this sketch was one of those who believed in the severance of Church from State. He clearly indicated his conviction by resigning his living as the royal appointee to the church at Brechin, and joined the Free Church party. He took an active share in organizing new churches in the counties of Angus and Mearns, and was successful in establishing a prosperous church at Brechin, entirely independent of the royal bounty. He continued the work of the ministry among this people until 1852. In the previous year he had received the appointment of Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queens College at Belfast, Ireland. This position he accepted, and, resigning his charge at Brechin, began his collegiate labors. At Queens

College he taught the Laws of Reasoning, and lectured on First Principles and on the Faculties of the Mind with marked success. In the spring of 1868 he was elected to the Presidency of the College of New Jersey, then made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. John Maclean, D. D., LL. D., and, having resigned his professorship at Belfast, was inaugurated at Princeton in the following autumn, the oath of office being administered by the late Chancellor Zabriskie. He is also, *ex officio*, Robert Lenox Professor of Biblical Instruction.

In 1851 the University of Aberdeen conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon President McCosh, and in 1868 he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard University.

Prior to his removal to this country Dr. McCosh earnestly advocated the national system of education in Ireland, and took an active part in preparing the Irish Presbyterian Church for the disestablishment of 1869. The successful organization of a practicable system for the sustentation of her ministry is largely due to him. He was an active promoter of the measures which led to the permanent establishment of the Evangelical Alliance.

Since his accession to the Presidency of the College of New Jersey he has delivered courses of lectures on biblical topics to the several classes. He has also had charge of the departments of Psychology and the History of Philosophy. It is due to him that the "fellowship system" has been successfully introduced at Princeton. The College has advanced in many important points since the commencement of his administration. Greatly increased facilities for investigation and study have been added, particularly in the acquisition of scientific apparatus, of valuable books, and of new and commodious buildings. The John C. Green School of Science has been established, and many new and important professorships have also been founded.

In a sermon preached by Dr. McCosh during the meeting of the General Assembly at Philadelphia in June, 1870, the idea of a Presbyterian Alliance was suggested. He presented a full scheme of such an organization at the Tercentenary celebration of the Reformation in Scotland, which occurred at Philadelphia, November 20, 1872. He was elected moderator of the conference which met at London and organized the Alliance in July, 1875. During the summer of 1877 he visited Edinburgh as a delegate from the United States to the Council of this body then held in that city.

President McCosh has written numerous essays and reviews which have attracted wide attention. These have mainly been ecclesiastical and philosophical. Among the former may be mentioned those entitled, "Does the Established Church acknowledge Christ as its Head?" "The Duty of Irish Presbyterians to their Church at the Present Crisis in the Sustentation of the Gospel Ministry," and "The Present Tendency of Religious Thought throughout the Three Kingdoms."

And among the latter we notice, "Berkeley's Philosophy," "Prepossessions for and against the Supernatural," and "The Present State of Moral Philosophy in Great Britain in Relation to Theology." Many of his sermons have been published. His most important contributions to philosophical and religious literature will, however, be found in his published works. These have the following titles:—

- 1850. The Method of the Divine Government, Physical and Moral.
- 1855. Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation. (In conjunction with Dr. Dickie, Professor of Botany, Aberdeen.)
- 1860. The Intuitions of the Mind Inductively Investigated.
- 1862. The Supernatural in Relation to the Natural.
- 1866. An Examination of Mr. J. S. Mill's Philosophy; Being a Defence of Fundamental Truth.
- 1870. The Laws of Discursive Thought; Being a Text-Book of Formal Logic.
- 1871. Christianity and Positivism; a Series of Lectures to the Times on Natural Theology and Apologetics.
- 1875. The Scottish Philosophy: Biographical, Expository, Critical; from Hutcheson to Hamilton.
- 1875. Ideas in Nature overlooked by Dr. Tyndall.
- 1876. The Development Hypothesis: Is it Sufficient?

STEPHEN ALEXANDER.

STEPHEN ALEXANDER was born in Schenectady, New York, on the 1st of September, 1806. In the same place his early years were passed, and it was there that he received his liberal education, graduating at Union College in 1824.

It was late in the fall of 1832 that, in company with his life-long friend, Professor Henry, late of the Smithsonian Institution, he arrived in Princeton, probably not fully aware that this was to be the place of his permanent residence. He at once entered Princeton Theological Seminary, mainly with the idea of pursuing a systematic course of study, as he did not have, so far as we have been able to learn, any definite intention of ever becoming a minister of the gospel. In 1833 he was appointed a tutor in the College of New Jersey. This appointment he accepted, and held until 1834. At this time he was elected Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in the same Institution, the duties of which position he discharged until 1840. In that year the trustees established the Professorship of Astronomy, and assigned the department to Professor Alexander. He filled this office until 1845, when the Chair of Mathematics became vacant by reason of the death of the lamented Professor Dod. He was elected his successor in this department, with the title of Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy. In 1854, the chair of Mechanical Philosophy having become vacant, he was transferred to it, and relieved from that of Mathematics. For eight years he presided over these departments, until, in 1862, he was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy. He filled this position until 1873. At this time the trustees deemed the department of Astronomy to be so important as to require the undivided attention of at least one professor. They assigned it to him; and his college work has since that time been exclusively devoted to it. From what has been said, it will appear that, up to his retirement in 1877, as Professor Emeritus, he had been actively connected with the College of New Jersey for forty-four years.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon Professor Alexander by Columbia College. He is an original member of the National Academy of Sciences. He is also a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was president of the last-named body in 1859.



Stephen Alexander

In 1860 he went upon a government expedition to the coast of Labrador, organized for the purpose of observing the solar eclipse which occurred on the 18th of July in that year, and made an accurate report of the observations taken to the United States Coast Survey.

Professor Alexander is the author of many valuable scientific papers, which have attracted attention in Europe as well as in this country. These have appeared at various intervals, extending from 1833 to 1878. They comprise accounts of occultations of planets and fixed stars by the moon; Transit of Mercury; the elements of the orbits of the comets of 1843 and Comet I. of 1854; the probable rupture by the planet Mars of the comet which appeared in 1315 and 1316; resemblances of orbits of comets of short period, and the probable common origin of those bodies; the region of continual twilight; and the dragging of the shadows of the earth and other planets. Among the more important are, one on the "Physical Phenomena attendant upon Solar Eclipses," read in 1843 at the centennial anniversary of the American Philosophical Society, which was published in the report of its proceedings; and another, read at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1850, on the "Origin of the Forms and the Present Condition of some of the Clusters of Stars and several of the Nebulæ," which was afterwards published in the American Astronomical Journal. Several papers have been presented by him to the same Association on the "Form and Equatorial Diameter of the Asteroid Planets."

In 1873 he read before the National Academy of Sciences a communication on "Certain Harmonies of the Solar System." A supplementary paper on the same subject was read by him before that body at its meeting in the following year. The whole was afterwards published by the Smithsonian Institution, in March, 1875, and formed No. 280 of the "Contributions to Knowledge," presented to the public through this channel. He presented several papers to the same Society in 1877-8. Among them we note one entitled "Laws of Extreme Distances in the Solar System"; another, "Whence came the Inner Satellite of Mars?" and another, "On the Theory of Parallels."

LYMAN HOTCHKISS ATWATER.

LYMAN HOTCHKISS ATWATER was born at New Haven, Connecticut, on the 23d of February, 1813.

He was prepared for college by the Rev. Dr. Arms, afterwards pastor of the Congregational Church at Norwich, Connecticut. In 1827 he was admitted to the Freshman Class of Yale College, and was graduated in 1831, with the Latin Salutatory. The year immediately succeeding his graduation was spent in teaching at what was then known as Mount Hope Seminary, located at Baltimore, Maryland. He then returned to New Haven, and entered Yale Theological Seminary. In the year 1833 he was appointed Tutor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in Yale College. He instructed the class of 1836 during its Sophomore and Junior year in these departments. At the same time he devoted what attention was possible to his theological studies. In the spring of 1834 he was licensed to preach the gospel by the Association of New Haven West. He resigned his tutorship near the close of the academic year 1834-35, having been called to the pastorate of the First Congregational Church of Fairfield, Connecticut. His ordination and installation occurred on the 29th of July, 1835. After a ministry of nearly twenty years, he was, in 1854, elected to the professorship of Mental and Moral Philosophy, in the College of New Jersey. Upon the duties of this chair he entered in October of that year.

On removing to his new field of labor at Princeton, Professor Atwater joined the Old School body of the Presbyterian Church. In 1861 he received the appointment of Lecturer Extraordinary in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, which continued for a period of five years. The subject assigned him was "The Connection between Revealed Religion and Metaphysical Science." In the great emergency of the College, which occurred in 1861, when it was in peril from a lack of funds with which to meet its running expenses, an effect produced by the sudden withdrawal of a large number of Southern students, he was requested by the Board of Trustees to engage in the work of securing a permanent endowment. He undertook this with great reluctance, and succeeded in raising the sum of \$135,000. In 1863 the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church elected him to the Professorship of Theology in the Western Theological Seminary, located at Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, then made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Plummer. This appointment he declined. He was a member



Lyman H. Atwater ~

of the joint committee through whose negotiations the reunion of the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church was consummated, in 1869. In the same year his Professorship in the College was made that of Logic and Moral and Political Science.

In 1851 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey, and in 1873 the degree of Doctor of Laws by Yale College.

Dr. Atwater's writings have been varied in character. While yet a theological student he made contributions to the *American Quarterly Observer* and the *Quarterly Christian Spectator*, Reviews then published in New England. Many of his sermons have been printed, among others the *Concio ad Clerum*, on the doctrine of Justification by Faith, delivered at New Haven in July, 1851. In the years 1838 and 1839 he contributed several articles to the *Literary and Theological Review*. In 1863 he wrote, at the request of the editor of the *Bibliotheca Sacra*, a paper entitled "The Doctrinal Attitude of Old School Presbyterians," which was published in January, 1864. Magazine articles have also appeared from his pen. He is the author of "A Manual of Elementary Logic, designed especially for the Use of Teachers and Learners," published in 1867.

The principal publications of Dr. Atwater will, however, be found in his contributions to the *Princeton Review*, which he edited, sometimes solely and sometimes in conjunction with others, from 1869 until about the middle of 1878. As early as 1840 his first article appeared entitled "The Power of Contrary Choice." More than one hundred articles from his pen have been published in this review, some of which have been reprinted in this country and in Great Britain. The topics treated have mainly been theological, philosophical, educational, and sociological.

ARNOLD HENRY GUYOT.

ARNOLD HENRY GUYOT was born in the vicinity of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, on the 28th of September, 1807. He received his education at the College of Neuchâtel, at the Gymnasium of Stuttgart (Wirtemberg), and at the Polytechnic School of Carlsruhe (Grand Duchy of Baden). It was at Carlsruhe that his previous acquaintance with Agassiz ripened into lasting friendship. He afterwards spent three years in the study of theology at Neuchâtel; and subsequently pursued a course of study embracing five years at the University of Berlin, from which Institution he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in 1835. At this time he went to Paris, and resided there during five successive years. During this period he occupied much of his time in study, attending various courses of lectures at the University there, and making frequent scientific expeditions through France, Belgium, Holland, and Italy.

In 1839 he was offered a professorship in the Academy of Neuchâtel, which he accepted, conducting there a post-graduate course in the higher studies, and at the same time filling the chair of Universal History and Physical Geography. This position he occupied until 1848. At this time he came to America, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He continued to reside there until 1854, except in so far as he was absent for the purpose of meeting lecture engagements, or of pursuing scientific investigation. In that year he was elected Professor of Geology and Physical Geography in the College of New Jersey, a position which he accepted, and still retains.

While Professor Guyot filled his chair in the Academy of Neuchâtel he devoted much attention to the study of "the structure and physics of the modern, and the extent of the ancient glaciers of the Alps." He was the discoverer of the laminated nature of the ice in glaciers, and of the fact that the main cause of their movement is the displacement of the molecules they contain modified by the action of gravity. He was enabled thus to explain the laws controlling the movement of glaciers. He also engaged in an inquiry into the manner of the "transportation of Alpine boulders around the Central Alps." After the most patient study, he determined for the first time the actual limits of each region of erratic outpourings in Switzerland, Savoy, and Lombardy, and also their vertical boundaries. He, furthermore, demonstrated that the laws of the distribution of these deposits were identical with those



Arnold Guyot

of moraines of glaciers. A complete account of these investigations was to have been published in the second volume of the *Système Glaciaire* by Agassiz, Guyot, and Desor (Paris, 1848); but, unfortunately, the first volume only was printed. The most important of them will, however, be found in the *Mémoires de la Société des Sciences Naturelles* of Neuchâtel; and in D'Archiac's *Histoire de la Géologie*, Vol. II., Paris, 1848. In the *Mémoires de la Société des Sciences Naturelles* (Tome III., 1845) Professor Guyot published a paper on the subaqueous basin of the Lake of Neuchâtel, which was accompanied by a topographical map, — the first attempt of the kind ever made, it is believed.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Professor Guyot by Union College. He is a member of the Royal Academy of Turin, an honorary correspondent of the Royal Geographical Society of London, and of the Geographical Society of Paris. He is also an original member of the American National Academy of Sciences, a member of the Helvetic Society, of the Geological Society of France, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Academy of Boston, and of other kindred associations.

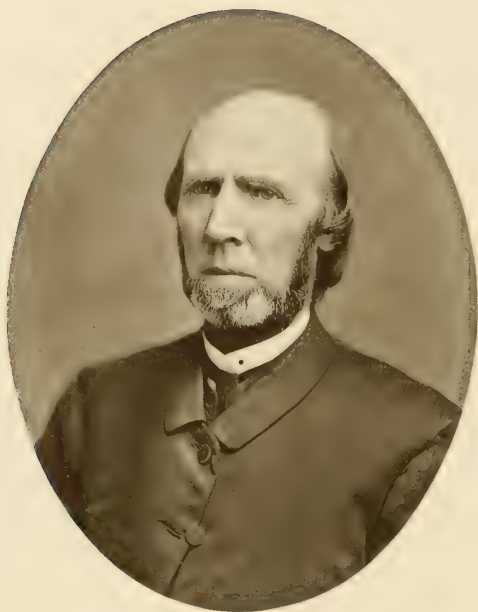
In the winter of 1849 Professor Guyot delivered a course of lectures in Boston in the French tongue on "The Relations between Physical Geography and History," which were afterwards translated into English by President Felton of Harvard College, and formulated into a volume bearing the title of "Earth and Man." These lectures introduced a spirit of reform in geographical instruction, for the encouragement of which their author was appointed by the Massachusetts Board of Education to lecture on Physical Geography before the Normal Schools and Teachers' Institutes of that State. He continued to do this for a period of six years. In 1861 he was appointed Lecturer Extraordinary in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, his subject being "The Connection of Revealed Religion and Physical and Ethnological Science." He filled this appointment during the five succeeding years. He has also lectured on the Graham Course in Brooklyn; at Union Theological Seminary, New York; and before the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, on subjects cognate to the departments of science to which he has devoted his life. An address which Professor Guyot delivered before the American Geographical Society on the occasion of the Humboldt Commemoration was published in the journal of that society in October, 1859. He also delivered an address before the same body on the "Life and Services to Geographical Science" of Carl Ritter, which afterwards appeared in the same periodical, Vol. II. No 1, 1860. A paper on the Appalachian Mountain System, containing the results of his investigations in these regions, together with a general physical map, was published in the American Journal of Science for March, 1861. He delivered an address before the Evangelical Alliance which met in New York in 1873, afterwards published in the Proceedings of that body, on "The Biblical Account of Creation in the light

of Modern Science," in which he ably sustains the position that no discoveries have been made incompatible with its truth.

Professor Guyot is the author of a work entitled "Directions for Meteorological Observations," published by the Smithsonian Institution in 1850; also of a volume of Meteorological and Physical Tables, published through the same channel in 1851. This work reached its third edition in 1859, and it is expected that a fourth, containing important additions, will shortly appear.

He is the author of a series of School Geographies, comprising six volumes, adapted to various degrees of proficiency. An Atlas suited to the needs of the learner accompanies each volume. He has also published a Physical Geography containing twenty-six original maps. Besides a series of three large classical wall-maps which he prepared with the assistance of Professor Cameron, he has also published three other sets, numbering thirty in all, physical and political in character, specially adapted for use in connection with his geographies. These began to appear in 1861, and continued from that time onward in rapid succession until 1874. Professor Guyot has investigated with great accuracy the Appalachian Mountain System, and has prepared a physical map of it which was published by Perthes in Gotha (Saxony), and accompanies a Memoir in the American Journal of Science. It is an interesting fact that during the late civil war he, on request, furnished a copy of the map of the mountain region of North Carolina to Dr. Bache, that it was reproduced among the war maps of the United States Coast Survey, and a copy of it sent to the officers of the army stationed in those regions. He has also spent much time in investigating altitudes, distances, etc., in the Catskill Mountains, and has, we believe, a complete map of them in process of publication.

Dr. Guyot wrote a treatise on Physical Geography for Johnson's Atlas; and is one of the chief editors — Dr. F. A. P. Barnard being his associate — of Johnson's Encyclopædia.



John L. Duffield.

JOHN THOMAS DUFFIELD.

JOHN THOMAS DUFFIELD was born at McConnellsburg, Fulton (then Bedford) County, Pennsylvania, on the 19th of February, 1823. He was prepared for college at the Bedford Academy, then in charge of the Rev. Baynard R. Hall, D. D. He entered the College of New Jersey as a Sophomore in September, 1838, and was graduated in 1841, in a class containing many who have since become prominent. Among them were the Hon. Amzi Dodd, formerly Vice-Chancellor of New Jersey; the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D.; the late Professor Giger; the Rev. A. A. Hodge, D. D., Professor in Princeton Theological Seminary; the Hon. John T. Nixon, Judge of the United States Court for the District of New Jersey; the Hon. Edward W. Scudder, Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey; the Hon. Richard Wilde Walker, Judge of the Supreme Court of Alabama, and Senator in the Confederate Congress; and the Hon. Francis P. Blair, Jr., candidate for the Vice-Presidency in 1868, and subsequently in the United States Senate.

He engaged in teaching after his graduation, conducting for a time the department of Mathematics in Union Academy, — a select preparatory school at Philadelphia. He entered the Theological Seminary at Princeton in 1844, and shortly afterwards was elected Tutor in Greek in the College of New Jersey. This position he held for two years, when he was elected Adjunct Professor of Mathematics. He continued to perform the duties of this position during the succeeding seven years. In 1854 he was placed in entire charge of this chair, and has conducted it since that time, having had an associate since the autumn of 1877. In 1862 the trustees increased his duties by giving him the department of Rational Mechanics, with the title of Professor of Mathematics and Mechanics.

Professor Duffield was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of New Brunswick in 1849. In the spring of 1850 he was elected stated supply of the Second Presbyterian Church at Princeton. For two years he continued to take charge of this organization, at the same time performing his college duties. His ordination occurred soon after his pastoral work commenced.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Professor Duffield by the College of New Jersey in 1873.

In 1852 Dr. Duffield published "The Princeton Pulpit," — a volume containing a sermon by each of the ministers then resident there. In 1865 he was elected

Moderator of the Synod of New Jersey; and, at the opening of this body in 1866, he preached a sermon on the Second Advent which was published by request, with notes and an appendix. In 1866 he contributed an article to the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review on "The Philosophy of Mathematics"; in 1867 another on "The Discovery of the Law of Gravitation" to the Evangelical Quarterly; and in 1878 another on "Evolutionism respecting Man and the Bible" to the Princeton Review.



J. S. Schanck

JOHN STILLWELL SCHANCK.

JOHN STILLWELL SCHANCK spent his early years upon a farm in Monmouth County, New Jersey. During his residence there he received a fair common school education. At the age of seventeen he embraced an opportunity to attend for a year the lectures delivered by Professor Henry and Dr. Torrey in the College of New Jersey, and acted as their Assistant. In the spring of 1835 he commenced the studies requisite for a collegiate course. He was admitted to the Junior Class of the College of New Jersey in the autumn of 1838, and was graduated in 1840. He immediately began the study of medicine, entering the office of an extensive practitioner in Princeton. He subsequently studied at the University of Pennsylvania, where the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon him in the spring of 1843.

Dr. Schanck began the practice of his profession at Princeton on the 3d of April in the same year. He soon succeeded in securing the confidence of the citizens and students, and his medical services were highly appreciated as long as he continued to perform them.

In 1847, by the advice of his friends Professor Henry and ex-President Maclean, the trustees of the College of New Jersey invited him to take charge of the Museum of Natural History, and to deliver a brief course of lectures to the Senior Class on Anatomy, Physiology, and Zoölogy. He has lectured on the two former branches continuously since that time, and on the latter until within a few years. When Dr. Torrey resigned the chair of Chemistry in 1856, the Faculty requested Dr. Schanck to deliver a single course of lectures in that department. The success which attended him in this work may be inferred from the fact that upon its completion the trustees elected him Professor of Chemistry. In addition to the labor which this department required, he devoted what attention he could to his medical practice until 1865. Recent discoveries had so extended the science of Chemistry that the trustees in that year deemed it important to have a larger amount of time appropriated to its study. Professor Schanck, on this account, entirely relinquished his professional practice, and has since devoted himself exclusively to the work of this chair.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Lafayette College in 1866. In 1850 he was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

HENRY CLAY CAMERON.

HENRY CLAY CAMERON was born at Shepherdstown, Virginia. He was prepared for college in the classics by the Rev. James McVean of Georgetown, District of Columbia, and was admitted to the Junior Class of the College of New Jersey in 1845. He was graduated with honor in 1847, and was consequently a member of the hundredth class educated at Princeton. He spent the three succeeding years in teaching in Virginia. Having determined to study for the ministry, he returned to Princeton in 1850, and entered the Theological Seminary. In 1851 he became one of the Principals of Edgehill School, his theological studies being in consequence partially interrupted. He devoted four years to the courses that would otherwise have been completed in two, and received his certificate of graduation in 1855. He was appointed to a tutorship in the College of New Jersey in 1852, which he retained until 1855, when the Board of Trustees elected him Adjunct Professor of Greek. He performed the duties of this office until 1860, when he was appointed Associate Professor in the same department. He filled this position until 1861. In that year the senior Greek Chair became vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Moffat. The trustees elected Professor Cameron his successor, and since that time he has conducted this department,—latterly in connection with an associate. From 1859 to 1869 he was Instructor in French. He was also Librarian of the College from 1865 to 1873.

Professor Cameron was licensed by the Presbytery of Philadelphia in October, 1859, and was ordained a minister of the gospel on the 1st of February, 1863.

In the year 1857, and again in the early part of 1870, he visited Europe. During his first tour he devoted much attention to study, especially to the French language. Upon the last occasion he spent considerable time in literary and historical investigation in Greece, visiting Athens, Marathon, Corinth, and other places of classic interest, with special reference to his department in the College of New Jersey.

He was appointed by President Grant a member of the Board of Visitors to the Military Academy at West Point in 1876, and was chairman of its Committee on Education.

In the year 1866 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon him by his Alma Mater; in 1875, the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Rutgers College, and he received a similar honor from Wooster University at the same time.



H. C. Carrison.

Dr. Cameron has for a number of years edited the Triennial Catalogue. He has been a frequent contributor to the newspaper press. He assisted Professor Guyot in the publication of "large Classical Maps of Greece, Italy, and the Roman Empire," and is the author of the plan of Rome contained in the map of Italy. Several articles from his pen have been published in the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review. He prepared a history of the American Whig Society for the centennial anniversary of its organization, which was read on the 29th of June, 1869, the date of this occasion, and afterwards published at the request of the Society.

CHARLES WOODRUFF SHIELDS.

CHARLES WOODRUFF SHIELDS was born at New Albany, Indiana, in the year 1825. His preparation for college was received in various high schools. In his seventeenth year he was admitted to the Junior Class of the College of New Jersey, and was graduated with an honorary oration in 1844. Entering the Theological Seminary at Princeton soon after graduation, he remained there four years. He was licensed to preach the gospel by the Presbytery of New Brunswick in 1847.

Having been called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church at Hempstead, Long Island, he was ordained and installed in 1849. He remained there until 1850, when he was called to the Second Presbyterian Church at Philadelphia. The call was accepted; and in that year he entered upon this large and influential field, in which he remained fifteen years.

In the year 1861 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey. He is a member of the American Philosophical Society.

In 1865 Dr. Shields was unanimously elected by the Synod of Philadelphia Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in Lafayette College. He, however, declined this appointment. About the same time the trustees of the College of New Jersey established a new and important professorship,—its object being to afford the students increased opportunities for the study of the Harmony of Science and Revealed Religion. Dr. Shields was invited to fill this chair; and, entering upon its duties in 1866, still continues to perform them. He has also conducted the department of History since 1870.

Many of his sermons have been published; among them, memorial discourses of Dr. Darragh, Hon. Joel Jones, Dr. William M. Engles, and one delivered to the students in the College Chapel entitled, "What is Truth?" In 1858 he contributed an article to the Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review on the "Positive Philosophy of Auguste Comte"; and again in 1862 another on "The Philosophy of the Absolute." The Theological and Literary Journal and the New Englander have also contained articles of which he is the author. The papers on "Materialism" and the "Evidences of Christianity," in Johnson's Encyclopædia, are from his pen. He has also been a frequent contributor to the columns of secular and religious journals, and has written occasional odes and other literary fragments.



Charles H. Smith

Professor Shields has also published the following works: —

“The Book of Remembrance; a New Year’s Allegory,” in 1855.

“A Funeral Eulogy at the Obsequies of Dr. E. K. Kane (the Arctic explorer),” in 1857.

“Philosophia Ultima,” in 1861.

“A Manual of Worship suitable to be used in Legislative and other Public Bodies, compiled from the Forms, and in accordance with the Common Usages of all Christian Denominations,” in 1862.

“The Directory for Public Worship and the Book of Common Prayer, considered with Reference to the Question of a Presbyterian Liturgy,” in 1863.

“The Book of Common Prayer and Administration of the Sacraments and other Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, as amended by the Westminster Divines in the Royal Commission of 1661, and in Agreement with the Directory of Public Worship of the Presbyterian Church of the United States,” with an accompanying volume entitled “Liturgia Expurgata; or, The Prayer Book amended according to the Presbyterian Revision of 1661, and historically and critically reviewed,” in 1864.

“Themes and Questions for Butler’s Analogy,” in 1866.

“Religion and Science in their Relations to Philosophy,” in 1874.

“The Final Philosophy as issuing from the Harmony of Science and Religion,” in 1877.

WILLIAM ALFRED PACKARD.

WILLIAM ALFRED PACKARD is a native of Brunswick, Maine. He received his preparation for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts; and was graduated at Bowdoin College with the Class of 1851. During the year 1852 he taught at Phillips Academy, and in 1853 was appointed to and accepted a tutorship in his Alma Mater.

His divinity studies were pursued at Andover Theological Seminary, at which institution he nearly completed the prescribed course. In 1857 he visited Europe, mainly for the purpose of enjoying the increased advantages which Germany afforded for mental culture. He was for a year and a half at Göttingen University, where he devoted himself to systematic study. He also spent three months at Paris. In 1859 he returned to this country, and was then appointed Instructor in Modern Languages at Bowdoin College. He held this appointment for a year. In 1860 he was elected Professor of Modern Languages in Dartmouth College, which position he accepted, and removed at once to his new field of labor. Having filled this chair during the following three years, he resigned it in 1863 to accept the Professorship of Greek Language and Literature (then tendered him) in the same institution. He continued to take charge of this department for seven years.

At the December meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1869 Professor Packard was elected Professor of the Latin Language and Literature and the Science of Language in the College of New Jersey. He came to Princeton in the spring of 1870, and has since occupied this chair.

Several book notices have appeared from his pen, and he has published some translations from the German.

Professor Packard revised the second and third volumes of the English translation of Curtius' "History of Greece," and introduced large additions of new matter by the author which were found in a later German edition.



Wm. A. Packard



Joseph Karger

JOSEPH KARGÉ.

JOSEPH KARGÉ was born in the Polish province of Posen, a dependency of Prussia. At the early age of twelve he entered the Gymnasium of Posen, and studied there eight years. At the age of twenty he went to Warsaw, to acquire an accurate knowledge of the Polish language, history, and literature. During his residence there he also pursued a course of study in the old Slavic and Russian tongues. In order to acquire an intimate acquaintance with the social and intellectual status of all the provinces formerly belonging to Poland, and latterly under Russian sway, he visited Lithuania, Podolia, Volhynia, and the Ukraine. While he was investigating these regions with this end in view, he took the opportunity to make himself conversant with their traditional and legendary literature, an account of which was written by him, and published at the time in various literary periodicals issued by the Slavic-speaking race. He was interrupted in these labors by the death of his father, which rendered it necessary for him to return to his home. His education was completed at the University of Breslau, where he paid special attention to the departments of Philology, Literature, and History.

From a sense of duty he entered the Prussian army, and, the privilege of choice being accorded him, joined the Royal Guards stationed at Berlin. His time not being wholly occupied with military duty, he attended lectures at the University of that city for a temporary period.

On the 18th of March, 1848, while still in the Prussian service, he took an active part in the revolutionary outbreak of his countrymen against the despotic government of Russia. Subsequently he joined the Polish insurgents at Posen. He was one of their officers, holding the rank of Captain of Cavalry. Here he received a severe wound, and was captured. Having been arraigned before a court-martial for high treason and desertion, he went through the mockery of trial, was found guilty, and sentenced. He avoided the execution of sentence, however, by an adroit escape, went to Paris, and entered the service of the Revolutionary National Committee on behalf of the Restoration of Poland as a secret political emissary. In that capacity he visited Austrian Poland, Hungary, Bohemia, and the Danubian Provinces. About this time he became convinced that Jesuitism, and Royalty claiming to derive authority from God, had leagued together to crush the liberty of Europe. He therefore decided to come to America, that he might enjoy the blessings of civil and religious liberty.

He reached New York City in September, 1848. As soon as he had made himself sufficiently familiar with the English language, he engaged in teaching as a profession. He continued to follow this vocation successfully until 1861. Constrained at this time to do what he could towards averting the peril of his adopted country, he hastened to Washington, and joined a New Jersey cavalry regiment. Here he performed the duties of an organizer and instructor for four months, when he was commissioned as a lieutenant-colonel. He went to the field in March, 1862, and participated in the campaign of the Shenandoah Valley under Fremont; was in the battle of Cedar Mountain under Pope, and of Fredericksburg under Burnside. At this time the wounds which Colonel Kargé had received in European battles became troublesome, and he was obliged to retire from active duty for the purpose of placing himself under the care of skilful medical attendants. In due time he was restored to health. He then organized the 2d Regiment of New Jersey Cavalry, and commanded the same with the rank of Colonel. At the head of this regiment he proceeded in November, 1863, to the Southwest, and joined the army of General Sherman. Here he was put in command of a brigade, and operated during the rest of the war in the Valley of the Mississippi. He was brevetted Brigadier-General "for gallant and meritorious services during the war," in March, 1865. In November of the same year he was mustered out of the volunteer service, and commissioned in the regular army. In 1866 he was sent to the Pacific Coast; and from that time until 1870, when he resigned, commanded a military post in Nevada.

At the June meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1870 General Kargé was elected Woodhull Professor of Continental Languages and Literature in the College of New Jersey. He accepted the chair, and continues to perform its duties.

General Kargé is the author of the article on "Polish Language and Literature" in Johnson's Encyclopædia.



C. F. Bruckett.

CYRUS FOSS BRACKETT.

CYRUS FOSS BRACKETT was born at Parsonsfield, York County, Maine, on the 25th of June, 1833. Having entered Bowdoin College, he was graduated with the Class of 1859. There he also pursued his professional studies, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in June, 1863.

He was then appointed Adjunct Instructor in the department of Natural Science in his Alma Mater. A year later he was elected Josiah Little Professor of Natural Science in the same institution. Having occupied this chair for a year, he was tendered the professorship of Chemistry, and, having accepted it, entered upon its duties in 1865. In 1868 the departments of Geology and Zoölogy were added to his chair; and, after instructing in these branches four years, he became Professor of Chemistry and Physics.

In 1873 Professor Brackett was elected Henry Professor of Physics in the College of New Jersey, and entered upon his new duties in the same year.

HENRY BEDINGER CORNWALL.

HENRY BEDINGER CORNWALL was born at Southport, Connecticut, on the 29th of July, 1844.

In 1860 he entered Columbia College, and was graduated with the Class of 1864. During this period he pursued a special course of Analytical Chemistry in the College Laboratory. In the fall of 1864 he entered the School of Mines, then just opened by the trustees of Columbia College. He was at the same time appointed Assistant in General Chemistry, this department being conducted by Professor C. A. Joy. In 1866 he visited Europe, and spent two years in study at the Royal Saxon Mining Academy in Freiberg. In September, 1869, he was appointed Assistant in the departments of Mineralogy and Metallurgy in the School of Mines, then under the supervision of Professor Egleston. From July, 1870, to December, 1871, Mr. Cornwall was at Batopilas, Chihuahua, Mexico, where he held the position of Superintendent of the Giral Silver Mining Company. Returning to New York, he took charge of the classes of Mineralogy and Metallurgy in the School of Mines during the second term of 1871-72; and was reappointed Assistant in these departments in the following September. He was elected Professor of Analytical Chemistry and Mineralogy in the John C. Green School of Science of the College of New Jersey in December, 1872, and, having accepted the chair, entered upon its duties in the following autumn.

In June, 1869, Professor Cornwall received the degree of Engineer of Mines from Columbia College.

Professor Cornwall prepared a translation of Plattner's "Blowpipe Analysis," which was published in 1871. Various papers on matters relating to Analytical Chemistry and Mineralogy have also appeared, of which he is the author. He has a new work on the Blowpipe in preparation.



Henry B. Cornwall



George Macdonald

GEORGE MACLOSKIE.

GEORGE MACLOSKIE was born at Castledawson, Ireland, on the 14th of September, 1834. He pursued his studies at Belfast, and was graduated at the Queen's University in 1858 with the degree of Master of Arts, and the highest university honors, including the gold medal. In 1857 the Scholarship of Natural History in Belfast College was bestowed upon him.

After graduation he studied theology, and was ordained a minister of the gospel of the Irish Presbyterian Church in 1861. He was afterwards appointed Secretary of a Society for the circulation of Christian Literature.

At college he pursued the study of Natural Science with marked success, and continued to devote much attention to it afterwards. In 1871 he was again graduated,—this time at the University of London, receiving the degree of Doctor of Laws. As on the former occasion, the highest honors of the University were awarded him.

In 1874 Dr. Macloskie was elected Professor of Natural History in the John C. Green School of Science of the College of New Jersey. He accepted the chair, and entered upon its duties in January, 1875.

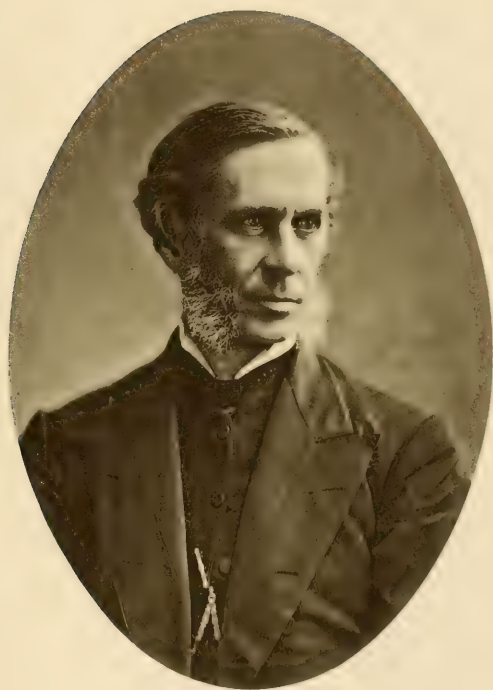
Dr. Macloskie has written numerous articles on scientific and literary subjects, which have been chiefly published in magazines and reviews.

JAMES ORMSBEE MURRAY.

JAMES ORMSBEE MURRAY was born at Camden, South Carolina, on the 27th of November, 1827. His collegiate education was received at Brown University, where he was graduated in 1850. He afterwards spent a year at the same institution as Instructor in Greek. He pursued his theological studies at Andover Seminary, and graduated with the Class of 1854. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey in 1867.

In 1854 Dr. Murray was called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church in South Danvers (now Peabody), Massachusetts. He accepted the charge, and continued to perform its duties until 1861. In that year he was elected pastor of the Prospect Street Congregational Church at Cambridgeport in the same State. He remained there until 1865, when he was called to the Brick Church at New York City as associate of the late Rev. Dr. Spring, whose declining years and failing health had made relief from a large share of the responsibilities of pastoral work necessary. For ten years he filled this responsible post,—latterly having its entire charge.

At the December meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College of New Jersey in 1874 he was elected to the Holmes Professorship of Belles Lettres and English Language and Literature. He accepted the chair, and entered upon its duties in the spring of the following year.



Gen. O. Murray



Chas W Mullan

CHARLES McMILLAN.

THE subject of this sketch is a native of Russia. He was born in Moscow on the 24th of March, 1841, and resided there until his fourteenth year, when he came to the United States.

In 1856 Mr. McMillan entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, at Troy, New York, and was graduated in 1860, receiving the degree of Civil Engineer. During the succeeding five years he was employed professionally on the Brooklyn and New York Water-Works, in the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and in the oil regions. In May, 1865, he was elected to the chair of Geodesy, Road Engineering, and Topographical Drawing in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. He occupied this position for six years, during a part of which time he was engaged, in addition to his regular duties, in a miscellaneous practice as Civil Engineer. In 1868 he was made a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In 1871 he was appointed Professor of Civil and Mechanical Engineering in Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. He had charge of this department until the summer of 1875, when he resigned it to accept the Professorship of Civil Engineering and Applied Mathematics in the John C. Green School of Science of the College of New Jersey, to which he had just been elected.

Professor McMillan has, we understand, a text-book on "Engineering Field-Work" in preparation.

EDWARD DELANO LINDSEY.

EDWARD DELANO LINDSEY was born at New Bedford, Massachusetts, in 1841. He received his liberal education at Harvard College, and was graduated there with the Class of 1862. In the same year he went abroad, and pursued studies at the École des Beaux Arts, Paris.

In 1866 he settled at New York City, and remained there, practising as an architect, during the succeeding ten years. At the June meeting in 1876 the Board of Trustees of the College of New Jersey established the chair of Architecture and Applied Art in the John C. Green School of Science, and tendered it to Mr. Lindsey. Having accepted, he entered upon its duties in the following autumn. He is also Curator of Grounds and Buildings.



Ed Lindsey



C. M. Perry

CHARLES AUGUSTUS YOUNG.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS YOUNG was born at Hanover, New Hampshire, on the 15th of December, 1834. His father, and his grandfather on the maternal side, were for a long period members of the Faculty of Dartmouth College. He was graduated at that institution with the Class of 1853.

Soon after completing his collegiate course he was appointed Instructor in the Classics at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. This position he accepted, and continued to perform its duties for nearly three years. During portions of the years 1855 and 1856 he studied theology at Andover Seminary. In the latter year he was elected to the Professorship of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy in Phillips Academy. Of these departments he at once took charge, and conducted them until the early part of the year 1866. In September, 1865, the Board of Overseers of Dartmouth College tendered him the Appleton Professorship of Natural Philosophy and the Professorship of Astronomy. He entered upon his duties in the following February, and continued to perform them for more than ten years. At the February meeting of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey in 1877 Professor Young was elected to the chair of Astronomy, then made vacant by the retirement of Professor Stephen Alexander from active service, and began his new duties at the commencement of the following academic year.

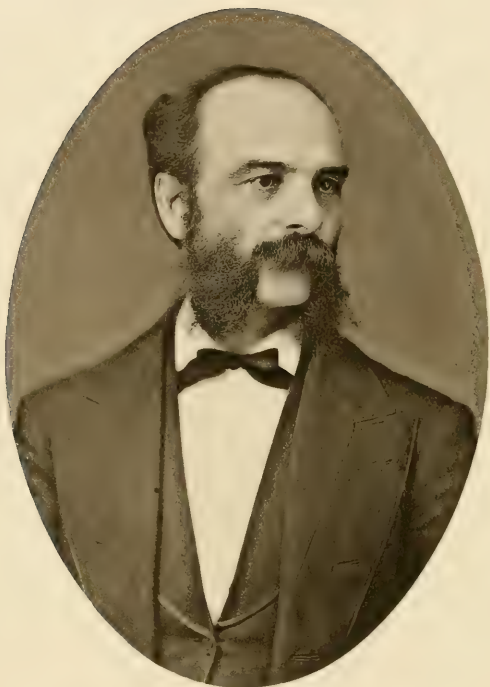
During the summers of 1859, 1864, and 1865, Professor Young was engaged in Astronomical and Geodetic work connected with the survey of the Western and Northwestern lakes, then in charge of Captain (afterwards General) Meade and Colonel Reynolds of the United States army. In the year 1862 he served in the Union army, having received a commission as Captain of Company B of the 85th Ohio Volunteers. In August, 1869, he visited Burlington, Iowa, for the purpose of observing the solar eclipse, and was a member of the Nautical Almanac party. While on this expedition he discovered the bright line which characterizes the spectrum of the solar corona, and proves it to be an appendage of the sun,—not a phenomenon of the earth's atmosphere. Professor Young visited Europe in December, 1870, and was a member of the party sent out at that time by the United States Coast Survey, in charge of Professor Winlock, to observe the eclipse which then occurred. The party viewed the phenomenon at Jerez, Spain. At this place he discovered the reversal of the dark lines of the solar spectrum at

the base of the chromosphere. In the summer of 1872 he was sent by the United States Coast Survey to the highest elevation on the Pacific Railroad to observe the advantages of high altitudes above the sea-level for astronomical work. The spectroscopic results of this expedition were of considerable importance. He was appointed Assistant Astronomer to the Government Expedition, under the superintendence of Professor Watson, organized for the purpose of observing the Transit of Venus which occurred in 1874, and viewed that phenomenon at Peking, China.

He has delivered numerous courses of popular scientific lectures, principally on astronomical subjects. Among the later and more important of this character may be mentioned those delivered at Cooper Institute, New York; Peabody Institute, Baltimore; and Lowell Institute, Boston. During the years 1873 and 1875 he was Lecturer on Astronomy at Williams College. He has also occasionally lectured at Saint Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire, and at other like institutions.

In 1869 the University of Pennsylvania conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy on Professor Young, and in 1870 he received a similar honor from Hamilton College. In 1876 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Wesleyan University. He is Foreign Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain; Life Member of the *Astronomische Gesellschaft* of Germany; Corresponding Member of the *Societa degli Spettroscopisti Italiani*; Member of the National Academy of Sciences; Associate-Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Member of the American Philosophical Society; Corresponding Member of the New York Academy of Sciences; Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, besides being connected with other kindred associations less widely known.

Professor Young is the author of a large number of articles which have been published in the scientific journals. These have been mainly devoted to the development of Solar Spectroscopy.



S. S. Davis

S. STANHOPE ORRIS.

S. STANHOPE ORRIS was admitted to the Sophomore Class of the College of New Jersey in August, 1857. He remained until the completion of his Junior year, when he was obliged to leave his studies in consequence of ill health. Recovering sufficiently to resume them, he entered the Senior Class in 1861, and was graduated in 1862.

In the following autumn he was matriculated as a student of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and was graduated there in April, 1865. In the following June he was appointed Tutor of Latin in the College of New Jersey. He filled this position less than a year, resigning it to accept a call to the pastorate of the Church of Spruce Creek, Pennsylvania. He remained at this place three years and a half. In 1869 he visited Europe, and devoted a year to study at Berlin and at Heidelberg. After returning to this country he supplied the pulpit of the Mission Chapel of the Forty-eighth Street Collegiate Reformed Church in the city of New York for a year. In 1873 he was appointed Professor of the Greek Language and Literature in Marietta College, where he remained until early in 1877. At the February meeting in the same year the Board of Trustees of the College of New Jersey elected him Ewing Professor of Greek Language and Literature, upon the duties of which chair he entered in the following September.

In March, 1877, he visited Athens, and devoted himself for several months to the study of the topography of Greece, and of the modern Greek tongue.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on Professor Orris by the College of New Jersey in 1875.

CHARLES GREENE ROCKWOOD, JR.

CHARLES GREENE ROCKWOOD, JR., was born at New York City on the 11th of January, 1843. He was graduated at Yale College with the Class of 1864.

In 1868 he was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy at Bowdoin College. In 1872 he was relieved from the department of Natural Philosophy, and devoted himself to the chair of Mathematics until the latter part of 1873. He removed in January, 1874, from Bowdoin College to New Brunswick, New Jersey, to take the Professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy at Rutgers College. At the February meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College of New Jersey in 1877 he was elected Professor of Mathematics. Having accepted this position, he resigned his chair at Rutgers, and entered upon his new duties in Princeton at the opening of the following academic year.

The degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred on Professor Rockwood by Yale College in 1866. He is a member of the Connecticut Academy of Sciences, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the American Metrological Society. He was secretary of the last mentioned organization from December, 1873, until May, 1877.

Professor Rockwood is the author of an article entitled, "The Daily Motion of a Brick Tower under the Influence of the Sun's Heat," which appeared in the American Journal of Science and Arts for August, 1871, and was afterwards copied entire by the London Enquirer. The same article in a more extended form was again published in the Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Volume XX., [Indianapolis Meeting]. Several accounts of recent earthquakes have also appeared from his pen at intervals during the past six or seven years.



C. J. Rockwood Jr.



Theodore W. Hunt.

THEODORE WHITEFIELD HUNT.

THEODORE WHITEFIELD HUNT was born at Metuchin, New Jersey, on the 19th of February, 1844. He was prepared for college at Irving Institute, Tarrytown, New York. In 1861 he was admitted to the Freshman Class of the College of New Jersey, and was graduated in 1865 with the highest honors.

Mr. Hunt spent the year succeeding his graduation in teaching at Edgehill School in Princeton. In September, 1866, he entered Union Theological Seminary, and remained there during the two following years. In the fall of 1868 he returned to Princeton, to fill the Rhetorical Tutorship in the College, at the same time entering the Senior Class of the Theological Seminary. He received his certificate of graduation at the latter Institution in April, 1869.

Mr. Hunt continued in the Rhetorical Tutorship three years, and then resigned it in order to visit Europe. Here he remained two years, during which time he pursued courses of study in History, Theology, and Literature at the University of Berlin. Having been appointed Adjunct Professor of Rhetoric and English Language in the College of New Jersey, he returned to Princeton in 1873, and still continues to perform the duties of this position.

Professor Hunt has, in addition to devoting much attention to his department, spent considerable study upon the best methods of imparting instruction.

In the Presbyterian Quarterly and Princeton Review for October, 1874, he published an article entitled "Rhetorical Science"; and in the same periodical for July, 1876, another on "The Philosophical Method in the Study and Teaching of English."

WILLIAM MILLIGAN SLOANE.

THE subject of this notice was born at Richmond, Ohio, on the 12th of November, 1850. He was prepared for college at Mount Washington School in the city of New York. In 1864 he was admitted to the Freshman Class of Columbia College, and was graduated there in 1868.

Immediately after graduation he was appointed Classical Master of Newell Institute, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. Here he remained four years. In 1872 he visited Europe, and was matriculated in the Philological department of the Philosophical Faculty at the University of Berlin. While there he devoted much attention to Philosophy, the Classics, and the Semitic Languages. He subsequently pursued the same branches at the University of Leipsic. During a portion of the period of his residence at Berlin he was private secretary of the Honorable George Bancroft, then our envoy at the German Court. Under his direction Mr. Sloane labored on the tenth volume of the History of the United States. At the June meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College of New Jersey in 1877 he was elected Assistant Professor of Latin, and entered upon his duties in the following autumn.

In August, 1876, the degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred upon Professor Sloane by the University of Leipsic. He is a member of the *Deutsche Morgenländische Gesellschaft*, and of the American Oriental Society.

At Leipsic, in 1877, a work appeared from his pen, entitled "The Poet Labid: His Life, Times, and Fragmentary Writings."



W^m H. Sloane

THE TREASURER.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

WILLIAM HARRIS was born on the 20th of December, 1831, in Chester County, Pennsylvania. He entered the Freshman Class of the University of Pennsylvania in his sixteenth year, and was graduated there in 1850.

He began mercantile life in Philadelphia, and remained there until the spring of 1852. At this time he went to New York to fill the post of cashier and confidential clerk in the house of Robert L. Maitland & Co.

Having decided to study for the ministry, he entered Princeton Theological Seminary in the fall of 1858, and received his certificate of graduation in 1861. He was in the same year commissioned as Chaplain to the 106th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. In this capacity he served through the whole of the Peninsular Campaign of McClellan, and also during the Maryland Campaign. After the battle of Antietam he resigned his commission, and came to Princeton with the intention of continuing his theological studies. He was prevented from carrying out this purpose by an unexpected summons to enter the service of the United States Sanitary Commission, which reached him just after the battle of Fredericksburg. As he was the only officer of this organization who had seen active service, he superintended its field operations at the battle of Chancellorsville. Broken down in health, he resigned on the 1st of July, 1863, and, returning to Princeton, spent the winter of 1863-64 in study.

In 1864 Mr. Harris was invited to become co-pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Towanda, New York, and began the work of the gospel ministry there in April of that year. The senior pastor having died in 1865, he became his successor, and continued to take charge of this field until February, 1870.

At the December meeting of the Board of Trustees in 1869 Mr. Harris was elected Treasurer of the College of New Jersey. He entered upon the duties of this office early in the following year, and continues to discharge them.

THE LIBRARIAN.


FREDERIC VINTON.

FREDERIC VINTON was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on the 9th of October, 1817. He pursued his collegiate studies at Amherst College, and was graduated there in 1837. He received theological training at Andover. His health suddenly failing in 1848, he decided to adopt bibliography as a profession. Having had some experience in this department, he was, in 1856, appointed examiner of all catalogue work done at the Boston Public Library. In 1865 he was appointed first assistant in the Congressional Library at Washington. He entered upon this position at once, and filled it until 1873. In that year he was elected by the Board of Trustees Librarian of the College of New Jersey, and, having accepted the office, still continues to discharge its duties.

During his connection with the libraries at Boston and Washington, Mr. Vinton edited ten large volumes of catalogues. He is the author of several articles which have been published in quarterly reviews, and has compiled a catalogue of the publications of the ALUMNI of the College of New Jersey.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

By HENRY ALFRED TODD.

HE signification of the term "Commencement," in the academical acceptation of the phrase, is an illustration of the survival in American usage of a word that has long since dropped out of use among our kin beyond the sea. Even among ourselves, the verb "to commence," in the sense of taking the first degree in the arts, has utterly disappeared from the parlance of college technicalities. We read, however, in a graduate's reminiscences of President Finley's administration, written as lately as 1820: "The number of students in College at this time [1766] was about one hundred. Thirty-one *commenced* in the class before mine, and the same number in the class to which I belonged. These were the largest classes that had *commenced* at that time. My class lost a good many from the time we entered Freshmen to the time we *commenced*." From this we ought perhaps to take it for granted that such was once the vernacular of college life; but it seems difficult, as we read, not to indulge a covert suspicion that the venerable chronicler is rendering himself at least unwittingly obnoxious to Cæsar's commendable maxim, *Verbum insolitum quam scopulum evitare*.

At Oxford and Cambridge the anniversary occasion is styled Commemoration, with reference to the ceremonial resuscitation, on that day intended, of the memories of departed founders and benefactors; but it is the occasion, as well, of the conferment of the ordinary and honorary academical degrees, and, as might have been expected from its prominence and immemorial observance in the English universities, served as the prototype of the Commencement anniversary in the infant colleges of the New World.

Among the latter, we naturally look to Harvard as having set the fashion to the less ancient colleges of those peculiar observances of Commencement which, especially in colonial times, were the occasion of so much of pardonable scholastic pomp and outward circumstance. But while the influence of Harvard College in this respect was thus directly exerted upon Princeton, and that especially through Governor Belcher, who was a graduate of Harvard, and was intimately associated with that college later, in his capacity of Governor of Massachusetts, yet Princeton

was doubtless more immediately indebted to Yale as regards the anniversary formalities. Princeton's first three presidents, Dickinson, Burr, and Edwards, were all graduated from the latter institution.

At all three, accordingly, of the oldest Eastern colleges, Harvard, Yale, and Princeton, much the same traditions and practices were prevalent; and in particular Commencement Day at each was, in point of importance and display, the culmination, in their respective provinces, of all the literary occasions of the year. Remote indeed was considered the town or village that did not fall within the range of Commencement Day's attractions sufficiently to furnish minister or magistrate or other college laureate to mingle in the festivities and honorable associations of that notable occasion. Rude and unsusceptible indeed to any sense of the humanities was that domestic or social circle in which the near approach of the appointed season, with its prospect of the gubernatorial presence of His Provincial Excellency, attended by all the solemnity of colonial manners and by a sort of retinue of trustees and other distinguished men, imparted to expectant minds no gentle fillip of anticipation. We shall see below that on such occasions the mental equipoise of even the unlettered rustic suffered a noticeable tilt from the dead-level of its monotony, whilst the whole community felt at least an exoteric interest in mysteries that, for the most part, found only syllogistic or forensic utterance in an unknown tongue, styled in those days of scholastic facundity "the language of Tully."

If the earliest Commencements of any college must be inevitably days of small things, the founders of Princeton nevertheless happened upon a device perhaps not unintended, but at any rate well suited, to heighten the interest and importance of the first few College anniversaries. This was in giving temporarily to Commencement the character (in the geographical, not the ecclesiastical sense) of a "movable feast." For in the migratory days of the College it was only natural that the public exhibitions of the institution should itinerate at an equal pace. Accordingly we find that the first Commencement was solemnized at Newark, the second at New Brunswick, and the subsequent Commencements again at Newark, until the final removal of the College to Princeton in 1756, where it was afterwards regularly held. Thus was afforded a novel and interesting ceremony at a variety of points, and so the name and reputation of the College were more rapidly extended than would in those days have been practicable under a less nomadic system.

The earliest reference we have found to the first Commencement of the College is contained in a letter of Governor Belcher to President Burr, dated March 21, 1747-48, in which he characteristically writes: "You say Commencement is designed the third Wednesday of May next. . . . I much approve a wise frugality at the solemnity you mention, more especially in our Infant Days, for I think the too common Extravagances and Debauchery at such times be no honor to what

may laudably pride itself in being called a Seminary of Religion and Learning." Such "wise frugality," however, was not allowed to detract from the imposing effect of the exercises on that initial occasion, if we may trust to the statement, made after the fact, of Mr. Moore, Librarian of the New York Historical Society, that "Its first Commencement was celebrated with circumstances of great pomp and ceremony equally novel and interesting." The reader may judge for himself, from the appended account, which was prepared at the request of the trustees by William Smith, Esq., of the New York Bar, and which appeared at the time in the leading New York newspaper. The novelty attaching to the ceremonies of a college Commencement "now that Learning, like the Sun in its Western Progress, had begun to dawn upon the Province of New-Jersey," is naïvely indicated in the prefatory note:—

[*From Parker's Gazette and Post Boy, November 21, 1748.*]

"MR. PARKER,—*As the Acts of a publick Commencement are little Known in these Parts, perhaps the following Relation from an Eye and Ear Witnefs, may be agreeable to many of your Readers.*

"On Wednesday the ninth Instant, was held at *Newark*, the first commencement of the College of *New-Jersey*; at which was present his Excellency JONATHAN BELCHER, Esq., Governor and Commander in Chief of the said Province, and President of the Trustees, and sixteen Gentlemen, being other Trustees named in the Royal CHARTER.

"... His Excellency was preceded from his Lodgings at the President's House; first by the Candidates walking in Couples uncovered; next followed the Trustees two by two being uncovered, and last of all his Excellency the Governor, with the President at his Left Hand. At the Door of the Place appointed for the Publick Acts, the procession (amidst a great number of Spectators there gathered) was inverted, the Candidates parting to the Right and Left Hand, and the Trustees in like manner. His Excellency first entered with the President, the Trustees next following in the Order in which they were ranged in the Charter; and last of all the Candidates. Upon the Bell ceasing, and the Assembly being composed, the President began the Publick Acts by solemn prayer to God in the *English* Tongue, for a Blessing upon the publick Transactions of the Day; upon his Majesty King GEORGE the Second, and the Royal Family; upon the *British* Nations and Dominions; upon the Governor and Government of New-Jersey; upon all Seminaries of true Religion and good Literature; and particularly upon the infant College of New-Jersey.

"Which being concluded, the President attended in the Pulpit with the Reverend Mr. *Thomas Arthur*, who had been constituted Clerk of the Corporation, desired in the *English* tongue, the Assembly to stand up and hearken to his Majesty's Royal CHARTER, granted to the Trustees of the College of *New-Jersey*.

"Upon which, the Assembly standing, the charter was distinctly read by the Reverend Mr. *Arthur*, with the usual Indorsement by his Majesty's Attorney General, and the Certificate signed by the Secretary of the Province, of its having been approved in Council, with his Excellency's *Fiat* for the Province Seal, signed with his Excellency's own Hand.

"After this, the Morning being spent, the President signified to the Assembly, that the succeeding Acts would be deferred till two o'clock in the Afternoon.

"Then the Procession, in Return to the President's House, was made in the Order before observed.

"The like procession being made in the Afternoon as in the Morning, and the Assembly being seated in their places, and composed; the President opened the publick Acts, first by an elegant Oration in the

Latin Tongue, delivered *memoriter*, modestly declaring his Unworthiness of, and unfitness for so weighty and important a Trust as had been reposed in him; apologizing for the Defects that would unavoidably appear in his part of the present Service; displaying the manifold Advantages of the liberal Arts and Sciences, in exalting and dignifying the humane Nature, enlarging the Soul, improving its Faculties, civilizing Mankind, qualifying them for the important Offices of Life, and rendering them useful Members of Church and State: That to Learning and the Arts, was chiefly owing the vast Pre-eminence of the polished Nations of Europe, to the almost brutish Savages of America; the Sight of which last was the constant object of Horror and Commiseration. . . .

[And concluding:] "That therein [the founding of the College] we see the Ax laid at the Root of that ANTICHRISTIAN BIGOTRY that had in every age (wherever it had prevailed) been the Parent of Persecution, the Bane of Society, and the Plague of Mankind: That by the Tenour of his Majesty's Charter, it could assume no Place in the College of New-Jersey; but as a *foul Fiend* was banished to its Native Region, that *infernal Pit* from whence it sprung.

"These, and many other Particulars having, *more oratorio*, taken up about three Quarters of an Hour, and the printed *Theses* being dispersed among the Learned in the Assembly, the Candidates, by the Command of the President, entered upon the publick Disputations in *Latin*, in which six Questions in Philosophy and Theology were debated. One of which was:

"*An Libertas agendi Secundum Dictamina Conscientiæ, in rebus merè religiosis, ab ullâ Potestate humana coerceri debeat?* . . .

"And it was justly held and concluded, That that Liberty ought not to be restrained. Then the President addressing himself to the Trustees in *Latin*, asked, Whether it was their pleasure that these young Men who had performed the publick Exercises in Disputation should be admitted to the Degree of Batchelor of the Arts?

"Which being granted by his Excellency in the name of all the Trustees present, the President descended from the Pulpit, being seated with his Head covered, received them two by two; and according to the Authority to him committed by the Royal *charter*, after the Manner of the Academies in *England*, admitted six young Scholars to the Degree of Batchelor of the Arts. . . .

"Then the President ascended the Pulpit and commanded the *Orator Salutatorius* to ascend the Rostrum, who being Mr. *Daniel Thane*, just before graduated Batchelor of Arts; he in a modest and decent manner . . . addressed himself in becoming Salutations and Thanks to his Excellency and the Trustees, the President and Whole Assembly; All which being performed in good *Latin* from his Memory in a handsome oratorical Manner in the Space of about half an Hour. The President concluded in English, with Thanksgiving to Heaven for the Favours received and Prayers to God for a Blessing upon the Scholars that had received the public Honors of that Day, and for the Smiles of Heaven upon the infant College of *New-Jersey*, and dismissed the Assembly. . . ."

For several years following this, the accounts of Commencement are sufficiently meagre. Yet here and there a fact is recorded which may be thought worthy the elegant typographical immortality of what the French call an *édition de luxe*. We are told, for example, of the Commencement of 1754, that "The ceremony concluded with a handsome oration, delivered by Mr. President Burr, to commemorate the Benefactors of the College for the past year both in Europe and America"; a circumstance which goes to show that the traditions of the Oxford and Cambridge Commemorations still prevailed and were to a certain extent honored by observance.

We are told again of the Commencement of 1757, that the trustees ordered that

the diploma fees for this Commencement be paid to Mrs. Burr "for her proper use," a peculiar appropriation of funds which seems adequately accounted for by the fact that the honored President Burr had died only four days previously. It is not until 1760 that we come upon one of those good old-fashioned news letters, which a just consideration for the desires of any reader whose interest in the early Commencements may have led him to accompany us thus far must constrain us to insert entire. Surely no modernized account could do such entertaining justice to the dignities (say) of a "Latin Dispute in a Socratick Way," or of the "elegant, pathetic Valedictory Oration," delivered by a tutor in the College who is about to resign the honors and emoluments of a position second in those days only to that of the President himself.

"Prince Town, Nassau Hall, September 25, 1760. — Yesterday the Anniversary Commencement of the College was held here. The Procession of the Trustees and Candidates from the President's House to Nassau Hall began at the Ringing of the Bell precisely at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The Order was, the Candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts first, two and two, uncovered; the Candidates for the Degree of Master of Arts followed next, uncovered; and the Trustees, according to their Seniority, the youngest first, and the Governor and President last, concluded. When the Candidates arrived at the steps of the Middle Entrance into the Hall they stopt, and the whole Procession divided itself equally on each side of the gravel Walk, and entered in an inverted Order. The Collegiate Exercises began with a handsome Salutatory Oration in Latin, pronounced by Mr. Jonathan Smith; then followed a Latin Syllogistick Dispute, wherein the Respondent held that '*Sermo primitus ab Inspiratione divina Originem duxit*,' which was well maintained and opposed. When this was concluded, Mr. Benjamin Rush arose, and in a very sprightly and entertaining manner delivered an ingenious English Harangue in Praise of Oratory. Then followed a Forensick Dispute in English, in which it was held that '*The Elegance of an oration much consists in the Words being consonant to the Sense.*' The Respondent, Mr. Samuel Blair, acquitted himself with universal Applause in the Elegant Composition and Delivery of his Defence: and his Opponent answered him with Humor and Pertinency. This was succeeded by a Latin Dispute in a Socratick Way, in which the Respondent affirmed that '*Systema ethicae perfectum in praesenti Hominum conditione, sine Ope divinae Revelationis, construi nequit*'; and by a well-composed Valedictory Oration in English by Mr. Enoch Green. The Singing of an Ode on Science, composed by the President of the College, concluded the Forenoon Exercises.

"The Entertainment in the Afternoon began with the Address to his Excellency the Governor [Boone] by Mr. Stockton in the Name of the Trustees. After which the Candidates for the Master's Degree disputed in Latin the following question: '*An Rector civilis ullam, in Rebus Fidei, Potestatem habeat*,' and '*Nonne absurdum est Deum immutabilem precari*,' which were learnedly defended and ingeniously opposed. The President then descended from the Rostrum, and with the usual formalities conferred the Degrees of Bachelor of Arts and of Master of Arts.

"Mr. Joseph Treat, one of the Masters of Arts and a Tutor in the College, then ascended, and delivered an elegant, pathetic Valedictory Oration in English, in the close of which he very handsomely touched upon the present flourishing State of our Public Affairs in North America. The Singing of an Ode on Peace composed by the President concluded the whole, to the Universal Pleasure and Satisfaction of a numerous Auditory."

In the above account it is to be noted that the procession was formed at the President's house, whence it moved to Nassau Hall, where the Commencement

Exercises were held in the so-called Exhibition Hall, which had been reserved in the building for these and similar purposes. This hall is described as having been "of genteel workmanship, being a square of near 40 feet, with a neatly finished front gallery. Here is a small, tho' exceeding good organ, which was obtained by a voluntary subscription: Opposite to which and of the same height, is erected a stage, for the use of the students, in their publick exhibitions. It is also ornamented, on one side, with a portrait of his late majesty, at full length; and, on the other with a like picture (and above it the family arms neatly carved and gilt) of his excellency governor Belcher." It is probable that the Commencement exercises continued to be held in this hall only until the year 1764, since we read that the trustees that year "attended on the anniversary commencement in the new church," while the account of the Commencement of 1770 speaks of the "usual procession from the college to the church," where "the business of the day was introduced with prayer by the President and vocal music by a select company of the students." Yet the College hall seems to have still been called into requisition on public occasions, for in an account of the College, written in 1787 by the Rev. Manasseh Cutler, LL. D., of Connecticut, he says: "I was much pleased with the Hall and the stage erected for the Exhibition. It is well formed for plays, which are permitted here, and the dialogue speaking principally cultivated. The Hall is ornamented with several paintings, particularly the famous battle in the town." Dr. Maclean comments briefly as follows upon this rather startling statement of the histrionic proclivities indulged and even encouraged at Princeton: "The remark concerning the permitting of plays on the College stage is only in so far correct as dialogues may be classed under this head."

The mention of the singing of odes on Science and Peace is the first reference we find to the introduction of vocal music as a feature of the Commencement festivities. Accompanied as the singing doubtless was by the "exceeding good organ" already spoken of, the excellence of the musical entertainment thus early afforded, as compared with the classical and popular selections of Dodworth in these latter days, ought perhaps to be considered as differing more in kind than in degree, while the high favor in which a delighted audience always holds the modern Glee Club Concert now given on the Saturday evening previous to Commencement, may serve to indicate to us how diverting and acceptable a concomitant of undeviating syllogisms and interminable disputes this singing by the students must have been.

Of the Commencement exercises of 1762 it will be sufficient to note a few of the distinctive features. After two or three Disputes, "carried on alternately in the syllogistic and forensic way," it is recorded that "to relax the attention of the audience, an English oration on politeness was pronounced by Mr. Joseph Periam, which gave universal satisfaction for the justness of the sentiments, the

elegance of the composition, and the propriety with which it was delivered." And again, "The last question disputed by the Bachelors, being, 'Whether Noah's Flood was Universal?' gave agreeable amusement to the Auditory by the popular and pertinent manner in which it was canvassed. . . . The whole concluded with a Poetical Entertainment given by the candidates for Bachelor's degree, interspersed with choruses of Music, which, with the whole performance of the day, afforded universal satisfaction to a polite and crowded auditory."

Fortunately for the antiquarian, the poetical entertainment here referred to, entitled "The Military Glory of Gt. Britain," was printed, and at least two copies are known to be extant at the present day, both of them the property of the College Library. It is supposed to have been the composition of some member or members of the graduating class, and notwithstanding the criticism of President Tuttle, of Wabash College, that "the careful reader of this poetical drama will be convinced that Shakspeare and Ben Jonson are in no danger from this competitor," one or two brief quotations from it, illustrating the tone and style displayed, will doubtless not be uninteresting in this connection. The complete poem fills twelve pages.

INTRODUCTORY CHORUS.

*Triumphant Fame ascend the Skies,
Ever glorying in our Isle,
Loud proclaim o'er distant Realms
How BRITISH POWER, and BRITISH GLORY rise.*

Enter first Speaker ; proclaiming Britannia Conqueror by Way of Introduction to the next Speech.

AS down the plain with eafy Tide,
The placid Streams, when unmolested glide ;
But, when descends a sudden Shower,
They pour amain a foaming Flood ;
The Mountains hear the Torrents roar,
And Echoes shake the neighboring wood :
So mild and peaceful, fair Britannia mov'd
Her harmless Sceptre ; 'till, her Wrath inflam'd,
GALLIA all her Vengeance prov'd ;
Haughty LEWIS's Rage was tam'd ;
Envy and Terror seized the hostile Nations round.

CHORUS II.

*Gallia's Sons shall vaunt no more,
Her Armies broake, her Fleets destroy'd ;
Gallie Power
And Gallie Pride
In vain our injur'd Arms defy'd.*

Enter second Speaker ; who enumerates several of the most important conquests of Gt.-BRITAIN, with encomiums on some of the principal Generals.

After Chorus III. enters EUGENIO, who, by Way of Dialogue with Cleander, gives an Account of the Reduction of the Havanna. — After Chorus IV. enters the fifth Speaker, who closes the whole with a solemn wish, for the continued Prosperity of the British Nation.

CHORUS V.

*While Mountains poise the balanc'd Globe,
Shade and Light the World enrobe,
While Sun, and Moon, and Stars endure,
And a blended Radiancy pour,
BRITISH FAME shall bear the Prize;
And in a blaze of peerless Glory rise.*

Finis.

But of all the accounts that have come down to us of Commencement in the eighteenth century, by far the most interesting and valuable is one prepared by President Finley, which gives a carefully summarized programme of the Commencement exercises of the year 1764, and was first published in the "Notes to the College Discourses" of President Ashbel Green. It is here given as nearly in full as space will permit.

The
Process of the
PUBLICK COMMENCEMENT
in
Nassau-Hall ;
September
A. D. 1764.

THE PROCESS, &c.

The trustees being at the President's house, the candidates standing at the door, two and two, upon his saying—

Progredimini Juvenes,

They walk—

1. The Bachelor candidates.
2. The Masters.
3. The Tutors, and any Ministers present.
4. The Trustees.
5. The President—the Governor at his right hand.

All seated—Prayer succeeds.

Praeses (capite tecto)—

"Auditores docti ac benevoli, Juvenes primam Lauream ambientes, cupiunt vos per Oratorem salutare ; quod illis a vobis concessum fidunt."

Ascendat Orator saluatorius

* * * * *

Distribuantur Theses

* * * * *

Quoniam, docti Auditores, accurata disputandi Ratio ad verum a falso secernendum plurimum valet, Juvenes artibus initiati, parvula quaedam eorum in ea Specimina, vobis jam sunt exhibituri.

Prima Disputatio, syllogistice tractanda—

Thesis est,

Mentiri, ut vel Natio conservetur, haud fas est.

Qui hanc Thesin probare atque defendere statuit ascendat.

FOSTER.

Qui Thesin oppugnari judicavit, ascendat.

Primus Opponens — LAWRENCE.

* * * * *

2dus Opponens — SMITH.

Determinatio.

* * * * *

The following is an English forensick Dispute, which for Reasons often mentioned, is introduced, viz. — it entertains the English part of the Audience ; tends to the cultivation of our native Language, and has been agreeable on former occasions ; which I presume are sufficient apologies for continuing the custom.

The Thesis is,

Somnia non sunt universaliter inania et nihil significantia.

In English —

All dreams are not useless and insignificant.

Who undertakes the defence of this position? — MILLER.

Whoever has any objections against what has been offered, let him speak. — TREADWELL.

Who judges it fit to answer these objections? — MCCREERY.

Determination.

* * * * *

To unbend the mind by an agreeable Variety, as far as may consist with the Exercises of the Day, an English intermediate Oration is next to be delivered.

Ascendat Orator intermedius

* * * * *

Thesis proxime discutienda, modo pene forensi, est,

Lux Rationis sola, Incitamina ad Virtutem satis efficacia, non praebet.

Qui hanc Thesin primus defendere statuit, procedat. — WOODHULL.

Qui primus opponit Thesi, procedat.

LAWRENCE.

LEAKE,

Qui objectiones refellere, et Thesin firmare suscipit, procedat.

Determinatio.

* * * * *

The next Thesis is,

Nullam veram Virtutem habet, qui omnes non habet.

In English —

He has not one true virtue, who has not every one.

Who undertakes to defend this position? — TUTTLE.

If any think fit to oppose it, let him appear. — HAZARD.

Who judges he can confute these arguments, let him speak. — CLAGGET.

Determination.

* * * * *

Exercitia quae restant ad tertiam Horam P. M. postponuntur.

The remaining exercises of the Day begin at three o'clock afternoon.

* * * * *

Orator hujus Classis valedictorius ascendat. Exercitia, quae a Candidatis secundi Gradus praestanda sunt, jam sequuntur.

Thesis disputanda haec est, scil.:

Jeptha filiam non immolavit.

Ascendat hujus Quæstionis Respondens. — MR. KERR.

Ascendat primus qui hanc Thesin veram esse negat.

Determinatio.

* * * * *

Descendant Candidati Honores hujus Collegii ambientes.

Ad CURATORES.

Juvenes, quos coram vobis, Curatores honorandi ac reverendi, jam sisto, publico Examini, secundum hujus Academiae Leges, subjecti, habiti fuerunt omnino digni qui Honoribus academicis exornarentur: Vobis igitur comprobantibus, illos ad Gradum petitum, toto Animo admittam.

Eadem Auctoritate regia, virum Davidem McGregor, Novangliae, de Religione et Literis bene meritum, ad secundum in Artibus Gradum, Honoris causa, admitto.

* * * * *

Forma constituendi A. B.

Auctoritate, regio Diplomate mihi collata, pro More Academiæ in Anglia, vos ad primum in artibus Gradum praelegendi et docendi, quotiescunque ad hoc munus evocati fueritis: cujus, hoc Instrumentum, Sigillo nostri Collegii ratum, testimonium sit.

Forma constituendi A. M.

Auctoritate, regio Diplomate mihi collata, pro More Academiæ in Anglia, vos ad secundum in Artibus Gradum admitto; vobisque hunc Librum trado, una cum potestate in Artibus praelegendi, publiceque profitendi ac docendi, quotiescunque ad hoc munus evocati fueritis: cujus, hoc Instrumentum, Sigillo nostri Collegii ratum, testimonium sit.

In constituendo A. M. honorarios, inseratur haec Clausula, scil. — ad secundum in Artibus Gradum, Honoris Causa, admitto.

Orator magistralis valedictorius.

Rev. McGregor,

Rev. Nathan Kerr.

Dialogue.

Prayer.

Another account of this Commencement states that, "In the morning, the Rev. Mr. Whitefield preached on Phil. iii. 8, and in the close of his sermon gave a very pathetic and spirited Exhortation to the young gentlemen who were candidates for the honors of the college, after which the usual exercises were performed."

The Commencement exercises of 1765 are rendered noteworthy by a circumstance which the following extract from the Pennsylvania Gazette will sufficiently explain. After giving an account of the exercises, the article proceeds:—

"Upon the whole, we cannot but do the young gentlemen the justice to observe that such a spirit of liberty and tender regard for their suffering country breathed in the several performances as gave an inexpressible pleasure to a very crowded assembly. To testify their zeal to promote frugality and industry, so warmly recommended in several of their performances, they unanimously agreed some time before Commencement to appear on that public occasion dressed in American manufactures, which very laudable resolution they all executed excepting four or five whose failure was entirely owing to disap-

pointment, tho' we doubt not they made a much more decent appearance in the eyes of every patriot present, than if the richest production of Europe or Asia had been employed to adorn them to the best advantage. We can with pleasure take this opportunity to inform the public that the undergraduates have agreed to follow this noble example. If young gentlemen of fortune and education, many of whom will doubtless shine in the various spheres of public life, would thus voluntarily throw aside those articles of superfluity and luxury which have almost beggared us, and exert themselves for the encouragement of industry, it is not easy to conceive what a wide extended influence their conduct will eternally have on all the lower ranks of mankind."

The College was naturally much affected by the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, yet it is probable that the Commencement exercises of 1776 proceeded as usual. But as there was not a quorum of the trustees present, the degrees were not conferred at that time. At the next meeting, however, of the Board, held at Cooper's Ferry, on the Delaware, May 24, 1777, the class of the previous year were granted their degrees, and it was resolved "that they receive their diplomas as soon as the confusions of the war will admit of it." In 1778 *five* only were graduated, of whom but three, together with two Master's candidates, took part in the exercises. During the remaining years of the war the classes were correspondingly small, although at the Commencement of 1783 fourteen candidates received the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

This Commencement of 1783 was a notable occasion for the young men of the graduating class. For several weeks previous the Congress of the United States had been holding its sessions in the library of Nassau Hall, having withdrawn to Princeton in consequence of disturbances caused by the soldiers in Philadelphia. The Commencement stage was accordingly graced by the presence of the whole Congress, which had adjourned in honor of the occasion. The valedictorian of the class was Ashbel Green, who has left an entertaining account of the circumstances attending this anniversary.* The youthful speaker very fittingly concluded his oration with an address to General Washington, of whose cordial compliments he was next day made the happy recipient.

It is a somewhat striking coincidence that thirty-one years afterwards, when this valedictorian of 1783 was President of Nassau Hall, Major-General Winfield Scott, "with wounds still fresh, and laurels yet unwithered," was in like manner addressed by Bloomfield McIlvaine, the valedictorian of 1814. General Scott has given the following account of this interesting occurrence in his autobiography:—

"Having by the kind nursing of Judge Nicholas's family gained some strength, the new major-general was enabled to travel in an easy carriage, on a mattress to Albany, where honors, as elsewhere on the road, awaited him, and thence he had the benefit of steam to New York. Here another long journey, on a mattress, was to be undertaken. At Princeton College (Nassau Hall) a very interesting scene

* Dr. Ashbel Green's account of the Commencement of 1783, and also a letter from James Madison to his father describing the Commencement of 1769, may be found quoted in Professor Cameron's article on the American Whig Society.

occurred. The invalid chanced to arrive in that seat of learning on Commencement Day, in the midst of the exercises, and made a short halt for rest. He was scarcely placed on a bed, when a deputation of the Trustees and Faculty did him the honor to bear him, almost by main strength, to the platform of their body. This was in the venerable church where thousands of literary and scientific degrees had been conferred on pupils from all parts of the Union. The floor and galleries were filled to overflowing with much of the intelligence, beauty, and fashion of a wide circle of the country.

All united in clamorous greetings to the young wounded soldier (bachelor), the only representative that they had seen of a successful, noble army.

The emotion was overpowering. Seated on the platform with the authorities, he had scarcely recovered from that burst of enthusiasm, when he was again assailed with all the powers of oratory. The valedictory had been assigned to the gifted and accomplished Bloomfield McIlvaine, the younger brother of the present most venerable bishop of Ohio. He had, without reference to any particular individual, taken as his theme, the duty of a *patriot citizen in time of war*; in which *soldiership* was made most prominent. In a whisper, he obtained at the moment permission of the Faculty to give to the whole address, by a few slight changes, a personal application. Here again there was a storm of applause, no doubt in the greater part given to the orator. Finally the honorary degree of Master of Arts, conferred on the soldier, rounded off his triumphs of the day."

Long before the date of the above episode, namely, as early at least as 1795, the general style of the Commencement exercises had been greatly altered, the English salutatory having been introduced in addition to the Latin, and taking the second place on the programme, while the rest of the exercises, likewise, consisted almost entirely of orations on various selected subjects. In the Commencement of 1795, described below, the order of exercises, as we at present know it, is seen to be plainly foreshadowed if not indeed fully inaugurated.

"This being the anniversary of the Commencement of the College of New Jersey, the Board of Trustees and the Faculty of the College met the Senior Class at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the hall, from whence they went in procession to the church. The exercises of the day were introduced with prayer by the Rev. Dr. McWhorter. The Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Smith was [formally] inducted into his office by the Rev. Dr. McWhorter and Dr. Boudinot, who had been previously appointed by the corporation for that purpose. The President then delivered an inaugural oration, on the connection between Literature and Religion. After which succeeded the exercises of the young gentlemen who were candidates for degrees.

"1. A Latin Salutatory Oration on the Immortality of the Soul, by George Bowie, of South Carolina.

"2. An English Salutatory Oration, by Robert J. Taylor, of Virginia.

"3. An Oration on the Discovery of America and the Character of Columbus, by Silas Conduct, of New Jersey.

"4. An Oration by Peter A. Van Doren, of New Jersey.

"5. An Oration on Eloquence, by Charles Snowden, of Pennsylvania.

"6. The following debate: Is it favorable to Public Peace and Public Liberty for Popular Meetings to publish Resolutions censuring Laws constitutionally enacted?

John A. Boyd, of New Jersey, Respondent.

Josiah Harrison, of New Jersey, Opponent.

David Comfort, of New York, Replicator.

"7. The Oration on Belles-Lettres, by Thomas Brown, of New Jersey.

"8. An Oration on Sensibility, by Samuel Hayes, of New Jersey.

"9. Is the Present age entitled to the Praise of Superiority in Wisdom and Improvement which it seems disposed to claim?

Elias Riggs, of New Jersey, Respondent.

James Agnew, of New Jersey, Opponent.

George Ogden, of New Jersey, Replicator.

"10. An Oration on the inhumanity of the African Slave-Trade, by George Clark Morton, of New York.

"11. An Oration on the Dignity of Man, by Joseph W. Scott, of New Jersey.

"12. The Oration in Honor of the Science of Mathematics, by John Sargent, of Philadelphia.

"13. An Humorous Oration on the order of Commencements, by James Tilton, of Delaware.

"After the conferring of the degrees, the Valedictory Oration on the 'Progress of the Fine Arts' among the Greeks was then pronounced by Edward D. Smith, of South Carolina, and the exercises were closed with prayer by the President."

An important dividing line, however, in the history of Commencement Day is drawn by the action of the trustees changing the time of holding the annual Commencement from September to June. The first Commencement was held on Wednesday, the 9th of November, 1748, and on the evening of that day the trustees voted, "That the annual Commencement for the future be on the last Wednesday of September."

It is suggested by Dr. Maclean, in his History of the College, that the reason for selecting this date was probably the fact that at that time the Commencement at Harvard took place on the second Wednesday in September in each year, while that at Yale was held on the third Wednesday of the same month; and it was in this way so arranged that the Commencements should not conflict.

The final examinations of the Senior Class were held during all the early history of the College several weeks before Commencement, and in the intervening time the members of the class were exempted from all regular college duties, in order to allow them ample time to make preparation for their exercises on Commencement Day. In "An Account of the College, etc.," published by order of the trustees in 1764, it is stated that the examinations were held on the third Wednesday in August annually. And at a meeting of the trustees in 1814 it was "*Resolved*, That the interval between the close of the final examination and the Commencement be six weeks," thus lengthening the vacation by still another week. (*Si sic semper!*)

It was not until the year 1843 that "a petition having been laid before the Board by the Faculty of the College respecting a change in the sessions, and in the time of holding the annual Commencement," it was resolved, after considerable discussion, "That hereafter the annual Commencement shall be held on the last Wednesday in June."

This change from autumn to midsummer was introduced from a desire to avoid the unseemly accompaniments that had long flourished along side of, though apart from, the literary exercises proper of the College, growing out of the public holiday character that Commencement Day had assumed in the eyes of the people at large, combined with the general leisure and relaxation following upon the close of

harvest. The tumultuous and even bacchanalian excesses indulged in by a very large number of that *profanum vulgus* who were intent upon exciting rather than rational entertainment were naturally a great annoyance to the College, and a scandal to the fair fame of orthodox, theological Princeton. As early as 1807 the following resolution was adopted by the Board:—

“*Resolved*, That no person whatever be permitted to erect any booth, or fix any wagon for selling liquor or other refreshment on the day of Commencement on the ground of the College, except on that part of the road to the eastward of the middle gate of the front Campus, and that this Board will pay the expense of carrying this resolution into effect.”

In commenting on the above resolution, Dr. Maclean gives the following entertaining description of this external phase of Commencement in his own early days:—

“It is probable that the custom here referred to had prevailed from the establishment of the College in Princeton, and it grew out of the circumstance that the day of Commencement occurring in the autumn, a season of comparative leisure to the people of the State generally, it came to be regarded as a public holiday for all classes of persons residing in Princeton and in the adjacent country for miles in all directions, most of whom came together on Commencement occasions, not to witness the College exercises, but to hold as it were a kind of saturnalia, in which everybody felt at liberty to take part in every amusement or entertainment he thought fit. Hence the street in front of the College and of the church where the Commencement exercises were held was wont to be crowded with wagons and tables, and with hundreds of men, women, and children, bent upon nothing but amusement, and by their boisterous merriment in the vicinity of the church disturbing, not indeed of set purpose, but almost of necessity, the public speaking of the candidates for degrees. This no doubt was the occasion of the adoption of the above resolution, limiting the erection of booths and tables to the eastward of the middle of the College grounds on the main street of the village as it then was, or borough as now.

“Eating and drinking, fiddling and dancing, playing for pennies and testing the speed of their horses, were the amusements in which no small numbers of those assembled on such occasions were wont to indulge. And when a lad, the writer once witnessed a bull-baiting on the College grounds while the exercises were going on in the church.* No permission was asked or deemed necessary by those engaged in this cruel sport. But from all these unhappy accompaniments of the Commencement exercises the College was entirely relieved by simply changing the Commencement from the last Wednesday in September to the last Wednesday in June.”

Another resolution of the trustees, adopted at the same time as that quoted above, — “*Resolved*, That the Steward shall not supply the students with Cyder, but may substitute *small beer* in its stead,”—need not be considered as indicating that the students themselves were accustomed, on Commencement Day or at other times, to indulge to excess in the first-named beverage, though pointing perhaps to the judicious application of an ounce of prevention.

For many years past the order of Commencement has remained virtually unchanged, although the number of speakers assigned a part upon the Commencement stage has gradually increased with the increasing size of the College classes, until it has now reached a maximum point which is likely to be receded from rather than

* This so-called sport, conducted under the auspices of the leading butcher of the place, consisted in setting dogs upon a bull fastened by the horns to the large Revolutionary cannon which then lay near the spot where it is now planted.

surpassed in the future. The three most coveted honors are of course the Valedictory-and the Latin and English Salutatories, the Latin Salutatory being ordinarily awarded to the first scholar in the class, and the English to the second. In awarding the valedictory, special regard is had to the qualifications of the student as a valedictorian as well as to scholarship. As a matter of fact, the Valedictory is usually awarded to one of the first four or five honormen, and is generally esteemed to be the highest Commencement honor assigned by the Faculty, it being one in the bestowment of which other and higher considerations are taken into account than those of mere scholarship. Philosophical, Classical, Mathematical, Physical, Metaphysical, Ethical, Historical, Literary, Belles Lettres, French, and German Orations are awarded to students who are eminent respectively in the corresponding departments. "In awarding all literary honors and distinctions regard is had by the Faculty to the moral conduct of the candidates." The rank in class of the speakers, with the exception of the valedictorian, is indicated by the succession of their names upon the printed programme distributed on Commencement Day, and all of the appointments are printed in the same order in the next annual catalogue.

Since 1844 Commencement Day has been gradually losing its character of a public holiday for the whole community, and has been taking on that of a more exclusively academical celebration. The reasons for this have all sprung up naturally and are not far to seek. Not to speak of the bustling and impatient spirit of the age as affected by the immeasurable length of a Commencement programme, it may be noted that the increased attendance of friends and patrons of the College, from the neighboring cities, having rendered it necessary, in order to secure accommodations for these visitors, to adopt the system of issuing tickets of admission to the church, has of late years more and more militated against the unrestricted attendance of people from the town and adjacent country, while the latter, at the same time, have found increased facilities for amusement on other occasions and in other ways.

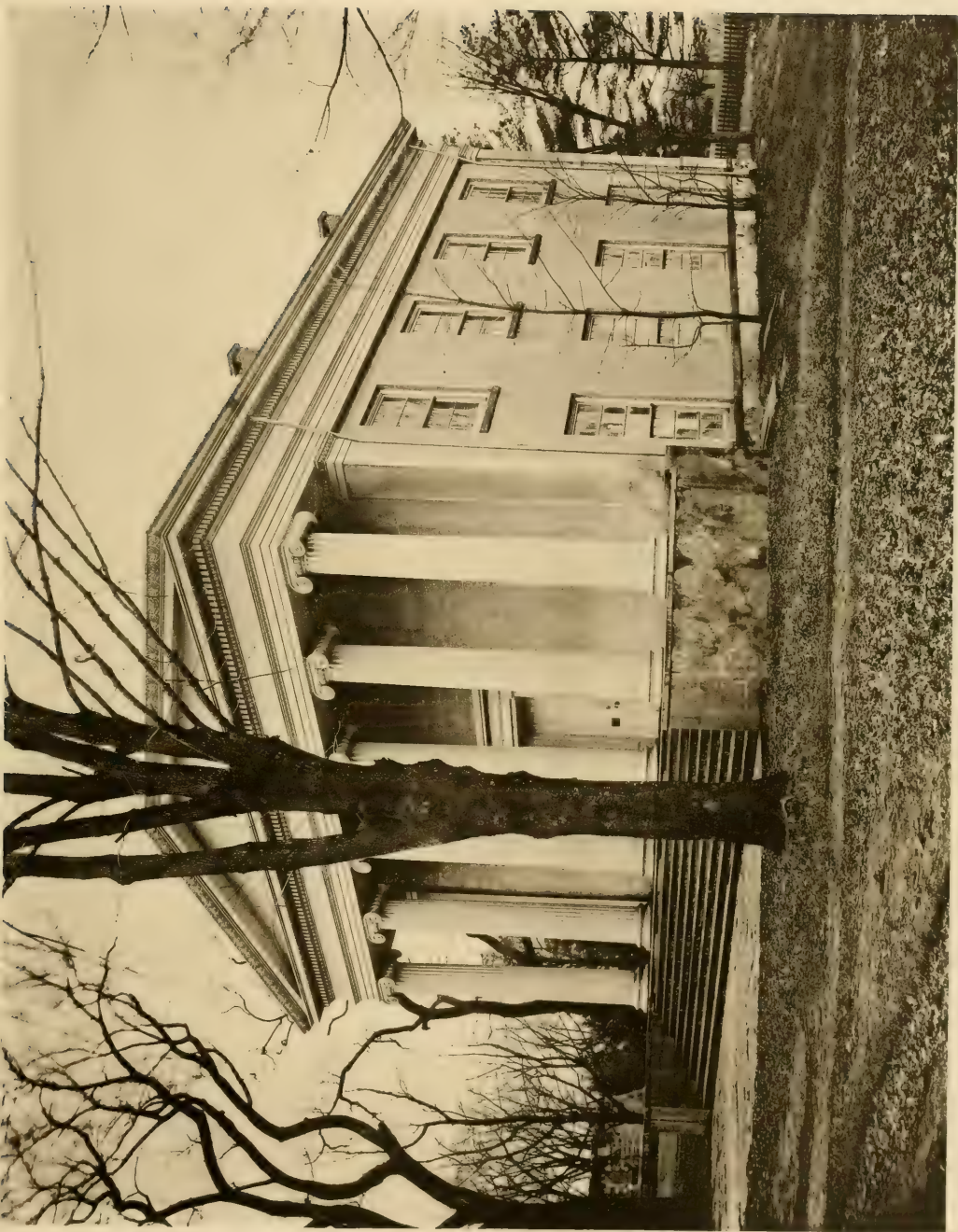
Within the College, also, the growing importance attached to the exercises of Class Day by the members of the graduating class has to some extent detracted from the liveliness of Commencement Day. But the element which it is safe to predict will always preserve to the latter a distinctive and perennial vitality, is the interest which Commencement Day, with its Alumni Dinner, will continue to have for all the older friends and graduates of the College. Even though the average "commencing Bachelor" should for once set little store by Commencement Day, will he not be sure, when he returns to "proceed a Master," or still later, when, after certain probationary years, he shall return to march in the immemorial procession as an honored holder of a "platform-ticket," or mayhap among the august body of the trustees themselves,—will he not then be sure, I say, to consider Commencement Day in general, and in particular his own auspicious Commencement Day, as a veritable *albo dies notanda lapillo*?



THE AMERICAN WHIG SOCIETY.

By HENRY C. CAMERON, D.D.

THE American Whig and the Cliosophic Societies, although dating back more than a century, were not the earliest literary associations in the College of New Jersey. Similar societies had existed almost from the foundation of Nassau Hall, but, with the exception of the immediate predecessors of the present literary societies, they had been ephemeral in their existence. These associations possessed no halls, no libraries, and no strong bonds of union. A few years, however, before the present societies were formed, two sprang up with a complete organization, seals, diplomas, etc. These were the Plain-Dealing Society and the Well-Meaning Society; the American Whig Society is the legitimate successor of the former, the Cliosophic Society of the latter. The records of the College do not contain any reference to the foundation or history of these early societies. There is, however, satisfactory evidence that they were suppressed by order of the Faculty in consequence of serious disturbances between them. They were dissolved in 1768, and for a year there were no societies. In an upper chamber of Nassau Hall, on the 24th of June, in the year 1769, James Madison, one of the authors of "The Federalist," one of the framers of the Constitution of our country, and the only President of the United States whom Nassau Hall has graduated, in connection with some of the members of the Plain-Dealing Society and some other students, laid the foundation of the American Whig Society. The members of the Plain-Dealing Society were claimed as American Whigs, although the Catalogue contains the names of those only who were actual members of the Whig Society. The Plain-Dealing Society was in existence in 1763, and was founded at an earlier date, probably in 1760. The list of its mem-



WHIG HALL.

bers has perished, and almost the only names certainly known are those attached to the only extant diploma of either of the early societies. A copy of this diploma is here presented : —

OMNIBUS ET SINGULIS.

Has literas lecturis, notum sit, quod JOSEPHUS HASBROUCK, A. B., pro more instituto, admissus in PLAIN-DEALING CLUB, perdigne se gessit dum inter nos versatus fuit ; et præterea quamdiu se ita gesserit, omnia ejusdem privilegia jure sibi vindicet. Cujus sigillum commune PLAIN-DEALING CLUB, nominaque nostra subscripta TESTIMONIUM sint.

Datum PLAIN-DEALING HALL
in AULA NASSOVICA, quarto
calendas Octobris, Anno ÆRÆ
CHRISTI millesimo septingen-
tesimo et sexagesimo sexto.

HUGO VANCE,
JOHANNES HALY, A. B.,
GULIELMUS SMITH, A. B.,
DANIEL MCCALLA,
HENRICUS WAGGAMAN,
GULIELMUS SCHENCK,
NATHANAEL RAMSAY,
JOHN ELMENDORPH,
SAMUEL EAKIN, A. M.,
SAMUEL SMITH, A. B.

The device on the seal was a gentleman dressed in the costume of the day, with head uncovered, the arms extended from the sides at an angle of forty-five degrees, the hands open and presented towards the front. Near the outer margin of the seal are the words, " Seal of the Plain-Dealing Club," and in an inner circle the motto, APERTA VIVERE MENTE.

This diploma was unfortunately lost about ten years since, and all efforts for its recovery have proved futile.

The Whig Society was formed at the time when popular freedom was beginning to dawn upon the world. In England the great question of the rights of the people in the matter of choosing their own representatives was agitating the popular mind. The American Colonies were engaged in their struggles with the mother country, and had secured the sympathy of the most enlightened friends of liberty in England. In reply to the claims and threats of the English Parliament, the House of Burgesses of Virginia had adopted its three Resolutions on taxation, intercolonial correspondence, and trial by a jury of the vicinage, — resolves so " calm in manner, concise, simple, and effective ; so perfect in substance and in form, that time finds no omission to regret, no improvement to suggest " ; and which became the model for the action of all the Colonies. Thus the public mind was agitated throughout the Colonies, and earnest discussions were carried on, particularly through the press. In the division of sentiment that occurred, those who advocated the cause and rights of the Colonies, like the liberal party in England, assumed the name of Whigs. An ardent lover of liberty, Witherspoon, presided over Nassau Hall, and from his instructions the students learned the lessons of freedom. The sacred fire kindled in Nassau Hall was

fanned by the invigorating breezes that swept from distant lands, and every youthful heart was inspired, not merely with the love of learning that had drawn its possessor within these walls, but with a love for the eternal principles of truth and liberty and an undying devotion to his country. It was amid scenes like these, and at such a momentous period in the history of the world, that a band of young men, with JAMES MADISON as their leader, formed a society for the cultivation of eloquence and literature. Their young hearts glowed with patriotism, and gave to this society, in which they were united by the threefold cord of Literature, Friendship, and Morality, the name of AMERICAN WHIG. The object of the Society is expressed in its ever unchanged motto, *LITERÆ, AMICITIA, MORES*.

At the first Commencement of the College held after the foundation of the Society, the Latin Salutatory was pronounced by Samuel Stanhope Smith, of Pennsylvania, and the valedictory was delivered by John Henry, of Maryland, both being members and founders of the American Whig Society. It is an interesting fact that the best account of this Commencement extant is contained in a letter of Mr. Madison to his father, dated

NASSAU HALL, September 30, 1769.

HONORED SIR, — I received your letter by Mr. Rosekrans, and wrote an answer ; but as it is probable this will arrive sooner which I now write by Dr. Witherspoon, I shall repeat some circumstances to avoid obscurity.

On Wednesday last we had the annual Commencement. Eighteen young men took their Bachelor's degrees, and a considerable number their Master's Degrees. The Degree of Doctor of Law was bestowed on Mr. Dickerson, the Farmer, and Mr. Galloway, the Speaker of the Pennsylvania Assembly, — a distinguished mark of Honor, as there never was any of that kind done before in America. The Commencement began at ten o'clock, when the President walked first into the Church, the Board of Trustees following, and behind them those that were to take their Master's degrees, and last of all those that were to take their first degrees. After a short Prayer by the President, the Head Oration, which is always given to the greatest scholar by the President and Tutors, was pronounced in Latin by Mr. Samuel Smith, son of a Presbyterian minister in Pennsylvania. Then followed the other Orations, Disputes, and Dialogues, distributed to each according to his merit, and last of all was pronounced the Valedictory Oration by Mr. John Henry, son of a Gentleman in Maryland. This is given to the greatest orator. We had a very great Assembly of people, a considerable number of whom came from New York ; those at Philadelphia were most of them detained by Races which were to follow on the next day.

Since commencement the trustees have been sitting about Business relative to the college and have chosen for tutors the ensuing year, for the junior class, Mr. Houston from North Carolina in the room of Mr. Periam ; for the Freshman class, Mr. Reeve, a gentleman who has for several years past kept a school at Elizabethtown, in the room of Mr. Pemberton. The Sophomore Tutor, Mr. Thomson, still retains his place, remarkable for his skill in the sophomore studies, having taken care of that class for several years past. Mr. Halsey was chosen junior tutor, but refused. The Trustees have likewise appointed a Mr. Caldwell, a minister at Elizabethtown, to take a journey through the Southern Provinces as far as Georgia, to make collections by which the College Fund may be enabled to increase the Library, provide an apparatus of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, and likewise to support Professors, which would be a great addition to the advantages of this college. Dr. Wither-

spoon's business to Virginia is nearly the same, as I conjecture, and perhaps to form some acquaintance to induce Gentlemen to send their sons to this college. . . .

I recollect nothing more at present worth relating, but as soon as opportunity and anything worthy your attention shall occur, be assured you shall hear from

Your affectionate son,

JAMES MADISON.

COL. JAMES MADISON, Orange Co., Va.

Of the Class of 1769, six were American Whigs, four are enrolled in the Clio-sophic Society, and the names of eight do not appear in the catalogue of either society.

Although the *name* of American Whig belonged to only one of the literary societies, yet the same *spirit* animated them both, and was nobly exemplified in the patriotism of the great President of Nassau Hall, Dr. Witherspoon, and of her alumni.

The biographies of the founders and early members of the American Whig Society are full of stirring interest; the life of the greatest of its founders would be a history of our country during the most eventful years of its existence. It may not be improper here to present a sketch of Mr. Madison's life condensed from the Memoir contained in the "History of the American Whig Society."

James Madison was born at the house of his maternal grandfather, March 16, 1751, in that part of Westmoreland now called King George County, Virginia. His father was James Madison of Orange County, his mother was Eleanor Conway. His early studies were prosecuted under Donald Robertson, a learned Scotchman, and the Rev. Thomas Martin, a graduate of Nassau Hall. His mother was a Presbyterian, and hence sent her first-born to Nassau Hall, of which he was destined to become the greatest son. Entering College in 1769, at a time when the public mind was agitated by discussions as to the rights of the Colonies and the principles of liberty, young Madison identified himself with the patriotic party, and hence he united with Samuel Stanhope Smith, Beatty, Henry, Bedford, Brackenridge, Freneau, Fithian, Hodge, Hunter, Livingston, and others, in giving the name of American Whig to the literary society which they founded.

Madison was a most diligent student, and for months together he was accustomed to sleep only three hours out of the twenty-four. He was accomplished in all the departments of the College curriculum, but his health was so impaired that he could take no part in the exercises at the Commencement in 1771, when he was graduated. His diploma is still extant. He remained in Princeton for nearly a year after his graduation, pursuing a course of study under Dr. Witherspoon, who had a great affection for him. He returned to Virginia and devoted his time chiefly to an extensive course of reading in theology, philosophy, and general literature. He entered political life in 1775, and in 1776 "became a member of the Convention in Virginia which instructed her delegates in Congress to propose the Declaration of

Independence." He procured the introduction of the doctrine of religious liberty into the Declaration of Rights. He was elected a member of the Council of State in 1777, and was chosen a delegate to Congress in 1779. Entering upon his duties, March 20, 1780, at a most critical period, he soon wielded a great influence upon all questions before Congress. He was a member of many of the most important committees and the author of some of the ablest reports. So valuable were his services that Virginia changed her law so as to enable him to remain a fourth year. On his return to Virginia in 1784 he became a member of the House of Delegates, and was the advocate of all the wisest measures. His able and eloquent "Memorial and Remonstrance" secured the separation of Church and State and the establishment of religious freedom.

Resolutions offered by him led to the Convention at Annapolis in 1786 to revise the Articles of Confederation, etc., and from his report sprang the Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, which formed the Constitution of the United States. To his pen we owe a record of the debates of this Convention.

It is remarkable that the two main plans for the new form of government proceeded chiefly from two graduates of Nassau Hall; and these two men were the founders of the two literary societies in that institution. The *New Jersey* plan, an amendment of the old Articles of Confederation, was presented by Mr. Paterson, the founder of the Cliosophic Society, and was strictly FEDERAL in its character. This plan was rejected. The *Virginia* plan was mainly shaped by Mr. Madison, the founder of the American Whig Society. This was the truly NATIONAL plan, and in its substantial features forms our present Constitution. Mr. Madison was one of the committee who revised the style, digested the Articles into their present order, and prepared the address to the people of the United States.

He was one of the authors of "The Federalist," the best exposition and defence of the Constitution. His Alma Mater recognized his eminent services by conferring upon him the degree of LL. D. Mainly through his efforts Virginia was induced to adopt the Constitution, and the United States thus became an *organized nation*.

He remained in the Continental Congress until its dissolution, and was a member of the House of Representatives during the entire administration of Washington. He was the author of the famous Virginia Resolutions of 1798-99, which he declared gave "not a shadow of countenance to the doctrine of nullification." As Secretary of State during Mr. Jefferson's administration he was identified with all important public matters. He had conducted foreign affairs so admirably that he was triumphantly elected President to succeed Mr. Jefferson in 1809, at a critical period in the history of the country. Under him the nation passed successfully through the War of 1812 and the financial troubles that followed. He had been in public life, almost without interruption, for forty years. Retiring from the Presidency in 1817, he devoted the remainder of his days to agriculture, literature,

and natural history. He came forth from his retirement only once, and that was to assist in framing the new Constitution of Virginia in 1829. He had witnessed the birth of the nation, its struggle for life, and its growth in power and influence, had participated in the most important events of the national history, and had occupied the most honored positions in the gift of his country. With a character unsullied, he grew in the affection of the nation; and it has been said, with apparent truth, that before his death he stood second only to Washington in the regard of the people. He died June 28, 1836. Mr. Jefferson declared him "the first of every assembly of which he became a member"; Mr. Gallatin pronounced him "the ablest man that ever sat in the American Congress"; and Chief Justice Marshall said, "Mr. Madison was the most eloquent man I ever heard." And this man was the **FOUNDER** of the **AMERICAN WHIG SOCIETY**.

There is scarcely space even to notice the other founders and early members of the Whig Society. Of the Class of 1769, John Beatty, M. D., of New Jersey, entered the army and became Commissary General of Prisoners and a member of the Continental Congress. He was also Speaker of the Legislature and Secretary of State of New Jersey. John Rodgers Davies of Virginia, second son of President Davies, became an eminent lawyer. There are no memorials of John Alexander McDougal of Maryland and William Wilcocks of New Jersey. John Henry of Maryland was a man of talents, scholarship, and eloquence. He was a member of the Continental Congress, the first United States Senator from Maryland, and died while Governor of his native State.

Samuel Stanhope Smith, S. T. D., LL. D., the son of the Rev. Robert Smith and Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Blair, was born at Pequea, Pennsylvania, and educated in his father's academy. The talents and attainments of the father, the endowments and grace of the mother, descended to the son, who was by far the finest scholar in his class. He studied theology, and was Tutor of the Classics and Belles Lettres in Nassau Hall 1770-73. Becoming a missionary in Virginia, his character and eloquence produced such effects that Hampden-Sidney College was founded and he became its first president in 1776. In 1779 his Alma Mater elected him Professor of Moral Philosophy, and he passed the remainder of his active life in her service. Nassau Hall suffered much in the Revolutionary War, and Dr. Witherspoon was greatly absorbed in his duties as a member of the Continental Congress. Upon Dr. Smith as Vice-President were devolved the greater part of the executive and other duties of the President previous to his election to that office in 1795. His administration was eminently successful. After the burning of Nassau Hall in 1802 he collected about \$100,000, and he soon saw the College not only restored, but its means of usefulness increased and its popularity enhanced. Ill health compelled him to resign in 1812, and he lived in retirement until his death in 1819. His works were numerous, and gave him a wide reputation.

The Rev. Nathaniel Irwin of Pennsylvania, an eminent Presbyterian minister of the Class of 1770, one of the founders, was so attached to the society that he left it a legacy of \$3,000, the interest of which was to be given to *the best orator* in each Senior class. This legacy was unfortunately lost in the financial crises of 1837 and 1857. The Rev. Thomas McPherrin, of the same class, was also a founder, as was James Witherspoon, the oldest son of Dr. Witherspoon, who was aid to General Nash of North Carolina, and was killed at the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777.

Another, the Rev. Caleb Wallace, gave up the ministry, studied law, and eventually became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Kentucky.

Nine of the twelve who composed Mr. Madison's class in 1771 were members of the Whig Society, among whom were Brackenridge, the Latin Salutatorian, Freneau, the Poet, and Bedford, the Valedictorian. Gunning Bedford of Delaware was a member of the Continental Congress, and of the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States. He was also Governor of Delaware, and became Judge of the United States District Court.

Hugh Henry Brackenridge was a native of Scotland, but came to this country at the age of five. He was passionately fond of learning, and despite poverty and the severest struggles he became an excellent scholar and was graduated first in his class. Alluding to his limited means, he quoted to Dr. Witherspoon two lines of Juvenal:—

“Haud facile emergunt, quorum virtutibus obstat,
Res angusta domi.”

“There you are wrong, young man,” said the Doctor; “it is only your *res angusta domi* men that do emerge.” And the Doctor was correct in his case, for Brackenridge became a chaplain in the Revolutionary army and subsequently studied law. He rose to eminence in his profession, and was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was the author of “Modern Chivalry,” “Incidents of the Western [Whiskey] Insurrection,” and other works both literary and legal.

Donald Campbell of Virginia became a colonel in the Continental Line, and served with credit through the war. There are no memorials of Edmund Cheesman of New York, Joseph Ross of Pennsylvania, and James Taylor of Virginia. Philip Freneau, the patriot-poet of the Revolution, was born in New York, and was of Huguenot descent. He was not only a classmate but a room-mate of Madison in college. He was confined for some time in the prison-ship *Scorpion* and the hospital-ship *Hunter*, in New York. He wrote a number of patriotic poems before and in the Revolution. His poem “To the Memory of the Brave Americans” who fell at Eutaw Springs was pronounced by Scott “as fine a thing as there is of its kind in the language.” His poems illustrate almost every style of poetry. His checkered life as sea-captain, editor, etc., ended in a snow-storm, December 18, 1832.

Charles McKnight, M. D., was the son of a patriotic Presbyterian minister of

New Jersey. He entered the army as a surgeon and rose to high position, acting for a time as Surgeon-General. He became Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in Columbia College, and was "the most eminent surgeon of his day."

William Bradford, grandson of the first printer of Pennsylvania, the intimate friend of Madison and one of the founders of the society, was the valedictorian of the Class of 1772. He became a colonel in the army. He studied law, and at the age of twenty-five was appointed Attorney-General of the State. He was made a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania in 1791, and in 1794, at the age of thirty-nine, he was appointed by Washington the second Attorney-General of the United States.

Israel Evans, Robert Keith, and William Linn were all from Pennsylvania, and all became chaplains in the army. The last became a distinguished minister in New York. Nothing seems to be known of the history of Andrew Bryan and William Smith Livingston. Philip Vicars Fithian, of New Jersey, and Andrew Hunter, Jr., of Virginia, were among the patriotic young men who destroyed the cargo of tea landed by the ship *Greyhound* at Greenwich, New Jersey, November 22, 1774. Fithian was licensed to preach, and Hunter was ordained as a minister, and was a chaplain in the army. He was Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the College of New Jersey 1803-1808, when he was appointed chaplain in the navy. Oliver Reese was also a minister. Andrew Hodge, as a member of the First City Troop of Philadelphia, which was Washington's body-guard, participated in the battle of Trenton. He became a merchant. These hasty notices give a faint notion of the character of the men who founded or were among the earliest members of the Whig Society. All are named, that injustice may be done to none.

Hugh Hodge was graduated in 1773. He was a Surgeon in the Revolutionary army, and his sons, Dr. Hugh L. Hodge and the Rev. Dr. Charles Hodge, have been most eminent members of the society. His diploma is the oldest extant, and is as follows:—

Omnibus Literarum studiosis sit notum Hugonem Hodge liberalibus Artibus eruditum, Societatis vulgo dictæ AMERICANA WHIGGENSIS Socium fuisse, seque fidelem probumque in omnibus præstitisse. In omni itaque Tempore, quoad se bene gesserit, Commoditates Beneficiaque hujus INSTITUTIONIS suo jure. Quorum in testimonio, commune SOCIETATIS sigillum huic Membranæ est affixum, Nominaque quorundam ejusdem SOCIETATIS Consociorum scripta sunt infra.

THOMAS H. M'CAULLE,
JOANNES B. SMITH,
JOANNES PECK,
STEPHANUS B. BALCH.

DATUM in Aula WHIG-
GENSIUM, apud Collegi-
um Novæ Cæsariæ, un-
decimo Calendarum
Septembris, Annoque
Domini 1773.

From this period until the breaking out of the Revolutionary War the Whig Catalogue teems with the names of men who became distinguished in the field and in

the forum. From the fact that in the earlier history of the societies persons did sometimes pass from one to the other, a few names appear upon both catalogues. None is claimed as a Whig who was not a member of the society *at the time of his graduation*.

In the Class of 1773 James F. Armstrong was a volunteer in the Revolution and was appointed by Congress "Chaplain of the Second Brigade of the Maryland Forces." He was pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton for thirty years, and a trustee of the College for twenty-six years. David Bard was a minister, and also a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania. James Dunlap was President, and Professor of Languages and Moral Philosophy, in Jefferson College. William Graham, the ardent patriot, was the first to enroll himself in a company of riflemen, of which, although a minister, he was unanimously elected captain. He founded Liberty Hall, which was endowed by Washington, and became Washington College, Virginia. Hugh Hodge is mentioned above. Andrew King, John Linn, and Samuel Waugh all became ministers. Henry Lee, "light-horse Harry" of the Revolution, was alike distinguished in peace and in war. He was the author of that immortal tribute to the Father of his Country: "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." John McKnight became a prominent minister in New York, and was, for a while, President of Dickinson College. John Blair Smith, an eloquent preacher and ardent patriot, raised a company of volunteers from among his students and congregation, and as their captain marched against the British forces. He succeeded his brother as President of Hampden-Sidney College. Thus, from this one class the American Whig Society sent forth Henry Lee, the distinguished soldier, who was also governor of his native State and represented her in Congress, ten ministers of the gospel, one of whom was a prominent member of Congress, and four of whom were presidents of colleges, two of these last being founders of the institutions over which they presided.

Of the Class of 1774, Stephen Bloomer Balch was a noted Presbyterian minister; Samuel Leake and David Witherspoon, a son of President Witherspoon, were successful lawyers. Henry Brockholst Livingston, the eminent jurist, was a justice of the United States Supreme Court; William Stevens Smith was a member of Congress; and Jonathan Mason, a Boston boy, one of the ninety-six attestators of the Boston Massacre, became an eminent lawyer, a United States Representative and Senator. Thomas H. Maccaulle, a patriot of the Revolution, accompanied his congregation to battle. He was President of Wynnborough College, South Carolina.

In 1775 we find John D. Blair, Thomas B. Craighead, Isaac S. Keith, and James McCree, all ministers; Spruce Macay, Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina; Isaac Tichenor, a United States Senator, Chief Justice and Governor of Vermont; Samuel Doak, first President of Washington College, Tennessee; and Charles Lee, Attorney-General of the United States under Washington and Adams from 1791 to 1801.

In 1776 were William R. Davie, a brigadier-general in the Revolution, a member of the convention which formed the Constitution, Governor of North Carolina, and Minister to France, and John Rutherford, one of the first Presidential electors, and a United States Senator from New Jersey. Thus close the first eight years of the existence of the society. These names are taken from a list of only eighty-one members, and when we remember that at that time the literary societies bore a more important part in the training of the students than at the present time, we form some conception of their excellence.

The Revolution almost destroyed the Whig Society, and for some time no meetings were held. And yet among the graduates were Richard Stockton, Abraham B. Venable, and Governor William B. Giles, United States Senators; Judge James Riddle of Pennsylvania; Attorney-General M. McAllister of Georgia; and that most distinguished statesman and jurist, Edward Livingston of New York.

To Ashbel Green and Samuel Beach is due the credit of reviving the society in 1782. George Merchant, who received the first honor in 1779, had preserved the records from destruction at the hands of the soldiery; and Mrs. Annis Stockton, the wife of Richard Stockton, the signer of the Declaration, had preserved some of the articles belonging to the society. Hence her name is enrolled among the Honorary Members. Messrs. James F. Armstrong, George Merchant, Richard Stockton, and others met in an upper room of Nassau Hall, and admitted to membership Ashbel Green, Samuel Beach, Joseph Riddle, Derrick Ten Eyck, Conrad Elmen-dorf, Peter R. Livingston, and William Clements. They met in the College Library until their room was repaired. The society soon began to increase in numbers, and the spirit of emulation between the two societies broke out in "paper wars," which were at last suppressed by the Faculty.

July 4, 1783, the National Jubilee was celebrated at Princeton, and the literary societies for the first time in their history appointed orators to represent them before a public audience. Ashbel Green was the representative of the American Whig Society, and he had the good fortune to speak first. His subject was, "The Superiority of a Republican Government over any other Form." The Continental Congress was then holding its sessions in the library of Nassau Hall, and adjourned to hear the youthful orators.

At the Commencement of 1783 Ashbel Green, the reviver of the Whig Society, was the valedictorian. He was afterwards a most distinguished Presbyterian minister, Chaplain of Congress, and President of the College. He thus describes that most interesting Commencement:—

"The Church in Princeton had been repaired during the summer (1783) which preceded the Commencement at which I received my bachelor's degree. An extended stage, running the length of the pulpit side of the church, had been erected; and as the President of Congress was a trustee of the College, and the President of the College had recently been a distinguished member of Congress, and that body

itself had been accommodated in the College edifice, an adjournment to attend Commencement seemed to be demanded by courtesy, and was readily agreed on. We accordingly had on the stage, with the Trustees and the graduating class, the whole of the Congress, the Ministers of France and Holland, and Commander-in-Chief of the American Army. The valedictory oration had been assigned to me, and it concluded with an address to General Washington. I need not tell you, that both in preparing and delivering it, I put forth all my powers. The General colored as I addressed him, for his modesty was among the qualities which so highly distinguished him. The next day, as he was going to attend on a committee of Congress, he met me in one of the long entries of the College edifice, stopped and took me by the hand, and complimented me on my address, in language which I should lack his modesty if I repeated, even to you. After walking and conversing with me for a few minutes, he requested me to present his best wishes for their success in life to my classmates, and then went to the committee room of Congress."

A simple glance at the history of the society from the close of the Revolutionary War until the end of the last century must suffice. Its representatives bore off almost constantly the highest honors of the College. To call the roll of its distinguished members for the next twenty years would give no mean idea of its history. Dr. Carnahan, who received the first honor in 1800, once stated in reference to the period between 1790 and 1800, that he doubted "whether any other ten successive years, since the origin of the society, so decidedly prosperous could be found." Among the members were James A. Bayard, Robert G. Harper, Robert Finley, founder of the Colonization Society, Smith Thompson, Mahlon Dickinson, Jacob Burnet, John Henry Hobart, George W. Campbell, John Sergeant, Frederick Beasley, Richard Rush, John Forsyth, and many others.

In 1799 a treaty was entered into between the two societies, to prevent persons from migrating from one society to the other; and the doctrine, "once a Whig always a Whig, once a Clio always a Clio," has ever since prevailed. It also contained an article that no student should be admitted into either society until he had been a member of College at least four weeks. The time was subsequently shortened, and, owing to difficulties between the societies, the article was finally abrogated, and each society fixes the time for admission.

The destruction of Nassau Hall by fire, March 6, 1802, was a terrible disaster for the American Whig Society. It had removed its hall from the northern projection of the building to the southern, in the uppermost story over the old chapel. The fire began under the cupola over the western room, in which the society held its meetings, and in a short time everything was enveloped in smoke and flame. In some respects the loss was irreparable, in others the efforts of the older graduates, and especially Drs. Green and Carnahan and Bishop Hobart, supplied the deficiency. A room was obtained for the meetings of the society in the house of Colonel Morgan, which occupied the site of Prospect, the new residence of the President of the College.* In consequence of the injury to the seal, a new

* In his larger history, the author incorrectly stated the position of this house.

one was devised. The diploma at that time was the one now used for subgraduates with the word "*non*" inserted. Only three hundred volumes of the library were saved, and attention was at once directed to repairing its serious losses. The society resumed its old quarters upon the rebuilding of Nassau Hall, and in 1805 removed to the southern room in the upper story of the new building west of Nassau Hall, now used as the College offices. The new hall was "fitted up with an elegance and splendor corresponding to the intrinsic dignity of our society," and the members felt great pride in all that pertained to it. The first seven years of the century were "years of plenty" among the Whigs, so far as college honors were concerned. In 1808, and for some years after, the Clios had their fair share of the honors. In 1804-1805 the Adelpic Society was formed by persons who had withdrawn from the two societies and others; but in consequence of the protests of the societies and the active measures taken the Adelpic Society was dissolved. The Euterpean Society was formed in 1807 by some disgraced members of the two societies and a few others influenced by them, but it was short lived. This was a stormy year in the history both of the College and of the societies; a great rebellion occurred, and many students were suspended or dismissed. The societies relented in 1808, and restored some of those who had gone astray and formed a third society. The Whig Society carefully watched over the conduct of its members, but in 1809 declined a request of the authorities of the College to assist them in the suppression of disorder and immorality among the students, "because they conceived that the government of the College should belong wholly and solely to its officers, and not be dependent upon the societies." For some reason the decision of the first honor was left to the class in 1811 and 1812, and the result caused much dissatisfaction to the Whigs, who had regained their former position in 1810.

In consequence of the establishment of the Theological Seminary in Princeton in 1813, the custom of electing Adopted Graduate Members was introduced, and thus many warm friends of the society have been secured. Honorary members had been elected from a much earlier date, but the record before 1800 perished in the flames.

The number of students in the College was not affected by the War of 1812, and the Class of 1815 was the fourth in size that had been graduated. Dr. Smith resigned the Presidency of the College in 1812, and Dr. Ashbel Green, another American Whig, succeeded him. The Society felt the beneficial influence of that remarkable religious revival, which occurred in 1814. In this year the Rev. Mr. Irwin left his legacy to the society.

In the Class of 1815 may be mentioned the Rev. Drs. Daniel Baker and Thomas I. Biggs, General Persifer F. Smith, Bishop John Johns, and Dr. Charles Hodge, confessedly the greatest theologian of these latter times.

In 1819 the societies entered into an agreement not to elect students of the

Theological Seminary as members until they had resided here at least four weeks. A proposition to celebrate the 22d of February annually was declined by the Whig Society, on the ground that "the occasions of public speaking were already sufficiently numerous." The library, to which much attention was paid, at this time contained more than twelve hundred volumes. The society had now been in existence just half a century, and it was not until about this period that it equalled the Cliosophic in numbers. At this time the present diploma was adopted. The device upon it, "the Choice of Hercules," is from a picture by Sully, painted expressly for the society.

In 1824 the Transylvania Whig Society proposed to become a branch of the American Whig Society. Pleasant relations existed for a time, but the arrangement was soon abandoned. From 1824 to 1840 the societies held a joint celebration of the National Anniversary, each society being represented in alternate years by the Orator and the Reader of the Declaration of Independence.

In 1825 the Whig Society proposed to the Cliosophic Society that the societies should alternately select a graduate member to deliver an oration before them on the evening preceding Commencement. This proposition was slightly modified so as to include honorary members, and the time has been changed to the morning of the day before Commencement, so as to permit the annual meetings of the societies and of the Alumni in the afternoon. The first orator was the Hon. Samuel L. Southard of New Jersey, one of the most distinguished members of the Cliosophic Society. In 1826 the Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer of Virginia, a distinguished member of the American Whig Society, was the orator. The following is the list of those who have represented the American Whig Society upon these occasions to the present time.

- 1826. Hon. Charles Fenton Mercer, Virginia.
- 1828. Hon. Joseph Reed Ingersoll, LL. D., Pennsylvania.
- 1830. Hon. John Forsyth, Georgia.
- 1836. Hon. John Morin Scott, Pennsylvania.
- 1838. Joseph Warren Scott, Esq., LL. D., New Jersey.
- 1840. Rev. John Johns, D. D., Maryland.
- 1846. Alexander E. Brown, Esq., Pennsylvania.
- 1849. Hon. John Thomson Mason, Maryland.
- 1851. Hon. Alexander W. Venable, North Carolina.
- 1853. Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, LL. D., Pennsylvania.
- 1855. Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., New York.
- 1857. Hon. William C. Alexander, LL. D., New Jersey.
- 1859. Rev. Joshua H. McIlvaine, D. D., New York.
- 1861. Rev. William C. Cattell, D. D., Pennsylvania.
- 1863. Hon. John T. Nixon, LL. D., New Jersey.

- 1866. Rev. Noah H. Schenck, D. D., Maryland.
- 1868. Hon. Thomas N. McCarter, LL. D., New Jersey.
- 1869. Hon. Richard S. Field, LL. D., New Jersey.
- 1869. Prof. Henry C. Cameron, D. D., Historian, Virginia.
- 1871. Hon. William W. Belknap, Iowa.
- 1873. Hon. Henry P. Ross, Pennsylvania.
- 1875. John K. Cowen, Esq., Maryland.
- 1877. Prof. Basil L. Gildersleeve, LL. D., Maryland.
- 1879. Hon. Beverley R. Wellford, Jr., Virginia.

The number of members, which in 1823 was only twenty-nine, was doubled within two years, and the library at this time contained about two thousand three hundred volumes. But little of interest happened in the society for the next ten years. At the annual meeting in September, 1835, a committee was appointed to consider and report the best mode of procuring means to erect a new hall, as the society had increased greatly in numbers, and the room in which they met was inconveniently small, and very uncomfortable in summer. Louis P. Smith, Esq., Cashier of the Princeton Bank, and an adopted graduate member of the society, was very efficient in the matter, and acted as Treasurer. The Trustees of the College granted a site for the building, funds were raised, and the erection of the building was begun in 1837. The contract was signed October 10, 1837, and the building was delivered to the committee, R. S. Field, W. C. Alexander, and Louis P. Smith, August 1, 1838. The society removed all their effects, except the library, into the new building on the nights of September 14 and 15. The first meeting was held in the new hall, after evening prayers, on Monday, September 17, 1838. In November the library was removed to the new building.

In 1840 some records of the society fell into the hands of a member of the Clio-sophic Society who used them in an improper manner. Difficulties between the societies occurred, and the Whig Society declined to participate in the usual celebration of the 4th of July. This year and the beginning of 1841 were dark periods in the history of the society. She was struggling with a heavy debt incurred in the erection of the new hall, and there seemed no hope of payment. In this trying hour one of her most distinguished sons came to her relief, and by an act of munificence unparalleled in the history of any similar literary institution, added new lustre to his name and secured the undying gratitude of American Whigs. This simple memorandum by Louis P. Smith, Treasurer, will tell the story:—

“1841, July 16, Rec'd from Capt. R. F. Stockton, the sum of \$4,000, which sum enables the Society to pay the whole debt now due for building Whig Hall.”

July 26, 1841, Charles Steadman, the builder, signed a receipt in full payment “for building the said Hall, including all accounts whatsoever.”

Commodore Stockton inherited the patriotism of his ancestors and the love of his father and grandmother for the American Whig Society. Entering the navy

in 1811 as a youth, he received honorable notice for his gallantry in the war of 1812-14. He obtained by treaty the cession of the territory of what is now Liberia, and was active in the suppression of the slave-trade in Africa, and the destruction of piracy in the West Indies. He introduced steam-vessels of war, and, as United States Senator, secured the abolition of flogging in the navy. In 1847, with a small force, he gained California for his country.

The new hall is a building in Ionic style, sixty-two feet long, forty-one feet wide, and two stories high. The columns of the hexastyle porticos are copied from those of a temple on the Ilissus, near the fountain of Callirhoe, in Athens. The splendid temple of Dionysus (Bacchus) in the Ionian city of Zeos, situated on a peninsula of Asia Minor, is a model of the building in other respects. The hall was most elegantly furnished, and much attention was bestowed upon the library. The next few years were very prosperous. In 1844 the medal of the society was adopted, and in 1845 the catalogue contained a handsome steel engraving of the hall. A most serious difficulty occurred between the societies in 1846, in consequence of the unintentional violation by the Whigs of the treaty which required that students should be members of the College for two weeks previous to their initiation. The Clios declared the treaty void, as was proper; but acted improperly in reference to the proffered explanation. The Whigs "posted" the Clios, and the latter ceased to have any social relations with the Whigs. By the intervention of members of the Faculty and the old graduates the matter was fortunately settled without any personal outbreak, although it was some years before amicable relations were resumed.

Affiliated secret societies first sprang up in the College about 1845, but were promptly suppressed. They reappeared a few years afterwards, but, in consequence of the action of the Board of Trustees in 1855, the best of these societies disbanded. Their influence upon the literary societies was very bad, and their deleterious effects are still manifest.

At the Centennial of the College, in 1847, the Valedictory and the English Salutatory were assigned to members of the Whig Society; and the Centennial Historical Discourse was delivered by the Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., a graduate of the American Whig Society.

In 1848 the unsightly steward's house, standing east of Nassau Hall, was removed, and Whig Hall was rendered visible from the street. In 1851 the society presented to the National Washington Monument Association a block of marble, bearing, in raised letters, the inscription:—

AMERICAN WHIG SOCIETY,

COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY,

PRINCETON, N. J.

A TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON.

On each side of this inscription appeared in basso-relievo the obverse and reverse of the medal of the society.

In 1854 the library contained about four thousand four hundred volumes. In consequence of the evils attending the old mode of selecting the Junior orators who represent their societies on the evening before Commencement, modifications were introduced, until finally the present plan was adopted in 1864. The societies select a committee from their own members in the Faculty, who choose the orators upon the ground of merit alone. The plan has worked admirably, and the Whigs have obtained a fair share of the gold medals and other prizes now given by the trustees of the College to the successful competitors.

The burning of Nassau Hall, March 10, 1855, fortunately did no injury to the society. When the war broke out in 1861, nearly one hundred students withdrew from the College and went South, and in that and the following years many entered the army of the Union, so that the numbers of the society greatly diminished.

In 1865 the society had the pleasure of attending the Centennial Celebration of the Cliosophic Society. The catalogue of the library was published in 1865, when it numbered five thousand six hundred and fifty volumes.

In 1869 the society celebrated its Centennial Anniversary. Preparations upon a most extensive scale were made for this interesting event. There was a very large attendance of the graduates of the society. At 10 o'clock A. M., Tuesday, June 29, 1869, the American Whig Society met in its hall, the exterior of which was beautifully decorated for the occasion, and thence proceeded to the First Presbyterian Church. The Cliosophic Society, the authorities of the College and of the Theological Seminary, and many other invited guests participated in the celebration. The officers upon the occasion were: President, Hon. William C. Alexander, LL. D.; Chaplain, Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., LL. D.; Historian, Professor Henry C. Cameron; Orator, Hon. Richard S. Field, LL. D.; Poet, Professor Charles W. Shields, D. D.; Chief Marshal, General Caldwell K. Hall.

After the celebration in the church a collation was served in a large hall which had been most handsomely decorated under the superintendence of Mr. E. Sandoz, an adopted graduate of the society. Many of the decorations were made by the ladies who were members of Whig families. The effect of this celebration was very marked. The Whig Society has almost always been the smaller; only twice in its previous history had it been equal in numbers to the Cliosophic. At its Centennial and several times since it has been the larger. The societies are now nearly equal in point of numbers. The last ten years have been, in the main, years of prosperity. In 1872 the societies entered into a treaty in reference to affiliated secret societies, which, whether clandestine or authorized, were considered as injurious to the welfare of the societies. Another treaty was also entered into, which forbade the solicitation of new students to enter either society, allowing all who en-

tered the College to judge for themselves as to the merits of the societies. Formerly all the students were anxious to become members ; but since the College has greatly increased, a growing number of the students have failed to connect themselves with either of the literary societies. The Whig Society at first deemed it inexpedient to receive into membership students of the Scientific School ; but in consequence of the changes in the course of study in the school, it now admits them upon the same conditions as academical students. Of the 5,100 graduates of Nassau Hall, about 2,200 have been members of the Whig Society, and they have gained a just proportion of the honors assigned by the Trustees and Faculty of the College or offered for competition. These societies have always been cherished by the authorities of the College and have been of great benefit to the Institution. The mental discipline afforded by the exercises of the Whig Society and the skill acquired in using the knowledge daily gained surpass anything that even the College can afford. Her history is a brilliant one, and her sons who have distinguished themselves in the various walks of life gladly assign to her no slight credit for their success, while she points to them as her brightest jewels.



CLIO HALL.



CLIOSOPHIC SOCIETY.*

By MELANCTHON W. JACOBUS, A. B.

IT was in the memorable year 1765, shortly after the passage of the Stamp Act by the British Parliament had aroused the indignation of the Colonies, and awakened among the students of Princeton a sentiment of patriotism which demanded vigorous and frequent expression, that Robert Ogden "united with William Paterson, Luther Martin, Oliver Ellsworth, and Tapping Reeve in the formation of the Cliosophic Society, then known by the name of the Well Meaning Society." † In the fourth story of Nassau Hall, in one of the half rooms over the library and directly opposite the southern projection, the society's twenty-three members assembled. Across the entry, and occupying a corresponding apartment, were their rivals, the Plain Dealing Club, whose members, we doubt not, were just as numerous and as patriotic.

These grew and flourished and became recognized institutions in the College. They seem to have supplied a great need among the students, who readily availed themselves of this means of full and free expression of opinion. We speak thus in spite of the small number admitted to the Well Meaning Club during 1766 and 1767. This undoubtedly was owing not so much to want of new applicants as to strictness in the requirements for admission. This we may infer from the testimony following: "The object of the Well Meaning was to collect the first young men in point of character and scholarship as its members." ‡

But 1768 drew towards its close, and the little differences, probably, that had first

* The notes on which this article is based were left unfinished by the Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., LL. D., of Allegheny Seminary. They were probably among the very last work of his pen.

† Memoir of Robert Ogden, by Hon. Daniel Haines, in *Hist. Cl. Soc.*, p. 53. The writer wishes to express the obligations he is under to this valuable History of the Society prepared by Professor Giger. It has furnished him with important facts, the sources of which are no longer extant.

‡ Rev. Nathan Perkins, in Report of Hall Com., 1841.

made them rivals, growing serious and threatening, involved them in open dissension, "and the tide of unpleasantness rose to such a height, that the Faculty of the College judged it expedient to abolish both." This occurred during the summer of 1769. In these few years, however, they had established among the students their importance and advantage as a means of culture. And so great was the need felt of such an institution that "Dr. Perkins, with Robert Stewart of New York, John Smith of Massachusetts, and Isaac Smith of New Hampshire, all members of the Senior Class, formed a society in 1770 securing for it the property of the Well Meaning Society, and called it the Cliosophic Society. Their object was the same as the Well Meaning, and it was governed by the same principles." * Thus, upon the evening of the 8th of June, 1770, the society entered upon its period of restoration under no less favorable circumstances than had "Merrie Englande" more than a century before, but attended with far better results.

The spirit of patriotism among the students had not died away during the interval. Their country's wrongs and their country's rights were just as warmly asserted as in 1765. But the years that followed were dark for Princeton as well as for the country. Her old halls were the home and hospital of foe and friend, and her instruction, though only suspended from November, 1776, to July, 1777, was more or less interrupted until the spring of 1779. The society was, of necessity, few in numbers and irregular in its meetings. Its room suffered along with the rest of Nassau Hall; but subjects for discussion were not wanting in those days, and we doubt not privacy was found for their consideration. But not until the summer of 1781 was the fourth-story room ready to receive them back. They returned on their nation's birthday, and, in after years, this revival of the institution was observed by the society until the change of College sessions threw the day into vacation.

Hardly had the next spring passed and her sister society reassembled, when another war broke out between them; but, happily, ended with the futile efforts of its abettors. From these outbreaks, undoubtedly, arose the agreement to competitive representation before public audiences. The first of these was held July 4, 1783, while Congress was assembled in the town. The New Jersey Gazette gives notice of the contest: —

"PRINCETON, June 20, 1783.

"The anniversary of the independence of America will be celebrated in the College by two orations delivered by young gentlemen appointed for that purpose by the two *Literary* Societies established in the Institution, in which they propose not only to pay the tribute that is due their country from youth engaged in the pursuits of Science; but to emulate each other in the opinion of a polite assembly for the honor of their respective Societies."

Some time between that year and 1792 this contest was reinstituted, and a greater importance given it by enlarging the representation to four from each society, and changing the time to the evening before Commencement. Ever since has this

* Report of Hall Com., 1841.

custom continued. No essential change has been made except in the manner of selecting the orators and in the matter of prizes. A few years after the first public appearance of the societies they appointed a reader of the Declaration and an orator to celebrate the day. These appointments were divided between the two societies, and alternated each year. The arrangement continued until 1840. In that year, owing to a difficulty in regard to a reader from Clio, it was jointly dispensed with. Unfortunately, the minutes of the Cliosophic Society previous to the year 1792 have been lost. But the earliest record preserved — Monday, July 2, 1792 — is an account of an occasional meeting called that evening to consult in regard to the celebration of the 4th of July as the Anniversary of American Independence and of the Revival of the Cliosophic Society.

There had never been anything to prevent the admittance into one society of a previous member of the other, and thus many names appear in both catalogues. The consequent change of membership was a source of such annoyance to both societies, and the evils arising from the premature admittance of new members of the College were so evident, that the Clios proposed to the Whigs the advisability of some agreement between them in regard to these matters. The proposition resulted favorably, and upon the sixth day of March, 1799, a treaty was entered into by the two societies, which did away with the admittance of previous members of the opposite society, and ruled that no student should be proposed to either body before he had been at least four weeks a regular member of the College. It was agreed that the violation of either one of the previous articles should not in any degree "impair the obligation to observe the other." The second article was soon broken by the Whigs, but the violation was promptly acknowledged, and the acknowledgment as promptly accepted.

The beneficial effects of the treaty were very marked. The influence of Clio wonderfully increased. So important became the matter of membership, that one who was refused admittance could never hold a respectable standing among his fellows. "His name, proposed after a month in the class, lay one week under consideration; all eyes were of course upon him; his manners, habits, his stand in his class and general conduct were considered; perhaps his classmates were examined and he was admitted or rejected, knowing no more of what was passing than an utter stranger. If no cause of objection appeared he was received, but if any black spot were found it was a very easy matter to close the door against his entrance. Fairness and liberality prevailed."* It was natural that the scholarship of her members would be higher under such requirements. It does not surprise us, therefore, to find that for the five years following 1799 the number of her graduates who rose to distinction was more than twice as many as for the five years previous to the treaty; and yet it did not lessen her membership. The average admittance into her number for the

* Letter from an attending member during 1799-1802, in *Hist. Cl. Soc.*, p. 94.

five years preceding 1799 was about sixteen a year; while for the five years following it was thirty, and this, too, in spite of the depressing effects of the fire of 1802.

That was a severe blow to the College as well as to the society. Old Nassau Hall, all the dearer to her sons since she had suffered the pillage and plunder of war,—that hall which had sheltered them, poorly, it may be, but affectionately, while they wrestled with the ghosts of dead languages, or made her corridors ring with college fun,—was nothing now but a skeleton of bare and smouldering walls. The fire originated in the belfry, and the Society-room being directly under it was almost the first to be destroyed. It had been lately refitted and newly painted. The library it contained was valuable, though small, and the destruction of the Society Records from 1781 until 1792 has proved an irreparable loss. But the devotion of her children was one that quickly showed itself. What little had been saved was reverently removed to a room in town, in the double house which in 1865 was still standing, “at the southeast corner of Nassau Street and Railroad Avenue.”* Here the meetings were held until September, 1803, when their old room received them back.

But hardly had they returned before there sprung up in their midst the shadow of what, in after years, proved to them a most obstinate reality. As early as 1799 there had been a number of men in college who did not belong to either society; but they had never been organized in any opposition to the established institutions, nor had they, as far as is known, even formed themselves into an independent society previous to 1804. In that year there was found to be in College a society called the Adelpheic. It did not require any great degree of foresight to predict the effect of such an innovation upon the societies. They were compelled to unite against the intruder. A treaty was formed forbidding admission of Adelpheians into either society, and requiring the most sacred pledge on the part of all present and all future members against aiding or assisting this disturber of the peace. And it must have been with a vague vision of what, in the future, they would have to fight against, that these restrictions were extended to any third society which might in the future arise in the College.

The Clios were becoming dissatisfied with their quarters. These were inconveniently small, and were far from being worthy of their occupants. So the society began to cast around them for other apartments. There were warm friends even outside her graduates, and none were more devoted to her than Dr. John Maclean, Professor of Chemistry in the College. After the fire he had planned and superintended the refitting of their old room, and now by his kindness, aided by the exertions of a graduate member, Henry Kollock, on the second day of April, 1805, they entered their new room. “It was the room on the north end of the third story of the western side building,”† now used for the meetings of the Religious

* Hist. Cl. Soc., p. 96.

† Hist. Cl. Soc., p. 98.

Society of the College. It is not much altered in appearance. A curved partition bounded the southern end, forming an entry into which a door opened from the outside. Three doors through the partition led from this entry into the hall. One was for the use of members, another led to a closet containing the regalia of the society, while the central door was the main entrance into the hall. Over against these doors at the northern end stood the desks of the principal officers, while the settees and chairs accommodated the other members of the society. But its mysterious grandeur has gone. The heavy Brussels carpet, the window-curtains of white dimity and red damask, the chandelier that hung by iron chains from the leaky ceiling, and the richly patterned velvet paper on the walls have all vanished, and left us but a page of history from which to draw the picture.

The skies, however, were not unclouded. Not only had the Adelphe Society proved a very enticing novelty, but there had sprung up another society, called the Euterpean, and, as a consequence, the membership of both Whig and Clio was decreasing. Every endeavor was made to remedy this evil; but the societies found themselves compelled in the fall of 1807 to allow admission to Adelpheans and Euterpeans, and, in fact, to members of all additional societies. It was an act of self-preservation. The importance of these interloping societies was thus extinguished; and, after becoming fatally involved in the great college rebellion of that year, they soon fell away and ceased to be. Nor did Clio escape the effects of that rebellion. Her best members were obliged to leave, and her already diminished numbers were rendered alarmingly smaller. The outlook of the remaining few for the coming year was undoubtedly gloomy, and it did not make it any brighter to recall the fact that the last Commencement had swept almost all the honors of the class into the hall of the Whigs. Rivalry was stung to work, and every talent and ability were pressed into service to turn the tide of glory. At the next Commencement the Valedictorian and the First Honor-man were Clios, and upon them first were bestowed those medals which the grateful society for a quarter of a century continued to give to her honored sons.

The society prospered within and without, and in 1815, when she was requested to form a branch at Yale, we would not wonder if many advocated this seeming extension of influence. The debate may have been sharp and long, but "it was decided almost unanimously in the negative."* We cannot but feel that the spirit which prompted this action was one of unpretension rather than self-consciousness. Surely the motto which was adopted two years later showed that such a spirit was their aim and their desire. They placed upon their simple badge of pink ribbon the Muse of the Society, and the maxim of the House of Somers,—*Prodesse quam conspici*,—words that history will show her sons have made practical. Five years after the adoption of the motto came a request from Dickinson College

* Hist. Cl. Soc., p. 119.

similar to that from Yale, and a similar answer was returned. But, however undesirable this outside connection and intercourse may have seemed to the society, she was always ready to unite with her sister society in any friendly emulation upon which they might agree. So when in 1825 the Whigs proposed to replace the competitive speaking before Commencement with an annual graduate orator chosen alternately by each hall, Clio used her influence toward having both contest and orator. And they have each proved useful,—an incentive to students and a reminder to graduates.

The society, coming now to her threescore years and ten, began to take upon herself the dignities of permanence. The pink ribbon was replaced by a medal as beautiful and as unpretentious as the motto it bore. More than a generation of her sons were proud to wear it and proud to claim the friendship of those who wore it after them, until, in an evil hour, it was cast aside for the claims of an educated æsthetic taste. These claims were soon opposed by those who professed a higher culture, and a third medal now presents itself to bewildered graduates. And now her quarters, so often changed, were again becoming too narrow, and there presented themselves "two alternatives,—either to attempt the erection of a new building or see the important objects of our Association fail."* It was not an undertaking to be inconsiderately assumed. The work was immense, and its accomplishment seemed wellnigh impossible. He must have had a bold heart who first proposed it, and the debate must have been long and earnest before the first step was taken. But, once persuaded of its necessity, they took it boldly and hopefully, starting out to reconnoitre during the summer of 1835. And when the work of the next three years was done, and their beautiful building completed, they must have looked at it as Aladdin did at the work of his wonderful lamp, with the dread lest, after all, it were but a dream. But it was a sure evidence of the strength and ability of the society; and it would be wrong if, in the praise of their perseverance, nothing were said of the untiring work of the Rev. Daniel Wells, Dr. Maclean, and Professor Dod. No Clios better proved their devotion to the society. Their time, their attention, their influence, their energy, were all given to this one thing, and contributed largely to its successful issue. It is not surprising that the attractions of the society increased, and that the interest and attention of the members grew even more marked. Friendship reigned between the halls; the abolition of the Declaration reading in 1840 was a matter of mutual agreement; even the bad feeling which, six years later, followed the infraction of the treaty in regard to the time of initiating new members soon passed away.

It was well that it did, for both halls were soon to fight the returning shades of the departed Adelpic Fraternity, embodied in affiliated societies. The advance of these societies was almost unnoticed. There were secret factions in each hall; but they were not suspected of being strongly organized, nor of working the mischief

* Letter of an attending member during 1838, in Hist. Cl. Soc., p. 109.

they were actually accomplishing, until 1850 found both halls under their control, and resistance or reformation defied. The halls united against their common foe; but it was not until the active measures of the trustees in 1855 that the power of the enemy was broken and the land had rest.

In the midst of all this distraction patriotism was enthusiastically alive, and marble from each hall found its place in the then progressing Washington Monument. In Clio Hall the matter had been under consideration but a short time when it was found that the Whigs had their gift almost ready for presentation. But through the interest and attention of Dr. Frederick Giger of Baltimore, a graduate of the society, they were enabled to overbalance this priority of presentation by beauty of design and finish.

The struggle with the secret societies had indeed ended; but it had resulted only in reducing their numbers, while the evil effects of their presence were still felt. The election of the representative orators for the annual public contest had always been in the hands of the undergraduates of the hall. There was thus broad room for favoritism; and this opening, widened by the rivalry of the Fraternities remaining in the hall, soon gave entrance to factions. "In Whig Hall (and the same was true substantially of Clio Hall) there were two parties, one led by the members of the Greek Letter Society, called the $\Delta \Phi$, and the other by members of the $\Phi \kappa \Sigma$ and $Z \Psi$." * So rapidly did these evils grow, that party strife and discord became rampant in both halls. "In Whig Hall blows were sometimes given and taken; and upon one occasion a Senior was struck by another and fell insensible on the floor, and for a few moments there was danger of a general fight. The difficulty was so great that the election had to be postponed until the next evening, when two or three members of the Faculty were present, and order was maintained." * If the excitement was not as great in Clio Hall, evils were more thoroughly felt. "The first session of every college year was devoted to preparation for the election. Many of the candidates gave their whole time to it, and expended large amounts of money in catering to friends. . . . The so-called 'preliminary contest' before the hall was formal only, and not determinative of the result." † This necessarily extended outside of the hall.

Successful candidates entertained their constituents with suppers given in the town. These were established merely by precedent; but they quickly became a permanent and prominent part of the campaigns, and with what excesses they were attended need not be described. It became evident to the Faculty and to the halls themselves that some radical change would have to be made. But the step was long in being taken. For five years committees investigated and committees reported, acknowledged evils and hoped for their suppression; but no change was made, and the abuses increased, until the storm that attended the elections of 1863 convinced

* Letter from an attending member of the Class of 1861.

† Letter from an attending member of the Class of 1865.

them all of the necessity of immediate action. A plan was consequently adopted the next year which provided for the selection of the orators by competition before committees from the Faculty, and 1864 witnessed the last popular election.

Order and quiet once more gained the supremacy as the months rolled around to the summer of 1865. The society had numbered a hundred years, and her sons prepared to celebrate her prosperity as fittingly as their devotion could suggest. The day before Commencement was thought the most convenient, and a most delightful gathering it proved to be. It was Clio's day of congratulations; but blue and pink mingled together in utmost good-humor. The toasts at their bountiful collation were most heartily given and even more heartily responded to; and when, after hours of most delightful intercourse, the assembly dispersed, every heart was filled with the best wishes for the continued usefulness and prosperity of both halls. The late Chancellor Green presided over the exercises of the day; Professor Musgrave Giger, who died shortly after, was the society's historian; while Dr. Kirk of Boston delivered the oration. Than these none were more glad of this opportunity to show their love to old Clio, nor did any show it with more interest. The gathering of the Muse's loving sons followed most fittingly the close of the civil war, and the unselfish friendship that prevailed between the sister societies was but a shadowing forth of that which was to mark each succeeding year. There was a slight disagreement in 1868 as to which hall the recently elected President of the College should enter; but the matter was mutually referred to arbitration, and the decision in favor of Whig Hall accepted in all good-will. The complaints and charges which arose in regard to electioneering resulted in a treaty which not only abolished campaigning committees, but provided for the discovery and trial of revealers of hall secrets.

In the mean while there was every prospect that the secret society trouble would be revived. Despite the stringent measures of the trustees in 1855, and the fact that the better Fraternities had thereupon surrendered their charters, the societies had been gradually gaining their former position, both in the College and in the halls. The halls immediately determined to provide against the admission of Fraternity men, and a joint committee was appointed to take the matter into consideration. In Clio Hall the societies were not over-strong, either in number or ability. This, aided by the promptness with which the question was brought to discussion, gave the hall a signal victory. With the Whigs the contest was more even, and was prolonged far beyond its decision in Clio Hall. The line of battle extended outside the confines of the halls. The campus was full of groups in eager discussion; rooms were turned into debating apartments, and the bookstore that formerly stood next the post-office was made a place for public argument. At length, upon the ratification of a treaty between the two halls, the Greek Letter men were, for the future, refused admittance into either hall. The treaty was plain and to the point. No person was to become a member of either hall

who should in any way be connected with any other secret society in the College. Every one upon entering the hall should pledge himself neither to "remain, or become, or in any way assist" such secret society. If any member of either hall should learn of any violation of this treaty by any member of the other hall, he should upon requisition make known the exact nature of the violation and the name of the guilty party. And to secure its permanence it was agreed that only a specific vote by both halls could abrogate this treaty. No point was left unguarded. Indeed, the feeling against outside influence continued to be so strong, that members of the School of Science, which was opened in 1873, have been refused admittance into Whig Hall; and, though they have the privilege of being proposed before Clio, they find it, especially since the formation of a Literary Society among themselves, almost an impossibility to obtain entrance.

A good deal of dissatisfaction had arisen among the members of both halls from the fact that the judges of the annual public contest had been falling into the habit of dividing the prizes of that contest between the two halls. At length, after the contest of 1872, the Clios were so indignant that correspondence was immediately entered into with the Faculty, and through them with the trustees. This resulted in an agreement that hereafter the judges should be three in number instead of four,—one a Whig, one a Clio, and one totally unconnected with either hall. It was thought best that there should be selected, as far as possible, persons unacquainted with the speakers, and that the speakers should not wear their hall colors. This has prevented any intentional division of honors, and has rendered the decisions much more satisfactory.

And now, as we come to the last year of this history, we find the society still as ready and as anxious to compete with her sister society as she was in 1783. Her proposition for an Inter-Hall Extempore Debate, which, aided by the munificence of one of her Honorary Members was but lately carried into effect, has proved, even in this short experience, a benefit to College and societies. In Clio, at least, we attribute to it the increased interest which has led to the enlargement of the opportunities for mental development. We refer to the late division of the hall into two literary sessions. The need of some change had been long felt in both halls, and in 1872-73 a joint committee had been appointed to confer with the Faculty in regard to an additional half-holiday as time needed for proper attention to hall exercises. The Faculty was adverse to the proposition, and the matter had been dropped. The necessity, though, grew with every year, and at last Clio decided to act alone, and, after a thorough discussion, she determined upon this division. The move has been a grand stimulus to the hall. It has given opportunity for more work, and has encouraged earnestness in every hall duty. The fruit is already appearing.

And what is the record borne by all these years of active life? Both halls have

supplied a need in College. Instruction in Oratory or Rhetoric would be lost without opportunities for development. And no better encouragement could be desired than is found within the walls of these sister societies. They have been imitated in colleges North, South, and West. They have been asked to ally themselves with other societies, but have chosen rather to be independent. With Clio rest the honors of elder-sisterhood. No college society in this country numbers so many years of existence; none numbers so many men of fame. Her very founders have glorious records. Judge Paterson was a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and was afterwards sent as a delegate to the Federal Convention. Singularly enough, there came to that convention in the same capacity two other of the society's founders, — Ellsworth from Connecticut and Martin from Maryland. Here they all stood firmly against any tampering with the equality of the smaller States, and without their opposition the success of the convention would have been impossible.

Oliver Ellsworth, besides being his companion in this important duty, was afterwards associated with him in the Supreme Court of the United States. He was honored with many offices in the national government and in that of his own State, and was considered "the firmest pillar in the Senate of Washington's whole Administration."*

The influence of these men upon the country when in the Federal Convention is shown in one of Calhoun's speeches. "Who are the men of these States to whom we are indebted for this admirable government? I will name them; their names should be engraven on brass and live forever. They are Chief Justice Ellsworth, Roger Sherman, and Judge Paterson of New Jersey. The other States farther south were blind; they did not see the future. But to the coolness and sagacity of these three men, aided by a few others not so prominent, we owe the present Constitution."

Luther Martin, the other delegate to the Federal Convention, had been a member of the Annapolis Convention, and had shown himself devoted to his country. He afterwards held the Attorney-Generalship of Maryland. He appeared in the defence of Judge Chase, and three years later, when Aaron Burr was charged with treason, he argued for his acquittal. It after years Martin was stricken with paralysis, and poverty began to cramp him; but his client found him, took him under his care, and repaid in hospitality his debt of gratitude. "He was the acknowledged and undisputed head of the profession in Maryland. He was so in the eye of the public; he was so admitted by the bar."†

Robert Ogden, the "Honest Lawyer," was distinguished in his profession. He was prevented from entering the active service of the Revolution; but no one in the whole thirteen colonies was more thoroughly devoted to his country's cause or

* Memoir of Oliver Ellsworth, by John Adams, in *Hist. Cl. Soc.*, p. 43.

† Memoir of Roger B. Taney, by Samuel Tyler, LL. D., p. 65.

showed his devotion more practically. After the close of hostilities he again took up his profession at Elizabeth, and continued in its practice until he was compelled by his health to retire inland, only once leaving his quiet to represent his country in the legislature.

Tapping Reeve, was like his brother founders, a patriot statesman. It was he who founded the first law school of the country, from which so many distinguished men came forth. His work on the law of Baron and Feme is held as high authority on "the law of descent of this country."*

And so from these are drawn the list: men of fame, of scholarly reputation, of their country's honor, of their society's love. We need not eulogize them nor their deeds. Burr, Tichenor, Zabriskie, Frelinghuysen, Lindsley, need no word from us to make them known. They have written their names, not in water, but in the history of their country and their college; and their Mother Muse—the Muse of all history—holds them in loving memory, graven on the tablets of her heart.

* Harper's Monthly, May, 1876.

THE PHILADELPHIAN SOCIETY.

By JOHN T. DUFFIELD, D. D.



THE memorable revival of religion in the College of New Jersey, in the winter of 1814-15, about ten years previous to the organization of the Philadelphian Society, marks a new era in the religious history of the College. The War of the Revolution was followed by a period of great spiritual declension throughout the country. New and exciting political questions engrossed the public mind. The terrible civil convulsions with which France, our then recent ally, was agitated, excited intense interest and sympathy. Religion was not only sadly neglected, but *free-thinking* became synonymous with scepticism. Probably at no period from the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers to the present day was infidelity so prevalent as during the decade immediately preceding and that following the beginning of the present century. The effect on the College of this state of religion in the country is indicated by the fact, that whilst during the first quarter of a century of its existence nearly one half the graduates entered the ministry, during the same period immediately preceding the revival above referred to the proportion was but little more than one ninth. For four of these years but two names each year appear in the Triennial Catalogue in Italics; for five years, but one; and of the class which was graduated in 1798, not a single member entered the ministry.

In the "Life of the Rev. Daniel Baker, D. D."—which is largely an Autobiography—he says, "At the opening of the winter session of 1813, I offered myself as a candidate for the Junior Class, and after examination was admitted. At that time religion was at a very low ebb in College." Shortly after entering College, Mr. Baker, his roommate Thomas I. Biggs, Edward Allen, and Jonathan Price "agreed to meet every evening for what was called *family prayers*." The following session, "I proposed," says Mr. Baker, "to my three associates that we should establish a weekly prayer-meeting for the especial purpose of praying for a revival of religion in College. This proposition was immediately and cordially acceded to, and the prayer-meeting was held regularly until the close of the session. None attended but the four already named, and one non-professor, Symmes C. Henry. At the commencement of the third ses-



MURRAY HALL.

sion [that is, Mr. B's third session in College — the winter session of 1814] as our prayers seemed not to have been heard, I was somewhat doubtful about continuing our weekly prayer-meeting, but very happily my associates were clear for continuing it; and it was well, for though we knew it not, the blessing was nigh, even at the doors." "At that time the war was still raging with Great Britain, and by the President of the United States, James Madison, a day was set apart [Thursday, January 9, 1815] for fasting, humiliation, and prayer. I proposed to my associates that we should spend the whole day, as far as practicable, in visiting from room to room, and conversing with our fellow-students on religious subjects. They cordially concurred, and we had four warm-hearted missionaries in College that day. The services in the Chapel were unusually solemn, and that evening we saw six or eight new faces at our 'family prayer.' The next night the room in which we met (No. 39) was crowded. A little after we changed our place of meeting to the largest room in College (No. 58), and that was nearly full, some seventy or eighty being present." Dr. Green in his Autobiography, says: "The Divine influence seemed to descend like the silent dew of heaven. There were very few individuals in the College that were not deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of spiritual and eternal things. There was scarcely a room — perhaps not one — that was not a place of earnest secret devotion." As the result of this revival, Dr. Baker says: "Some forty-five or fifty were soundly converted. About twenty or thirty, I should think, became ministers of the Gospel." Among these were Dr. Charles Hodge, President Maclean, Bishop Johns, Bishop McIlvaine, Dr. Symmes C. Henry, Dr. Revaud K. Rodgers, Dr. Charles S. Stewart, Dr. William I. Armstrong.

Whilst this remarkable work of grace seems to have been immediately due to the blessing of God upon the labors of Dr. Baker and his associates among their fellow-students, the Lord had been, for some time previous, preparing the way for it. Dr. Green, who entered on the duties of the Presidency in the fall of 1812, took a deep interest in the religious condition of the College, and labored earnestly and faithfully to promote the spiritual welfare of the students. A few months preceding the Inauguration of President Green, Dr. Alexander had removed to Princeton, to take charge of the Theological Seminary, that had just been organized. Dr. Miller entered on his duties as professor in the Seminary in December, 1813. As the Seminary Building had not then been erected, the students of the Seminary occupied rooms in Nassau Hall. In a letter of Dr. Alexander, dated January 27, 1813, he says: "It is part of my duty to preach to my students, who are nine in number; but as I did not wish to interfere with the regular worship of the place, I instituted a meeting on Sunday evening at my own house. No persons attended but such as were invited, and when the writer commenced very few could attend with comfort; but in proportion to the difficulty of attending was the desire increased, both among the students and citizens. At length a large room was fitted up in one

of the College Buildings, and I was invited to preach in it. The place was very soon crowded, and we were obliged to seek a larger room. We have now removed to the Refectory or Dining-Room, which will hold several hundred people, and even this seems as if it would be scarcely sufficient. The attention of the people is uncommonly solemn and many appear to be affected, but what the result will be, God only knows." Although there does not appear to have been any general revival as the immediate result of these services, the preaching and personal influence of Drs. Alexander and Miller and Green undoubtedly contributed largely to the revival with which the College was blessed within a few years after they entered on their duties at Princeton. For some time preceding the revival they alternately conducted the religious services in the College Chapel on Sabbath morning, and during the progress of the revival the Faculty and religious students of the College were efficiently aided by the Professors and students of the Seminary.

Subsequent to the revival the weekly meeting for prayer, commenced in 1814, was continued with varying interest. More private religious meetings of a few personal friends—somewhat similar to the daily meeting of Mr. Baker and his three friends in 1813—were held from time to time, without any formal organization.

In the early part of the year 1825, four students—Peter J. Gulick of the Senior Class, James Brainerd Taylor and Martyn Tupper of the Junior Class, and Tobias Epstein of the Sophomore Class—who had for some time previous been meeting for prayer and mutual spiritual edification, became impressed with the desirableness of a formal and permanent organization for the promotion of the religious interests of the College. After deliberate and prayerful consideration, they were led to organize "THE PHILADELPHIAN SOCIETY," on the evening of February 4, 1825. The room in which the Society was organized—then occupied by Messrs. Gulick and Taylor—was at that time No. 21, after the restoration of Nassau Hall in 1855 No. 33, and is now "The New Jersey Room" of the Geological Museum. It is a rear room on the lower floor, immediately adjoining on the east the south wing of the building. At the meeting referred to, Mr. Tupper presided and Mr. Taylor was appointed Secretary. The following Constitution was adopted as the basis of their organization:—

"1. This Society shall have for its object to promote the personal piety of its members, and also of all those with whom they associate.

"2. None but professors of religion shall be admitted to membership.

"3. Any member guilty of immorality, or in any way bringing a reproach upon the cause of Christ, shall be disciplined by the Society.

"4. The Society shall meet every Saturday evening, and be open to members only.

"5. On the first meeting of each month the subject of Missions shall be brought before the Society, and a collection taken up for the benefit of the cause.

"6. Tracts shall be distributed by the Society among all the students of the College, on the first Sabbath of each month.

"7. The members shall hold themselves bound in honor to make no unnecessary disclosures of any rules or transactions of the fraternity."

According to tradition, the organization of the society was first suggested by James Brainerd Taylor. He was a young man of exceptional piety—a Christian of the Henry Martyn and McCheyne type. With him love for Christ and the souls of men was a ruling passion. Although his death occurred three years after his graduation, such was his character for personal holiness, and such his zeal and success in the Master's service, that his Biography was written by the brothers Drs. John H. and Benjamin H. Rice, for publication by the American Tract Society, and forms one of the most interesting and useful volumes of "The Evangelical Library." He was born in East Haddam, Connecticut, on the 15th of April, 1801. His parents were members of the Episcopal Church. On his father's side he was a descendant of Jeremy Taylor, on his mother's side was connected with the family of David Brainerd. At the age of fifteen he made a public profession of his faith, but it was not until four years after that he was led to make that entire consecration of himself to Christ's service that throughout the remainder of his life was the prominent feature of his character. At the time referred to he was a clerk in New York City. On the 24th of May, 1819, a friend passing the store invited him to accompany him to witness the departure of the Rev. John Scudder and his wife as missionaries to India. He accepted the invitation, and subsequently writes: "On seeing Dr. Scudder take his last leave of his friends, I felt a tenderness toward the poor heathen which caused my eyes to overflow. On returning home I felt I could not attend to business. My mind was impressed with the necessity for more ministers of the Gospel, and many reasons presented themselves why I should devote my life to the good of my fellow-men in that vocation." The result was his purpose to study for the ministry. He accordingly entered the Preparatory School at Lawrenceville in November, 1819. He was admitted to the Sophomore Class in the College in November, 1823. At the Preparatory School as well as in College he took an active interest in the spiritual welfare of his fellow-students. Shortly after entering College he commenced a prayer-meeting in the suburbs of the town, which was blessed to the conversion of a number of souls. After his graduation, in 1825, he entered the Theological Seminary at New Haven, but in a few months his studies were interrupted by a hemorrhage of the lungs. He remained in New Haven attending to duties in the Seminary and engaging actively in religious work, so far as his strength would permit, until January, 1828, when he visited the South in the hope that his health might there be restored. He so far improved that he returned to Connecticut and was licensed to preach by the Middlesex Association, October 8, 1828. At the beginning of the year 1829 he accepted an invitation of Dr. John H. Rice to spend the remainder of the winter at the Union Theological Seminary at Prince Edward, Virginia. His health rapidly declined, and on Sabbath evening, March 29, 1828, with the assured hope of a blessed immortality, he "entered into his rest." A few moments before his death he said, with great

emphasis, "*Strive, strive!*" A friend at his bedside asked, "Strive to do what?" He answered, "*to enter into the kingdom of heaven.*"

The eldest of the founders of the Philadelphian Society was Mr. Taylor's roommate, Peter Johnson Gulick. He was born at Freehold, New Jersey, March 10, 1796, made a profession of faith in Christ in 1818, was graduated in 1825, and immediately entered the Seminary. He remained there two years, and was ordained as an Evangelist at Freehold, October 3, 1827. The following month he sailed with his wife (Fanny Hinckley Thomas of Westfield, Massachusetts) from Boston, as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands, under the care of the American Board. For more than forty years he continued a faithful and successful servant of the Master in that interesting field,—from 1828 to 1835 at Kanai, then at Koloa till 1843, then at Molokai till 1847, then at Oahu till 1857, then at Honolulu till 1870, when he was constrained by his advanced age to retire from active service. He shortly after removed to Japan, where one of his sons was laboring as a missionary, and died there, December 8, 1877. It is an interesting proof of Mr. Gulick's fervent, communicative piety, as well as of God's faithfulness to his covenant promise, that his four sons became ministers of Christ, and are now in the missionary field,—Luther Halsey in Micronesia, Oramel Hinckley in Japan, John T. in China, and Thomas L. in Spain.

Martyn Tupper, who presided at the organization of the Philadelphian Society, was born in West Stafford, Connecticut, January 6, 1800. He entered the Sophomore Class in 1823. He was not at that time a professor of religion, but in the early part of his College course—and most probably through the influence of his friend and classmate Taylor—was hopefully converted and at once resolved to devote himself to the work of the ministry. In the fall of 1826 he entered with Taylor the Theological Seminary at New Haven. He was ordained pastor of the Orthodox Congregational Church, then just organized, in Hardwick, Massachusetts, April 26, 1828. His labors here were blessed with repeated and powerful outpourings of the Spirit. He received and accepted a call to East Longmeadow in October, 1835, and was called thence to Lanesboro', Massachusetts, in 1850. In 1852 he received and accepted a unanimous call to his original charge in Hardwick, where he spent the remainder of his earthly ministry. He died whilst on a visit to his birthplace, West Stafford, July 31, 1872. In a commemorative discourse preached at Hardwick by the Rev. E. P. Blodgett, he is spoken of as "an instructive, discriminating, and practical preacher; a sympathizing, affectionate, and helpful pastor; in all his conduct, honest, sincere, and faithful; and delighting in nothing so much as in the prosperity of Zion and the salvation of souls." One of his two sons, Henry Martyn, entered the ministry, and is now pastor of the Congregational Church at Ontario, Illinois; the other, James Brainerd Taylor, who was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1866, is in the Treasury Department at Washington.

Of the youngest of the four original members of the Philadelphian Society, Tobias Epstein, but few incidents are known. He was of Jewish descent, but early in life was led to receive Jesus as the promised Messiah, and to trust in him as his Saviour. Shortly after entering College in 1823, in a letter to a friend, he gratefully refers to his "religious privileges"; mentions incidentally that "there are about seventeen professors of religion in College"; expresses his desire and purpose to devote himself wholly to God's service; and prays for an outpouring of the Spirit on the institution. Some of his contemporaries who still survive speak of him as distinguished alike for his scholarship and excellence of character. It was not the will of his Heavenly Father that he should enter on the service to which he had consecrated himself. He died in 1828, within the year after his graduation.

For some time after the organization of the society it seems to have met with considerable opposition, even from some of the religious students. Lukewarm professors would have little sympathy with an association which had for its special object the cultivation of personal piety, and which subjected its members to the supervision of their brethren, and to discipline for conduct inconsistent with a Christian profession. Others objected to it on the ground that it was—to an extent at least—a secret society. It gradually, however, increased in numbers and influence, and the rule in regard to secrecy was somewhat relaxed. With the increase of numbers the place of meeting was changed from No. 21 to No. 58,—one of the two large rooms on the third story of Nassau Hall, immediately over the Chapel. In August, 1826, the society commenced a prayer-meeting on Sabbath morning, to which all the students of the College were invited. This meeting continued to be held until about ten years ago, when it gave place to the class prayer-meetings on Sabbath evening. The society also instituted, within a few years after its organization, a Thursday evening lecture, to be conducted by some member of the Faculty or resident minister. This meeting is still continued.

On Saturday evening, May 10, 1855, just as the exercises of the society were closing, the interior of a front room on the second story, east wing, of Nassau Hall was discovered to be on fire. The room may still be readily identified by the marks of the fire on the capstones of the windows. The flames spread rapidly, and in a few hours the entire building, with the exception of the outer and main interior walls, was consumed. By this fire all the records of the society—the constitution, by-laws, list of members, and minutes—and also the greater part of the library were destroyed. The loss of these records prevents us presenting in detail the progress of the society during the first thirty years of its history. There are indications, however, in the Triennial Catalogue, that its influence on the state of religion in the College was powerful and salutary. Within a few years after the organization of the society the proportion of graduates who entered the ministry was greatly increased. Of the whole number of Alumni about one sixth have entered

the ministry. For the third of a century preceding the organization of the society — with the exception of a few years after the revival of 1815 — the proportion was much below the average. A few years after the society was organized the proportion for a number of classes was about one fourth, and in some classes one third. The influence of the society on the cause of missions is indicated by the fact that during the first thirty years of its history thirty of its members entered the missionary field. The College was blessed with a powerful revival in 1841, and again in 1848, the particulars of which cannot be given, owing to the loss of the society records.

After the burning of Nassau Hall the society was invited by President Maclean to meet at his house until some provision could be made for their accommodation. The invitation was accepted, and for two years and a half the society met in the President's parlor, — a large room which has since been divided, — on the west side of the hall, extending from the front to the rear of the building. At the first meeting, on March 17, a committee, consisting of Messrs. Renz, J. R. Wood, Proctor, Everett, and Dinsmore, was appointed to restore, as far as possible, from memory, the constitution and by-laws. As the library, with the exception of the few books in the possession of the members, was destroyed, a committee was appointed to solicit books and subscriptions for the library. One object which the founders of the society had in view was to promote an interest in the cause of Foreign Missions. An article in the original constitution directed that the exercises on the first meeting of each month should have special reference to this object. The continued interest in this cause is manifested by the fact that at the meeting above referred to a committee was appointed to obtain subscriptions for the support of two children in one of the missionary schools under the care of our Foreign Board. It appears that the distribution of Tracts among the students on the first Sabbath of each month, which was commenced shortly after the organization of the society, was still continued, as a committee on Tract distribution in the College was appointed at this same meeting.

From the minutes of the society it appears that the ordinary exercises were the usual devotional services of a prayer-meeting, conference on some theme or passage of Scripture relating to personal religion, reading of communications from religious societies in other colleges, monthly reports on Foreign Missions, followed by a business meeting.

In the spring of 1856 the College was blessed with a powerful revival in immediate connection with the observance of the Day of Prayer for Colleges. From the Report of President Maclean to the Trustees at their ensuing meeting in June we learn, that "In the afternoon of the Day of Prayer addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. Carnahan and the Rev. Dr. Hodge, and they were listened to with devout attention. In the evening the exercises were conducted by the President, and the number of students present was unusually large. These circumstances encouraged

us to hope that God was about to revive his work, and in this expectation we were not disappointed." He subsequently mentions, that "from the beginning of the work to the present time (that is, from February 28 to June 16) there have been religious services in the Sophomore recitation-room every evening in the week, with the exception of Sabbath evening. These services were conducted by the President and Professors, aided occasionally by the Professors of the Seminary and other friends. To Dr. Hodge we are particularly indebted for his valuable assistance so often and so willingly given." As the result of this precious work, about thirty-five of the students made a public profession of their faith in Christ.

The society continued to meet at the house of President Maclean until October 3, 1857. They then removed to a room which had been prepared for their accommodation, on the second story of a frame building known as the New Refectory, on the site of the present residence of Professor Kargé.

The number of members at this time was near one hundred — about two fifths of the students. The influence of the society at this period on the religious condition of the College seems to have been most salutary. Conversions occurred from time to time, and in the spring of 1862, again in immediate connection with the observance of the Day of Prayer for Colleges, there was a special outpouring of the Holy Spirit, the result of which was the addition of upwards of twenty members to the society. It appears from the records of the society, that at this time about two thirds of the students were professors of religion.

During the year 1864 the interest in the society seemed to decline, and on February 4, 1865, the fortieth anniversary of its organization, it was resolved "to endeavor to restore the society to its former dignity and influence." A committee, consisting of Otto Bergner, William A. Breese, C. H. Rodney, and Alfred H. Fahnestock, were appointed to revise the constitution, and report such alterations and additions as might be deemed advisable. In their report the committee make mention of the valuable assistance rendered by Dr. J. H. McIlvaine, at that time Professor of Rhetoric in the College. The constitution, as amended, was adopted March 4, 1865. The most important amendment of the constitution was the introduction of an article requiring the members of the society to give their assent to the following *Covenant*: "In becoming a member of this society do you covenant and engage, that by the grace of the Lord Jesus Christ, you will 'walk worthy of God who hath called you unto his kingdom and glory'; that in all things you will aim to glorify your crucified Saviour, by leading a life of prayer and fidelity to all your Christian duties; that you will make it a special object of your prayers and endeavors to edify your brethren in Christ and to promote the interests of religion among your fellow-students; and that you will especially endeavor to promote the unity and welfare of this society?" An article of the amended constitution provided for the election of a President, to hold office for one half of the College year. Previous to this time the members of the

Senior Class presided alternately. By another amendment the monthly meeting on behalf of Foreign Missions on the first Saturday evening of each month was made a public meeting, to be held in the Sophomore recitation-room, to which all the students of the College were invited.

The new constitution was adopted May 4, 1865, and the society was reorganized in accordance with its provisions May 18. The exercises in connection with the subscription to the Covenant were conducted by Rev. Dr. Atwater. The occasion was one of exceeding interest and solemnity, and was attended and followed with the Divine blessing. A new interest in the society was awakened, the attendance on the meetings increased, the spiritual life of the members was revived, and this was soon followed by a general interest among the students on the subject of religion, resulting in a number of hopeful conversions. This interest continued throughout the year, and in the spring of 1866, in connection with the observance of the Day of Prayer for Colleges, culminated in another remarkable revival of religion. As the fruits of this revival, forty-six members were added to the society. At this time, and for several years after, over two thirds of the students were professors of religion.

Near the close of the year 1866 the society removed to a room on the lower story of the building known as the Philosophical Hall. This building stood near the east end of North College, on the site of the present Library. It was of the same size and constructed on the same plan as the building still standing near the west end of North College, then known as the Geological Hall. The Philosophical Hall will always be remembered with interest on account of its association with Professor Henry. The lecture-room and laboratory which he occupied during his connection with the College were on the upper story of this building; and it was here that he made those experiments which resulted in the important discoveries in science that gave him his world-wide reputation.

On the Day of Prayer for Colleges, 1870, the students were addressed in the College Chapel by the Rev. Dr. Cuyler, and in the evening he preached to a crowded audience in the Second Presbyterian Church. A deep impression seemed to be made by his earnest and eloquent appeals to the unconverted. Such was the interest manifested that the society resolved to hold special religious services. The students were invited to meet in the society room every evening for prayer and exhortation. For a time the attendance was encouraging, but the interest soon seemed to decline. After several weeks, as the Examinations were approaching, it was suggested that the special meetings be discontinued. Whilst this question was under consideration, without any other assignable reason than the gracious influence of the Holy Spirit given in answer to prayer, the attendance on the meetings began to increase, and in a few days the room in which the meetings were held was filled to overflowing. On the 5th of April, the very day on which the Examinations commenced, the meetings were transferred to the College Chapel. Daily meetings

were held during the vacation by the students remaining in Princeton, and were continued throughout the remainder of the College year. As the result of this revival, near fifty of the students were hopefully converted.

The society continued to hold its regular meetings in the College Chapel until the beginning of the year 1871, when they took possession of the rooms that had been provided for their accommodation* on the upper story of the Geological Hall. From the erection of this building in 1804 until the erection of the halls of the two literary societies in 1838, the upper story, which was divided into two rooms of equal size, was occupied by the literary societies, the northern room by the Clisophic, the southern by the American Whig Society. From 1838 to 1870, when Dickinson Hall was completed, these rooms were occupied as recitation-rooms for the Senior and Junior classes. The preparation of the upper story of the Geological Hall for the use of the Philadelphian Society, and the furniture for the rooms, involved an expense of about \$ 1,500. This amount was raised by contributions, varying from \$500 to \$25, from the churches of Drs. Hall, Murray, Cuyler, and Vandyke, and subscriptions by William Paton, Paul Tulane, Robert Carter, and Jonathan Sturges. The room was dedicated January 31, 1871. An eminently appropriate and impressive address was delivered on the occasion by Dr. Cuyler. President McCosh and Drs. Atwater, Macdonald, and Duffield took part in the exercises. There were at that time three hundred and sixty-one students in the College, one hundred and ninety-one professors of religion, and eighty-four candidates for the ministry.

For the first time in its history the society was now provided with a commodious, comfortable, and attractive place of meeting. Although several years passed without any special revival, the interests of the society were undoubtedly greatly promoted by the generous provision which had been made for its accommodation. The ordinary attendance on its meetings increased, and an increased interest was taken in its exercises and in efforts to promote the special object for which the society was organized — the spiritual welfare of the students.

By a provision of the constitution of the society from the time of its organization, none were admitted to membership who were not professors of religion. It was felt by many that the interests of the society would be promoted if this restriction were, to some extent at least, removed, so that students who were not professors of religion, and who were willing to be associated with the society, might be admitted to a qualified membership, which would bring them more directly under its influence. Accordingly, after deliberate consideration, the following important amendment of the constitution was adopted October 3, 1874:—

“Art. II. Sec. 1. The members of this Society shall consist of three kinds, namely, Active, Associate, and Ex-officio members. Sec. 2. Membership of College, a unanimous election, a profession of religion, and a cordial acceptance of the obligations of the covenant, are indispensable qualifications for *Active*

membership. Sec. 3. Any member of College of good moral character may, by a two-thirds vote of the active members, become an *Associate* member of the Society. Sec. 4. The members of the Faculty who are professing Christians shall be considered *Ex-officio* members of the Society. Sec. 5. Active members only shall have the right to vote and hold office."

Although comparatively few of the non-professors of religion in the College have become Associate members of the society, the effect upon those who have availed themselves of the privilege has been most salutary.

The Semi-centennial Anniversary of the society was celebrated February 4, 1875, by a public meeting held in the College Chapel. In the absence of President Maclean, who had expected to be present, but was prevented by temporary indisposition, Professor Duffield, who had been connected with the society longer than any other member of the Faculty, presided, and delivered an address. A brief history of the society was read by Mr. Louderbough, and a report on its present condition by Mr. H. Maclean. Interesting letters were read from a number of prominent graduates, and short addresses delivered by Dr. Halliday of the Class of 1824, Dr. John S. Hart of the Class of 1830, and Rev. John Miller of the Class of 1836. President McCosh, and Drs. Atwater and Aiken took part in the exercises.

As a Semi-centennial Memorial, a committee was subsequently appointed by the society to solicit contributions for a library fund. The result of this effort was the collection of about \$1,000,—more than \$300 of which was contributed by the attending members of the society. Of the amount collected, \$500 was permanently invested, the remainder expended in purchasing books for the library, increasing the number of volumes to about eight hundred.

In the early part of the year 1876 the College was blessed with an outpouring of the Spirit, the result of which, estimated by the number of conversions and the extent of its influence outside the College, was probably the most remarkable revival that ever occurred in the history of the institution. For some months previous to the Day of Prayer an unusual interest on the subject of religion prevailed in the College, and Christians were encouraged in their prayers and efforts by indications that the Lord was about to bestow an abundant blessing. On the Day of Prayer the students were addressed by Dr. William M. Taylor, on the text, "Almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian." The message was a word in season, and was attended "with the demonstration of the Spirit, and with power." Many were awakened; many were at once led to a joyful acceptance of the gospel's gracious invitation. The meetings which subsequently were held daily in the room of the society, and in a number of the private rooms of the students, were crowded. Some were anxiously inquiring, "What must we do to be saved?" Others, "rejoicing in hope," and under the impulse of an experience of redeeming love, were earnest in exhorting their impenitent companions to "come to Jesus." The interest was deepened and extended by a visit of Messrs. Moody and Sankey to Princeton. On

Saturday evening, February 5, Mr. Moody addressed a congregation in the Second Presbyterian Church, which filled the house to overflowing. On Sunday morning he addressed the students in the College Chapel. On Sunday evening, and again on Monday morning at eight o'clock, services were held in the Second Presbyterian Church, conducted by Mr. Moody. This special work of grace continued with almost undiminished interest throughout the remainder of the College year. On the Sabbath before the Senior Class were dismissed the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in the College Chapel, when about eighty of the students for the first time professed their faith in Christ by partaking of the symbols of his dying love. Of the one hundred and ten members of the class which was graduated at the ensuing Commencement, near one hundred were professed followers of the Lamb.

The influence of this revival was not confined to the College. Special meetings were held in the churches of the town, in which students of the College and Seminary took an active interest. As the result of God's blessing upon these meetings about one hundred and fifty were subsequently added to the two Presbyterian, the Methodist, and the Episcopal churches. At the request of the pastors, several churches in the vicinity of Princeton were visited by students of the College, and special meetings were held, which were followed by powerful revivals. A meeting conducted by students from the College was held at the Lawrenceville High School, which resulted in the conversion of a number of the pupils. Delegations from the Philadelphian Society visited by request several other colleges, to tell what "great things the Lord had done" for the College at Princeton. These visits were attended with the Divine blessing. As the result of this memorable work of grace, probably not less than six hundred souls were hopefully converted.

Near the close of the academic year 1875-76 a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of a union of the Philadelphian Society with the Young Men's Christian Association, to report at the beginning of the next session. The committee reported accordingly, and after several weeks' deliberation and discussion it was resolved that, without changing the name or special object of the society, application should be made for the privilege of representation by delegates in the conventions of the Young Men's Christian Association. To remove a technical difficulty the word "evangelical" was inserted before the word "religion" in the requirement for Active membership. The application having been made and received with favor, a committee was appointed to correspond with other colleges on the subject. A circular letter was accordingly prepared and sent to near two hundred colleges, suggesting the formation of religious societies where they did not already exist, and recommending that existing societies, and any that might in time be organized, should send delegates to the ensuing International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association, to be held in Louisville, Kentucky, June 6, 1877. Replies were received from about forty institutions, expressing cordial

sympathy with the object proposed, and a desire to co-operate. In some institutions where there had been no religious association of the students measures were taken for immediate organization. A second letter was sent by the Philadelphian Society to the institutions from which they had received replies, informing them of the encouraging responses received in reply to the previous circular. As the result of this correspondence, twenty-one colleges, in eleven different States, were represented in the convention by twenty-five delegates. Messrs. L. D. Wishart, of the Class of 1877, and H. M. McDonald, of 1878, were the representatives of the Philadelphian Society. The collegiate delegates were received with great cordiality by the convention. Provision was made in the programme of the proceedings for the consideration of the interests of religion in our literary institutions. The meeting at which this subject was considered was one of the most interesting of the sessions of the convention. Three separate meetings of the collegiate delegates were held, at which information in regard to the spiritual condition of the institutions represented was communicated, the best methods for promoting religion in colleges were ably and profitably discussed, arrangements for intercollegiate correspondence — and, as far as practicable, visitation — were considered, and a new zeal in the special work in which it was their privilege as students to labor for the Master was enkindled.

To increase the number and efficiency of religious societies in our literary institutions, it was felt that an organized effort for this special object was eminently desirable. It was accordingly resolved to recommend to the convention the appointment of a general collegiate Secretary, with power to appoint an assistant Secretary in each State. This recommendation was unanimously adopted by the convention, and Mr. Wishart of the Philadelphian Society was appointed General Secretary. With a deep interest in the work and an appreciation of its importance, he at once entered on the duties assigned him. His labors have been attended with encouraging success. Within the year succeeding his appointment twenty-three colleges were visited by the Secretary, a number of new societies were organized, thirty-three colleges sent delegates to conventions of the Young Men's Christian Association in fifteen different States, and near a hundred colleges in the United States and Canada entered into regular correspondence with each other. For the promotion of the special object of his appointment, a paper entitled "The College Bulletin" is issued monthly, and is circulated in four hundred literary institutions. The communications received by the Secretary indicate a largely increased and an increasing interest in religious work in colleges. The Secretary has been efficiently aided in his extensive correspondence by a committee of the Philadelphian Society.

By the will of the late Hamilton Murray of New York City the sum of \$ 20,000 was bequeathed to his "Alma Mater, the College of New Jersey, to be expended in the erection of a building for the use of the Philadelphian Society, and for the religious

interests of the College." "For the accomplishment of this object the President of the College, the Rev. L. H. Atwater, D. D., and the Rev. Charles W. Shields, D. D.," were appointed a committee, and were directed to "act in co-operation with a committee of three to be appointed by the Philadelphian Society and the executors." This provision of the will has been faithfully and judiciously executed. A building beautiful in design and well adapted to its special object has been erected on the College grounds, to be known as "Murray Hall" — a fitting memorial, not only of the donor's regard for his Alma Mater, but of his love for Him for the promotion of whose glory the College of New Jersey was founded.

Mr. Murray — whose name is henceforth to be so prominently and deservedly associated with the Philadelphian Society — was born in Oswego, New York, July 16, 1850. In September, 1868, — his widowed mother then residing in Philadelphia, — he entered the Freshman Class of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1869 he made a public profession of his faith in Christ in the Calvary Church, Philadelphia, then under the pastoral care of the Rev. Z. M. Humphrey, D. D. He entered the Junior Class of the College of New Jersey in September, 1870, and was graduated in 1872, with distinction, receiving one of the special Honorary Orations. During his connection with the College, by his conscientious fidelity in the discharge of duty, his unexceptionable propriety of deportment, his modest yet manly demeanor, his uniform amiability and courtesy, and withal his consistent piety, he commanded the respect and esteem both of the Faculty and his fellow-students. Shortly after leaving College he was called to endure a succession of sudden and sore bereavements by the death of his mother, a sister, an uncle who had for many years been to him as a father, and several other near and dear kindred. The spirit with which he bore this heavy burden of sorrow but illustrated the maturity of his piety.


On the 15th of November, 1873, Mr. Murray and an only sister, intending to spend some time in foreign travel, parted from their only brother, then a student in the College, and sailed from New York in the ill-fated steamer *Ville du Havre*. Shortly after midnight, November 22, the steamer came in collision with another vessel on mid-ocean, and sank so rapidly that of the more than three hundred on board less than one third were rescued. Mr. Murray and his sister were among the victims of this terrible disaster. The Saviour in whom they trusted was with them in that trying hour. One of the survivors remembers to have seen them on the deck of the sinking vessel in affectionate embrace, calmly awaiting their impending fate. Though Mr. Murray was not permitted to spend a long life on earth in the Master's service, by the example of his attractive Christian character, and the permanent provision he so generously and judiciously made "for the promotion of the religious interests of the College," there will doubtless be many stars in his "crown of rejoicing" in the day of the Lord Jesus.

The erection of a hall for the Philadelphian Society, which will give due promi-

nence to the Association, and appropriately represent its relative importance as compared with Associations of the students for other purposes, cannot but have a most beneficial effect upon the religious interests of the College. Whilst the responsibility for the religious character of the College must rest mainly upon those who have charge of its instruction and government, that character will be, directly at least, determined more by the influence of the religious students than by any other human instrumentality. As the College increases in numbers this influence, relatively to other instrumentalities, becomes more and more important. In view of the present and prospective condition of the College, the provision that has been made for the Philadelphian Society is especially seasonable. Its importance will be appreciated by all who feel an interest in the prominent object for which the College of New Jersey was founded. Like most of our older colleges, this institution was founded by God-fearing men, for the promotion of religion as well as secular education — to be a nursery of piety as well as of learning. In the official papers on record in connection with its foundation both these objects are repeatedly referred to, and always in the order just mentioned. By the blessing of God the purpose of its pious founders has hitherto been eminently fulfilled. During the past one hundred and thirty-two years of its history, it is probably not too much to say that no educational institution in the land has exerted a more powerful influence in the promotion of evangelical religion than the College of New Jersey. And in view of the tendency at the present day to divorce evangelical religion and education, the necessity for maintaining that character for which it has hitherto been distinguished was never more urgent. The friends of the College cannot but cherish the hope that by the blessing of God on the liberal provision that has recently been made for its various interests by its generous benefactors, and the fidelity of those to whom these interests are intrusted, it will in the future, even in larger measure than in the past, fulfil the object for which the institution was founded. Whether this pious hope shall be realized will, under God, depend largely upon the prosperity of the Philadelphian Society.

THE NASSAU HALL BIBLE SOCIETY.

By REV. GEORGE SHELDON, D. D.

HE Nassau Hall Bible Society was organized in the College Chapel on the 13th of February, 1813, during the second war of this country with Great Britain, and is, therefore, three years older than the American Bible Society in New York. It was formed at the instance of the Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D., at that time President of the College, and has the honor of having been the first College Bible Society in America. "Though we now stand alone," said the students in their opening address to the friends of the cause which they had espoused, "we trust we shall not remain alone." Nor did they. Vigorous auxiliaries soon sprang up in the academies of Elizabethtown, Trenton, Lawrenceville, Basking Ridge, and Princeton. And the young organization had the satisfaction in a few years of welcoming similar associations in Rutgers College at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in Jefferson College at Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, in Union College, Schenectady, New York, and in Dartmouth College at Hanover, New Hampshire. So that the occasion became an era in the history of Bible distribution and of that evangelistic work which has marked the present century. In the convention which met in New York on the 8th of May, 1816, to organize the American Bible Society, the Nassau Hall Bible Society was represented by two delegates, the youngest and in some respects the most interesting members of the body. Their names were Thomas J. Briggs and Isaac W. Platt. They both became honored ministers of the gospel. The society at first had enrolled in its membership students of the Theological Seminary recently opened at Princeton, whose officers extended to it a cordial support, and as honorary members were accustomed to bear a prominent part in its deliberations. The Rev. William A. McDowell, D. D., who subsequently held high positions in the Church, the Rev. William Blain, whose name is first on the list of Alumni of the Theological Seminary, and the Hon. William Pennington, afterward Governor of New Jersey, and Speaker of the House of Representatives at Washington, appear to have been its first executive officers. Among the honorary and undergraduate members, at various times holding official positions, were many gentlemen who subsequently achieved distinction in the State as well as in the Church.

To this distinguished list belong not only the then venerable President of the College and its professors, and the first professors in the Theological Seminary, namely, the Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., and the Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D., but also Dr. John Maclean and Dr. Charles Hodge (who took an early and important part in the work), A. O. Zabriskie, afterward Chancellor of New Jersey, James McDowell, afterward an eminent Governor of Virginia, the Rev. Drs. Edward N. Kirk, William Nevins, Philip Lindsley, Luther Halsey, James W. Alexander, together with Bishops Charles P. McIlvaine of Ohio and John Johns of Virginia. It is but just to say that in the years of its greatest activity and most extended usefulness the society was largely indebted to the late Rev. Dr. Robert Baird and to the Rev. Dr. Job F. Halsey, now of Norristown, Pennsylvania.* By what it termed "almost a prescriptive right," the field of its first operations was very wide. In a single year we find it distributing the Scriptures among the poor of the city of Newark, among the Germans in Pennsylvania, among the pioneers of the West, and among the Federal soldiers and sailors. In two years from its organization its benefactions had reached the Sunday-schools, the state-prison, and the poor in various parts of New Jersey and in some other States, and extended to the military posts in the Western Territories. Some six hundred volumes were sent to New Orleans, many of which were used in the schools, while grants of money were made to assist the Philadelphia Bible Society in publishing the Scriptures in the French language for the people of Louisiana, — the youthful and heroic missionary, Samuel J. Mills, having reported that among a French population of forty thousand there were not to be found forty Bibles. Work in the United States Navy from the first received marked attention. "Indeed," they said, "the idea of supplying the Navy with the sacred Scriptures originated here; and in this department of labor an unsought and unexpected precedence has been assigned us." They accepted the trust. Other associations made the Nassau Hall Bible Society the almoner of their bounty also. In a period covering less than three years the Naval Committee of the society are seen in correspondence with Commodores Bainbridge and Stewart, and other officers in the service; taking action for the supply of the Federal squadron in the Mediterranean and of the fleet lying off Boston; and furnishing in all nearly one thousand volumes for thirteen ships of war.†

In 1823, through Mr. Richard Rush, our minister at the Court of St. James, there was received from the British and Foreign Bible Society in London a

* The following named gentlemen, also among its early officers and workers during their student life, will be recognized as honored and faithful Alumni of that period, namely, Daniel Baker, Hugh L. Hodge, Gilbert Morgan, John S. Newbold, David Magie, Jacob Green, Charles S. Stewart, Elijah R. Craven, Amzi Dodd, Edward Allen, E. A. Osborn, John B. Dabney, John Rodney, Benjamin Ogden, John Goldsmith, L. F. Huntington, and others.

† Among the government ships some of which became historic in the war then in progress, reported as having been furnished by the society with the Scriptures, are, the *President*, *Enterprise*, *Congress*, *Constitution*, *Macedonian*, *Guerrière*, *Franklin*, *Alert*, *Hornet*, *Independence*, *Washington*, and *United States*.

complete set of that society's issues, in thirty-five languages, and a cash donation of £50 "to aid in the circulation of the Sacred Scriptures in the State of New Jersey," — a graceful and generous gift, which was appropriately acknowledged. During these years Bibles were distributed by the students in unpaid excursions made in their summer vacations; the most promising and popular among the undergraduates sharing in the work, while Professor Maclean and other members of the Faculty addressed meetings in various places in advocacy of the cause.

In 1827 the society took a new departure. At a meeting in the chapel, after an animated and protracted discussion, it was resolved that the Nassau Hall Bible Society, with the co-operation of similar associations in New Jersey, should undertake the visitation of the whole State, within one year, with the purpose of putting a copy of the Bible in every home destitute of it. Through the labors of more than thirty students, the enterprise, formidable as it at first seemed to be, was accomplished with fidelity and a good degree of thoroughness. Of seven thousand families found living without the sacred Book, some five thousand were supplied with it. To this society belongs the signal honor of having accomplished the first systematic supply of an entire State; an undertaking which the National Society in New York said "would in after years be remembered as a memorial of its beneficent work." In the spring following the American Bible Society itself was stimulated to commence a like work for the whole United States.

For nearly thirty years the Nassau Hall Bible Society kept up its organization, and was sustained with spirit. Successive classes shared in its councils and took part in its benevolent work. At the time, however, of the building of the halls for the American Whig and Cliosophic Societies, the students found such unusual drafts made on their time and pecuniary means, that the regular meetings and work of the society were suspended.

On the 30th of April, 1864, the writer of this sketch, residing in Princeton, proposed to President Maclean, one of its earliest members and officers, that the society should be revived. A meeting was accordingly held in the College Chapel to consider the matter. Besides more than seventy students, there were present Dr. Maclean, Professors Stephen Alexander, L. H. Atwater, J. S. Schanck, J. H. McIlvaine, J. T. Duffield, and others. Mr. S. M. Gardner was chosen chairman, and Mr. E. D. Ledyard secretary. Dr. Maclean stated the object of the meeting, and explained the origin and work of the society. The present writer spoke of the high place it once held among similar associations, and of the good it might yet accomplish. Professor Alexander, a former president, and Dr. Atwater expressed their interest in the contemplated revival, and made valuable suggestions. It was thereupon resolved that the Nassau Hall Bible Society be reorganized. With some amendments the original constitution was adopted, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. C. H. McClellan of

Virginia; Vice-President, Mr. T. W. Hunt of New Jersey; Secretary, Mr. N. B. Remick of the District of Columbia; Treasurer, Mr. A. D. Walbridge of New York; Managers, Messrs. A. Breese, Joseph Cross, Edward W. Haines, Joseph S. Schanck, E. D. Ledyard, L. Van Rensselaer, and John Turner. The society, resuscitated under such favorable auspices, resumed its old duties.* Since that time its meetings and operations have been uninterrupted. It has made grants of Bibles for men and boys on the canal, for various missionary Sunday-schools, and for other worthy objects. At the same time by its pecuniary contributions it has aided the American Bible Society in its home and foreign work. The last amount reported by the treasurer was \$112.

The present officers (1878-79) are: President, Mr. Abram W. Halsey, New Jersey; Secretary, Mr. C. A. Rodney Janvier, India; Treasurer, Mr. Ernest H. Jackson, New York; Directors, Messrs. Andrew A. Chambers, Samuel A. Harlow, John T. Wilds, Robert J. Owen, Charles E. Dunn, Richard D. Harlan, Edwin S. Simmons, Thomas K. Wheeler.

* Though for convenience of operation a part of its old field of labor has been intrusted to the care of the National Society in New York, the objects and purposes of its benevolence remain the same.

THE ST. PAUL'S SOCIETY.

By ARTHUR B. TURNURE.



LATE in the spring of 1875 the first steps were taken towards the organization of what has since become a well-established religious society. A few students directly interested in the matter and the Rector of the Episcopal Church at Princeton were induced to make the effort because of the great need of some such society to meet the wants of the Episcopalians in College. Their endeavors resulted in the foundation of the St. Paul's Society.

Institutions of a similar character are to be found in other leading colleges, and much assistance was derived from a review of their plans and methods. At Harvard, the society bears the same name; the one established at Yale is known as the Berkeley Society, in commemoration of Bishop Berkeley. The St. Paul's Society at Princeton was organized for the same end. While it is in perfect harmony with the Philadelphian Society, to which it looks for sympathy and encouragement, it has for its special object the promotion of friendliness and social intercourse, as well as to provide services and opportunities for Christian work agreeably with the forms and usages of the Episcopal Church, in which its members have been trained, to which they are attached, and where they can feel that in the church of God they have not only a place of worship, but a home.


Meetings are held regularly once a fortnight. The Rector of the Parish is *ex-officio* President of the St. Paul's Society. The other officers are Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, whose terms are the same in duration, each extending over one half of a collegiate year. The order of conducting meetings consists of the reading of a short but appropriate service, singing, and voluntary remarks. Matters of miscellaneous business are settled, and in closing a member reads a short paper. This need not necessarily be original, but may treat in an agreeable manner some subject that is of an instructive and religious nature, and which would not otherwise be brought to notice. Among the papers read may be mentioned in illustration those on "St. Athanasius," "Written and Extempore Prayer," "A Student's Duties and Relations to his Fellows," and "The Symbolism of Scripture Numerals."

A Sunday-school and chapel service are regularly conducted under the auspices of the society. These afford opportunity for sustained and decided effort on the part of members. In the Sunday school a superintendent and three teachers find abundant work; and the evening service in the chapel, followed by a selected sermon, is usually conducted by the students as "lay reader" and "assistant." The chapel in which these are held is situated about a mile from the College grounds, at the Canal Basin. At present it is in need of repair and decoration. The Sunday-school library should also be replenished. These deficiencies it is part of the future work of the society to supply.

The society seeks also to secure annually a course of Lenten sermons from clergymen of high standing and reputation. Occasional sermons are also delivered before it at other times. These special Lenten services are held in Trinity Church, usually on Thursday evenings, and are well attended. At present, the most pressing want of the society is that of a room adjacent to the College where it may hold meetings, found a library, and establish a reading-room. Its income is barely sufficient to cover current expenses, and it will be necessary to look to contributions for this improvement. Meetings have hitherto been held in the Sunday-school room of Trinity Church. This is both distant and unsuited to the complete and efficient working of the society.

CLASS MEETINGS AND ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

By GEORGE W. SHELDON, A. M.

OW we did like to have class meetings in Fresh year!" exclaims the author of one of the sprightliest of Princeton class histories; "why, we had almost as many as we had examinations!" Certainly every class in Nassau Hall has business to do in its collective capacity; and if the Freshmen are busier than the upper classmen, it is doubtless because their brains are more active and their aspirations more fervent. First of all, they must meet to elect a president, a secretary, and a treasurer. Then they must meet to select a stamp with crest and Greek motto, although, after using this instrument at first "for everything from a boot-leg to their French paper," it soon passes into rest, and, except on the stateliest occasions, is seen no more. Sometimes a class meets to petition for the redress of tutorial or professorial grievances, as, for instance, when a prospective examination is supposed to be likely to draw overmuch upon the cerebral phosphorus of its members. At other times it holds an indignation meeting, in view of the impertinence or impudence of the snobs, — snobs, as everybody knows, being, in academic parlance, young men who are in Princeton, but not in College. The records relate that on one occasion a committee was appointed by a Sophomore class for the purpose of "imbuing the Freshmen with a due regard and respect" for that serene aggregation of young gentlemen. Soon afterward, a foolhardy Freshman having been overheard to declare with emphasis that he did not care a cent for the Sophomore Class, it became the duty of that committee to summon the offender and to organize itself into a supreme court for his trial. "Unbiased and impartial jurymen," says an authentic class history, "were appointed, and the accused was arraigned. He pleaded, Not guilty. The first witness for the class being called, testified that on a certain day, between the hours of twelve and one, he did distinctly hear the prisoner at the bar, state, affirm, and declare that he, the prisoner at the bar, 'did not care a cent for the Sophomore Class.'" The miserable defendant, confronting this testimony, responded timidly that the witness was mistaken; but the judge, girding his ermine about him, exclaimed, with mingled noise and fury, "The witness is a Sophomore, sir, and it is impossible for a Sophomore to be mistaken!" This statement utterly

crushed the accused, and what could the jury do but bring in a unanimous verdict of guilty? The convicted criminal was immediately sentenced to take the oath of allegiance to the Sophomore Class.

Meetings convened for the object of selecting a class cap have been not uncommon in recent years. One class held not less than three meetings for this important purpose, the last of them, in a vacant school-house in Witherspoon Street, having resulted in the choice of a truly extraordinary head-gear described as "of plain navy-blue cloth, with a small button on top, and a yellow cord just over the visor." Outdoor meetings, under the chairmanship of the Professor of Astronomy, and for the sake of "viewing the stars," will also be merrily recalled by older Alumni of the College of New Jersey. "The whole performance," says the Herodotus of one of these gatherings, "was exceedingly entertaining; for no sooner did the instructor get through some very long description of a constellation, than he would be asked to go over it again. Patiently would he start at it, only to be re-asked by some one else. In fact, we all acquired so much information on the night in question, that it was found unnecessary to call us together again soon for the same purpose." Many class meetings are held for the purpose of devising measures for presenting gifts to the College. The Class of 1866, for example, gave the clock which is now in the tower of old North; the Class of 1873, a marble bust of President McCosh; the Class of 1874, a spectroscope; the Class of 1875, two india-ink portraits of Professors Guyot and Alexander; the Class of 1876, a marble bust of President Witherspoon; the Class of 1879, a pair of bronze lions. Previous to the year 1873 it was long the custom of the classes at their graduation to make a gift of books to the library. The Class of 1860, at their decennial meeting, endowed the Experimental Science Fellowship with the munificent sum of \$10,000.

"Lit" editors, of course, are appointed by class meetings, as are Class-Day officers. Moreover, when a member of a class dies, the usual resolutions expressive of regret and sympathy with the family of the deceased are adopted in a class meeting especially convened. Occasionally, when a professor has resigned his position, particularly if he has accepted what is supposed to be a better one, a meeting is held in order to arrange for the procuring for him of "a token of our esteem." Again, when Washington's birthday was approaching, it used to be considered the correct thing, the day not then being a holiday, for the class or classes to call a meeting and to petition the Faculty for a holiday, the reason given being, not that they might have a vacation, but (with beautiful consistency) that they might honor the memory of the illustrious lad who never told a lie. In Senior year the class assembles to select a photographer, to arrange for a promenade concert, and for a class supper, to sing over the Class-Day songs, and to go through several other momentous transactions. It is needless to add that hilarity is a principal feature of most class meetings. So hilarious, indeed, are these

occasions, that when the class is about to be graduated, it is customary to resolve to hold a class meeting every year, — at all events, a triennial meeting and a decennial meeting. The most thrilling performance at a triennial meeting is the presentation of the class-cup to the first baby born to a member of the class; while the most characteristic feature of a decennial meeting is the innocent and eager faces of incipient sub-Freshmen astonished at the boyishness of their fathers.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF NASSAU HALL was organized in 1832, and is composed of the graduates of the College of New Jersey, with such honorary members as may be elected. It holds an annual meeting in the College Chapel on the afternoon of the day before Commencement, when classes, in the order of their graduation, report themselves through the speeches of representatives who may be present. Occasionally orations have been delivered by gentlemen invited for the purpose; and, especially in the earlier years of its existence, contributions of money were given by it to the Trustees of the College. In September, 1831, for example, it voted to place at the disposal of the trustees \$ 100 "for the use of the anatomical department"; in April, 1834, it voted to raise \$ 100,000 for the endowment of the College, of which amount in April, 1835, Dr. Newell reported that he had got subscriptions for \$ 30,000, expressing confidence in his ability to obtain the rest of the sum; and in September, 1835, it transferred to the trustees \$ 420 for "the purchase of a new telescope for the College."

The Alumni have often been called upon to contribute funds to the College, and their response has been neither sluggish nor empty. At one time they contributed a general endowment of \$ 130,000. In 1873, at their annual meeting, \$ 6,000, were collected for increasing the salaries of the professors. Individual Alumni have often acted with princely generosity. The Steinnicke and Hamilton Murray legacies deserve especial mention; the former providing annually a prize of \$ 500, and the latter giving \$ 20,000 to the Philadelphian Society. Ex-president John Maclean is believed to be the only survivor among the original founders of the Alumni Association of Nassau Hall.

THE PRINCETON ALUMNI ASSOCIATION of New York City was organized in 1866, and for the last two years has been extremely flourishing. It has an annual dinner at Delmonico's, and a monthly supper also at Delmonico's. At each meeting a committee reports the latest College news, and animated discussions take place, in which are often heard the voices of trustees and professors of the institution. The members of the Association have contributed large sums of money for the encouragement and sustenance of athletic sports at Nassau Hall. The number of the members is now about four hundred. The officers are: President, Parke Godwin; Secretary, J. C. Drayton; and Treasurer, Charles Scribner.

THE PRINCETON ALUMNI ASSOCIATION of Philadelphia was organized May 14, 1868. It has seventy members, and holds an annual meeting on the second

Tuesday in December. Its officers are: President, George M. Stroud; Vice-presidents, James Pollock, Benjamin H. Brewster, E. Spencer Miller, Rev. J. A. Childs, Rev. W. E. Schenck, and W. A. Ingham; Secretary, George Frederick Keene; Treasurer, Henry W. Guernsey.

THE PRINCETON ALUMNI ASSOCIATION of Maryland was organized in Baltimore, June 1, 1869. The terms of its constitution admit to membership graduates of Princeton College who live in any Southern State. It holds an annual meeting on the first Tuesday of June. Its officers are: President, Daniel Wiesel; Vice-president, John H. Thomas; Secretary, E. J. D. Cross; Treasurer, T. Harrison Garrett; Executive Committee, Henry D. Loney, Charles Beasten, Jr., R. H. Sterling, William A. Fisher, and F. E. Baltzell.

THE PRINCETON ALUMNI ASSOCIATION of the District of Columbia was organized January 30, 1872. Its constitution also allows it to receive into membership graduates living in the Southern States. The first meeting of the Association after organization was held in the house of Professor Henry in Washington, February 16, 1872. The following named are the officers: President, Harvey Lindsly; Secretary, C. F. Stansbury; Treasurer, H. B. Munn. The annual meeting is held on the third Thursday in January. There are about sixty members.

THE PRINCETON ALUMNI ASSOCIATION of Cincinnati was organized January 25, 1875. It has forty members, and the following named officers: President, E. D. Mansfield; Vice-presidents, A. S. Dandridge and Rev. L. D. Potter; Secretary, Wallace Neff; Treasurer, P. A. Reece; Executive Committee, Daniel Henderson, C. E. Webster, J. F. Ernst, A. F. West, and the president, vice-presidents, secretary, and treasurer.

THE PRINCETON ALUMNI ASSOCIATION of Western Pennsylvania was organized at Pittsburgh, September 3, 1875. It has about eighty members, and holds an annual meeting on the second Tuesday of December. Its officers are: President, ———; Vice-Presidents, Harry White, Charles McKnight, Winfield S. Purviance, James Laughlin, Jr., and Benjamin B. Campbell; Secretary, William P. Schell, Jr.; Treasurer, George S. Lewis; Executive Committee, A. A. Hodge, J. C. Rea, William Scott, George C. Wilson, S. C. Wells, and James Laughlin, Jr.

THE PRINCETON ALUMNI ASSOCIATION of St. Louis was organized January 29, 1876, and consists of thirty-two members. Its officers are: President, Samuel M. Breckinridge; Vice-president, Spottswood W. Lomax; Secretary, K. Duncan Mellier; Treasurer, William E. Guy; Executive Committee, John D. Davis and K. D. Mellier. An annual meeting is held regularly.

THE PRINCETON ALUMNI ASSOCIATION of the Northwest was organized in Chicago, October 30, 1876, and meets regularly once a year. Its officers are: President, Clinton C. Clarke; Vice-president, Jeremiah Leaming; Secretary, Walter Butter; Treasurer, F. H. Matthews; Executive Committee, Henry I. Sheldon, Huntington W. Jackson, and Rushton M. Dorman.

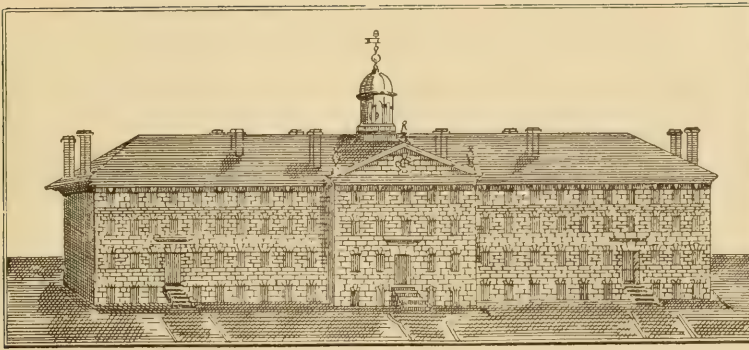
III.

BUILDINGS.

PLAN OF THE PROPERTY OF THE COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY

- 1. Hulse Observatory
- 2. Gymnasium
- 3. Witherspoon Hall, Dormitory
- 4. First Presbyterian Church
- 5. Professor's House
- 6. Professor's House
- 7. Old President's Mansion (now Professor's House)
- 8. College Administration Building
- 9. Business Hall, Dormitory
- 10. West College, Dormitory
- 11. Law Hall, Secret Society
- 12. Wing Hall, Secret Society
- 13. Cannon
- 14. Pan George, Dormitory
- 15. Old Tree
- 16. Nassau Hall, Museum and Observatory
- 17. Chapel
- 18. Library
- 19. Dickinson Hall, Reception and Lecture Building
- 20. Professor's House
- 21. Professor's House
- 22. Murray Hall, Philadelphia Society Building
- 23. President's Mansion
- 24. 15, 16, 17, Goddard's House, Stables, Etc.
- 25. Professor's House
- 26. New Observatory
- 27. House of the Professor of Astronomy
- 28. Currier's House
- 29. U. S. Green School of Science
- 30. Professor's House
- 31. Professor's House
- 32. Park Hall, Dormitory
- 33. Professor's House
- 34. Junior's House
- 35. Stable for College
- 36. Pump House of Water Supply
- 37. University Hotel





NASSAU HALL.

By REV. JOHN P. CAMPBELL, A. M.

THE first movement towards the erection of a suitable edifice for the College of New Jersey was initiated by the Trustees at Newark, September 26, 1750; at which time a formal proposal was made to the "towns of Brunswick and Princeton to try what sum of money they can raise for Building of the College."

At the next meeting, held at Trenton, May 15, 1751, it was decided "that New Brunswick be the place for the building of the College, provided the inhabitants agree on terms with the Trustees." At this meeting an offer was made from Princeton. Mr. Sergeant, the Treasurer, and "some other person whom he shall see fit," were ordered to view the land promised at Princeton and at New Brunswick. On September 25, 1751, the proposal from New Brunswick was deferred for further consideration. After hearing the report from Mr. Sergeant, the offer of the inhabitants of New Brunswick was declined by the Trustees, September 27, 1752. At this meeting Governor Belcher, in an address to the Trustees, suggested and urged the erection of the first College edifice in the following words: "I think it our duty to exert ourselves in all reasonable ways and measures we can for the aid and assistance of our friends nearer home, that we may have wherewith to build a house for the accommodation of the students, and another for the President and his family. And it seems therefore necessary that, without further delay, we agree upon the place where to set these buildings." It was "*Voted*, That the College be fixed at Princeton, upon condition that the inhabitants of said Place secure to the Trustees those two hundred acres of woodland and that Ten Acres of cleared land which Mr. Sergeant viewed, and also one thousand Pounds *proc.* money." Messrs. Presi-

dent Burr, Samuel Woodruff, Jonathan Sergeant, Elihu Spencer, Caleb Smith, were appointed to transact the business. The people of Princeton complied with the terms proposed, — the agreement with the inhabitants to be concluded on the 25th of January, 1753; and thus was decided the permanent seat of the College.

Thomas Leonard, Esq., Samuel Woodruff, Esq., and the Rev. Messrs. Cowell, William Tennent, Burr, Treat, Brainerd, and Smith constituted the building committee. The plan drawn by Dr. Shippen, a Trustee, and Mr. Robert Smith, the architect, was, "in general," adopted. Mr. Samuel Hazard and Mr. Robert Smith were selected by the Trustees "to fix on the spot for building and mark out the ground." At this same meeting (January 24, 1753) it was voted that the laying of the foundation of the College be proceeded upon immediately; and that an address be presented to his Excellency, Governor Belcher, humbly to desire that he would use his influence in Europe, recommending the affair of the College. Rev. Gilbert Tennent, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. Samuel Davies (afterwards President of the College) went abroad in 1753 for the purpose of soliciting benefactions, as the contributions in America, though large, were found inadequate. According to an account in Dr. Ashbel Green's Discourses, the expense of building was defrayed chiefly by contributions received in England and Scotland. From Dr. Maclean's History, it appears that "the land upon which the building was to be erected was given by N. F. Randolph"; and that the ground for this building was first broken on the 29th of July, 1754, under direction of Joseph Morrow; that the first corner-stone was laid at the northwest corner of the cellar by Thomas Leonard, chairman of the building committee, John Stockton, John Hornor, William Worth (the mason who did the stone and brick work); "that the roof of said College was raised by Robert Smith, the carpenter who did the wood-work of the College." The edifice must have been completed before the removal of the College in the collegiate year 1757.

As to the details of the plan, it was at first voted "that the College be built of brick, if good brick can be made at Princeton, and sand be got reasonably cheap; and that it be three stories high and without any cellar." It was subsequently voted "that the College be built of stone." From Dr. Maclean's History it appears, that this building was originally one hundred and seventy-six feet in length, fifty-four in width at the two ends, with projections in the front and in the rear, — the front one extending three or four feet, the one in the rear about twelve feet. There were three stories and a basement; and, exclusive of the Chapel, there were in all sixty rooms, sixteen of them in the basement.

From an account of the College prepared under the direction of Dr. Finley, there is preserved a graphic but rather quaint description of the building and the design of the founders in its erection.

"The Trustees, thus generously assisted (i. e. both by contributions at home and solicitations abroad), set about erecting a building in which the students might be boarded as well as taught, and live always

under the inspection of the College officers, more sequestered from the various temptations attending a promiscuous converse with the world, that theatre of folly and dissipation. . . . It will accommodate about one hundred and forty-seven students, computing three to a chamber. These are twenty feet square, leaving two large closets with a window in each for retirement. It has also an elegant hall of genteel workmanship, being a square of near forty feet with a neatly finished front gallery. Here is a small, though exceeding good, organ which was obtained by a voluntary subscription ; opposite to which and of the same height is erected a stage for the use of the students in their public exhibitions. It is also ornamented on one side with a portrait of his late Majesty at full length and on the other with a like picture (and above it the family arms neatly carved and gilt) of his Excellency Governor Belcher. The Library, which is on the second floor, is a spacious room furnished, at present, with twelve hundred volumes, all of which have been the gifts of the patrons and friends of the institution both in Europe and America. There is on the lower story a commodious dining-hall, together with a large kitchen, steward's apartments, etc. The whole structure, which is of durable stone, having a neat cupola on its top, makes a handsome appearance and is esteemed to be the most conveniently planned for the purposes of a college of any in North America."

It thus appears that of the sixty rooms but forty-nine were assigned to the students. The inference is that the remainder were used for recitation, refectory, etc. Besides a contribution to the library of four hundred and seventy-four volumes, Governor Belcher, as appears from the instrument itself, bequeathed — "together with my own picture at full length, in a gilt frame now standing in my blue chamber, also one pair of globes, and ten pictures in black frames, over the mantel piece in my library room, being the heads of the Kings and Queens of England, and also my large gilded coat of arms, without any money or other thing to be yielded therefor."

An address of the Trustees to Governor Belcher expresses their most thankful acknowledgment of his important services in his extensive recommendations, and countenance and encouragement, as well as his personal benefactions. In addition to this was proffered the following compliment:—

"May it please your Honor: Though we are conscious that the worthy and benevolent deeds which have distinguished your Excellency's life are abundantly sufficient to embalm your memory after death ; yet suffer, sir, an attempt, suggested by the same dictates of gratitude, to transmit your name with adventurous honor to distant posterity. As the College of New Jersey views you in the light of its founder, patron and benefactor, and the impartial world will esteem it a respect deservedly due to the name of Belcher ; permit us to dignify the edifice now erecting at Princeton with that endeared appellation, and when your Excellency is translated to a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens, let *Belcher Hall* proclaim your beneficent acts for the advancement of Christianity, and the emolument of the arts and sciences to the latest ages."

From Governor Belcher's reply, dated at Newark, September 29, 1756, we select the following:—

"I take a particular grateful notice of the respect and honor you are desirous of doing me and my family, in calling the edifice lately erected in Princeton by the name of Belcher Hall ; but you will be so good as to excuse me while I absolutely decline such an honor ; for I have always been very fond of the motto of a late great personage, — *Prodesse quam Conspici*. But I must not leave this head

without asking the favor of your naming the present building NASSAU HALL (and this I hope you will take as a further instance of my real regard to the future welfare and interest of the College), as it will express the honour we retain in this remote part of the globe to the immortal memory of the glorious King William *the third*, who was a branch of the illustrious house of *Nassau*, and who, under God, was the great deliverer of the British Nation from those two monstrous furies, Popery and Slavery.

"Accordingly, — 'It is therefore voted and is hereby ordered that the said edifice be in all time to come called and known by the name of NASSAU HALL.'"

The exact time at which this building was first occupied is not definitely known. Dr. Ashbel Green believes that the removal of the College to Princeton was made in the time of vacation succeeding the Commencement of 1756, and that the College was opened in Princeton in November of that year. Besides for the usual Commencement exercises, the hall was used for a time as a church by the inhabitants of the town and the students, the President of the College officiating as preacher. Here Aaron Burr, President, preached the first sermon, and "*began the first school* in Princeton College." Here of Jonathan Edwards, among his few official acts in connection with the institution, it is recorded that he preached in the College chapel. The subject of this sermon was the Unchangeableness of Christ. Here President Davies delivered his eloquent Valedictory address to the Senior Class, September 21, 1760. The following extract, taken from the minutes of the meeting of Trustees held in Nassau Hall, 1765, will explain itself: —

"It is ordered by this Board that hereafter no other articles whatsoever be kept in the buttery and sold to the students save only bread, butter, candles, and small beer.

"For many years past there has been no buttery connected with the College establishment. It has been the prevalent opinion in the Board of Trustees that a buttery would be rather injurious than beneficial to the institution."

From Dr. Finley's History it also appears that "the tutors, and all the students, and sometimes the President eat together in the dining-hall, always seated according to rank and seniority. Tea and coffee are served up for breakfast. At dinner they have in turn almost all the variety of fish and flesh the country here affords, and sometimes pies; every dish of the same sort and alike dressed on one day, but with as great a difference as to the kinds of provision and manner of cookery on different days as the market and other circumstances will admit. . . . The general table drink is small beer or cider. For supper milk only is the standing allowance, chocolate is sometimes served as a change." The steward was to have entire charge of the belfry, to keep the door of the cupola constantly locked, and appoint a servant to ring the bell. Also ordered that "the bellman shall not deliver the key to any person except the President, tutors, or steward."

With respect to the conduct of the students in the edifice there was abundant

legislation from the earliest period. One of the rules, the eleventh, was as follows:—

“Every student shall pay four shillings per Quarter for Study-rent, sweeping their Rooms, and making their Beds ; and such as smoke or chew Tobacco, five shillings, and one shilling for incidental charges.”

Several years later, under the administration of Dr. S. S. Smith, we learn that a committee appointed by the Trustees visited the refectory and found that “the adoption of molasses beer as the constant drink at dinner in place of cyder” was a favorable change. The committee also “observed with regret the inattention of a considerable number of the students to the laws enjoining the use of gowns on public occasions.”

During the Revolution Nassau Hall suffered equally at the hands of British and American troops. From Dr. J. W. Alexander's historical account, it appears that on the 1st of January, 1777, Mawhood's brigade were quartered in Nassau Hall, and made their barracks in the dormitories, using the basement for their stables. On the approach of the American troops the Hessians fell back to New Brunswick. The Continental troops occupied the College as barracks till about the 15th of June in the same year, and as hospital from the 1st of October to the 23d of November of the year following. After this Dr. Witherspoon granted two rooms temporarily to the tailors of the Jersey Brigade. The College was entirely disbanded, and all regular business was interrupted for two or three years. During these changes every perishable part of the structure was destroyed. The wood-work was used for fuel, and the apparatus demolished or injured. Nothing remained but the orrery (whose delicate machinery was deranged by the fingering of the American troops), a small telescope, and an electric machine, with a case of coated jars. The library had been rifled by the British. The impressions made on the stone walls by the American artillery were long visible. It is said that a cannon-ball from one of the American guns was shot through the south window of the Prayer Hall, cutting off the head of King George II. as it was exhibited in his full-length portrait. All that remained of the furniture and ornaments of the chapel were an empty organ-case and the coat of arms of Governor Belcher. His portrait also was destroyed. Dr. Ashbel Green says that the dilapidation and pollution of the College edifice when left by its military occupants extended to every part of it; that when he entered the institution the second and third entries had been partially repaired, and most of the chambers rendered habitable and decent. The other two entries still lay desolate, except that the Cliosophic Society had repaired their hall in the fourth story, and two rooms in the lowest story had been fitted up, one for a grammar school, the other for a dining-room. The first hall, he says, of the Well-Meaning and Plain-Dealing societies, subsequently known

as Cliosophic and American Whig, was in the fourth story of Nassau Hall, in the two half-rooms which, with the entry between them, fill up, in that story, the front projection of the edifice.

In 1783 the National Congress, driven from Philadelphia, held their sessions in the library-room. "As a compliment to the College, to their own President as well as to the President of the College, who had recently been one of their own members, Congress determined to adjourn and to attend the Commencement." Besides Congress, the occasion was made memorable by the presence of General Washington and two foreign ministers. The Valedictory oration was delivered by Ashbel Green, in which he addressed General Washington at considerable length. As appears from his own account, the subject of this oration was, "The Dangers and Advantages of Republican Government."

"August 27, 1774. — About 12 o'clock we arrived at the tavern in Princeton which holds out the sign of Hudibras, near Nassau Hall . . . the bell rang for prayers: we went into the chapel: the President soon came in, and we attended. The scholars sung as badly as the Presbyterians in New York. After prayers the President attended us to the balcony of the College where we had a prospect of an horizon of about eighty miles in diameter. We went into the President's house and drank a glass of wine. He is as high a son of liberty as any man in America."

That the deliberations at this session of Congress were important, is inferred from the curious allusion in a letter of Ashbel Green (then a student) to his father. "The Congress papers, which had all been lodged in the College, amounted to about five or seven wagon load."

On the 6th of March, 1802, Nassau Hall was entirely consumed by fire. Nothing remained but the walls. Such of the books and philosophical apparatus as remained after the purloining of the British and American armies were nearly all consumed. It is believed that the building was set on fire, although the investigation failed to discover the offender. Dr. Green is of the opinion that "free access to the cupola of the College was the cause of its being burned in 1802; as it was in this part of the structure that the fire commenced." Through public liberality, in which special mention is made of the largest single donation received, that of one thousand dollars from Lieutenant-Governor Phillips, the College was not only re-edified, but other public buildings added. In the rebuilding, the walls, materially uninjured by the fire, remained as before, and the whole interior of the house, except the chapel, was converted into lodging-rooms, the library being provided for in an additional building. The alterations were made with reference to securing the building against fire. "The floors of the entries were covered with brick, the stairways were of stone, with iron railings, and the roof was covered with sheet-iron."

From Dr. Maclean's History, it appears that Professor Patton, "to encourage increased attention to classical literature, organized among the students and the few graduates residing in the town a Philological Society, and gave the members



NORTH COLLEGE.

access to his large and very valuable private library, which, for the greater convenience of the members of the society, he deposited in one of the College rooms which had been newly fitted up for the holding of their meetings." This arrangement lasted until the summer of 1829. It also appears from the same source that the furniture of the society room was sent to the town-house to be sold at public auction; but Dr. Maclean, anticipating this sale, purchased the greater part of the furniture, and had it sent back to the College room from which it had been taken.

It appears, also, that lectures from distinguished men were delivered in the College chapel, under the auspices of the New Jersey Literary and Philosophical Society, organized at the suggestion of Professor Halsey in 1825. Other associations, like the Nassau Hall Bible Society, represented by delegates in the first meetings of the American Bible Society, and the Nassau Hall Education Society, whose design was the aiding of indigent students, are intimately connected with the early history of this building.

The funeral services of Colonel Aaron Burr, whose remains were brought to Princeton for interment on the 16th of April, 1836, were conducted by Rev. Dr. Carnahan in the College Chapel.

In 1855 Nassau Hall was again destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt in 1855-56. The old chapel was much enlarged, and, besides serving as a portrait-gallery, was fitted up for a library-room, to which the College library was transferred. The floor and the shelves were of slate, the beams supporting the floor were of iron with arches of brick between them, and the shelves were marbled. Upon the completion of a new building the library was removed from Nassau Hall. Its place was supplied by the first collection of specimens towards what is now known as the E. M. Museum of Geology and Archæology, founded in 1874. In this museum is included also the only Art Department of the institution, containing a collection of paintings, embracing all the Presidents of the College to the present time (1879), with the historical portrait of Washington, and other distinguished friends of the College, Trustees and Governors, together with the portraits of Professors Alexander and Guyot.

The museum now occupies the central part of the building, and as it increases its collection will continue to appropriate more room. Changes have been made by which the east wing has been devoted to additional departments of the museum as well as to a lecture-room for Professor Guyot.

In a short time, then, Nassau Hall will become once more, as it was in the beginning, the historical centre of the College of New Jersey, the history of which would involve a complete record of the institution,—a work not to be attempted, certainly, in an article like the present, which has aimed merely to describe the origin and history of the building.

NOTE. — The writer desires to state that free use has been made of all documents within his reach, and that he presents the work merely of a compiler.

DICKINSON HALL.

By EDWARD D. LINDSEY, A. B.

IN 1870, before the completion of this building, the ordinary instruction of the four classes was conducted in three basement rooms (in the cellars of the old refectory, since removed, and of the old library, now the office building) and in two half-story rooms, once occupied by literary societies, in the upper part of the latter building. Professor Guyot occupied the old library as his museum and lecture-room. The chemical department shared with the general museum the main floor of the old refectory, and Professor Alexander, Physics and Astronomy, had the half-story rooms over these.

Mr. John C. Green having determined upon a liberal benefaction to the College, the question was propounded to the Trustees and Faculty, What is the first great need of the College? After a careful consideration of the subject it was decided that, in view of the increasing size of the classes and the small, inconvenient, and badly ventilated rooms then in use, and enumerated above, the erection of a building wholly devoted to lecture and recitation rooms was a necessity, before any new professorships could be founded or any division of classes required by the elective system could be made possible. A general plan was decided upon, and then given to Mr. George B. Post, architect, of New York, to carry out in detail.

The building was, as at first constructed, Romanesque, and was built of local stone, trimmed with Connecticut brownstone. It contains in the first and second stories four lecture-rooms 30×52 feet, three rooms 23×52 feet, and two rooms 23×31 feet and 23×21 feet respectively, for divisions of classes; these rooms are all 16 feet high, and are lighted admirably. Over these, in the third story, as at first constructed, was a large Examination Hall 52×58 feet, and 18 feet high, and two anterooms 30×34 feet, used often for class-rooms. The building was named by Mr. Green as a memorial of Jonathan Dickinson, first President of the College, an ancestor of Mr. Green, and its cost, with furniture, was about \$75,000.

In 1876 very extensive alterations were made in the building from designs furnished by the curator of grounds and buildings, and the exterior of the building has been very much changed, being Gothic in its general appearance. The lower



DICKINSON HALL.

stories remain as before, but the Examination Hall has been moved to one end of the building, and there is one lecture-room 24×54 feet, and two 25×35 feet, all accessible from staircases leading from below. The Examination Hall has a stage for public speaking, and will accommodate about six hundred persons. Besides the large rooms mentioned, there are four small studies, two at each end of the building, with store-rooms, etc. The building is surrounded by flag walks, and is heated by steam.

THE COLLEGE CHAPEL.

By LYMAN H. ATWATER, D. D., LL. D.

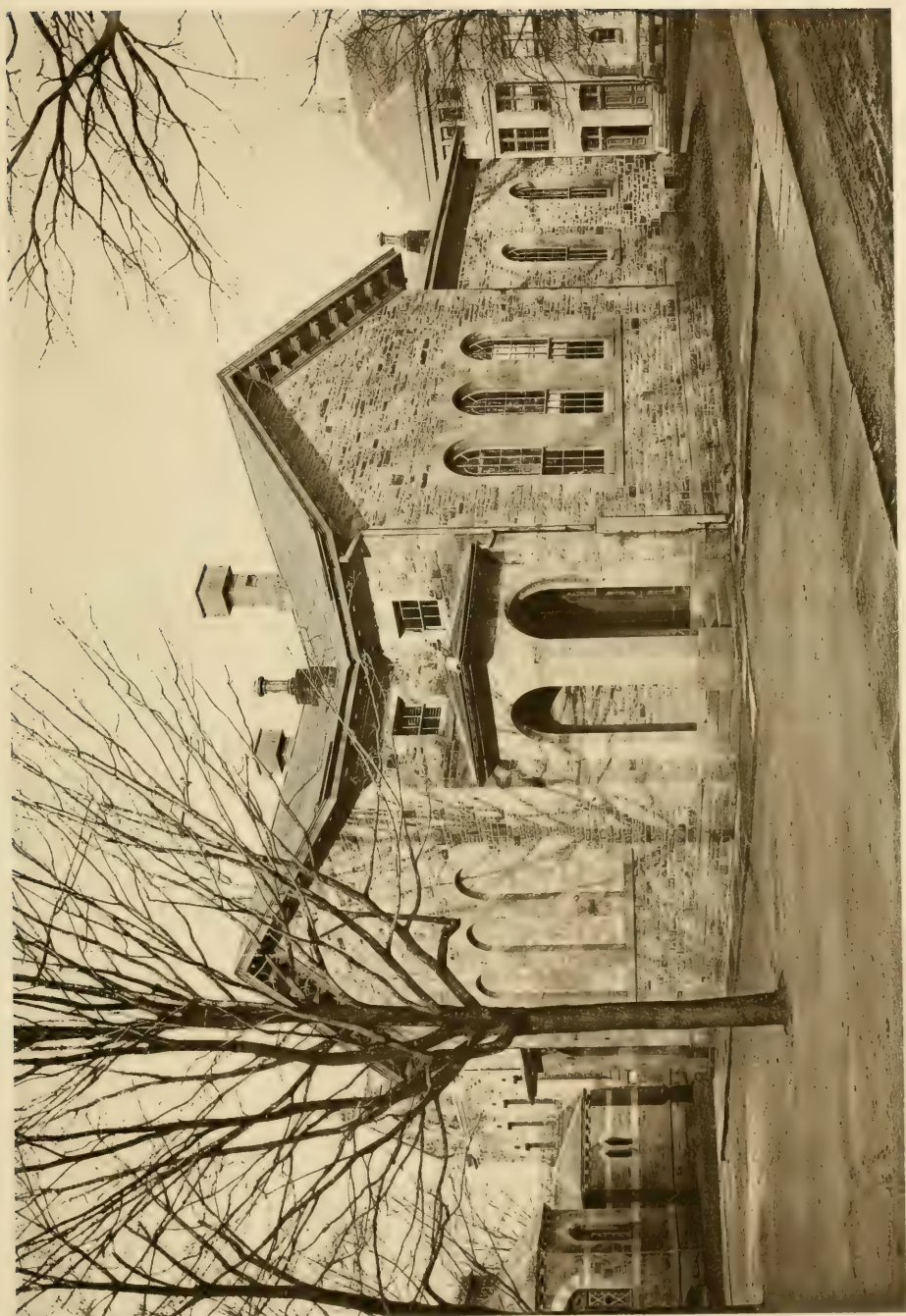


THIS is an essential part of the accommodations of every Christian college. Like all the public and private rooms of this institution, it was originally in the great central building known as North College, or Nassau Hall, and in the portion of it now used as a museum. This was the place for public prayers, stated Sabbath worship, as well as public oratorical, including Commencement, exercises, and other academic festivities. Here also, for some years, the people afterwards forming the First Church congregation worshipped with the students, under the ministry of Presidents Burr, Edwards, Davies, and Finley, renting pews as in a regular church edifice.

The growth of the College after the lapse of a century having exceeded the capacity of this room, it was resolved to build the present chapel, which was erected in 1847. It was made to seat about three hundred and twenty-five persons, and by means of extra seats brought in on special occasions it would accommodate four hundred. The dimensions were fixed upon the supposition that the number of students would not, within any period for which the then guardians of the College were called upon to provide, exceed three hundred at the utmost.

Considering its cost, size, and uses, it was, although plain and simple, an architectural gem in its symmetrical aspect and proportions, and in its adaptation to the wants of the College. It is built of gray stone quarried in the neighborhood, trimmed with hewn red stone facings for angles, arches, openings, and porches. The interior finishing of the wood-work is, for the trusses and open timber-work of the ceiling, of black walnut, and for the seats, doors, and other wood surfaces, of oak, or pine grained in imitation of it. The plastering of the sides is light roughcast, marked out in parallelograms to resemble blocks of stone. The ceiling is finished in panels of tinted plaster, with a framework of walnut mouldings, of the same material as the trusses supporting the roof, which are semicircular, and, with the corbels on which they rest, set into the side walls.

The edifice is cruciform in its ground-plan. This style was not adopted because most of the Trustees favored it on æsthetic grounds; indeed, some of them were intensely opposed to it, and even insisted, after it was commenced, that the work



CHAPEL.

should be undone and the building begun anew upon another plan, so averse were they to what seemed to them redolent of Papal associations and memories. They were, however, overruled. The cruciform style prevailed on account of its admirable adaptation to the purposes for which the Chapel is needed.

The uses of the Chapel are, primarily, for daily morning and evening prayers; for preaching in connection with Sabbath worship; and for such voluntary evening religious meetings as may be found convenient. Besides this, it is largely used for exercises in elocution and oratory, as well as many of the public occasions of the institution. It has also until recently been found convenient to hold most of the meetings of the Faculty there immediately after evening prayers. For these purposes the cruciform plan is admirably adapted. The short end of the cross is occupied by a stage on the front of which is a movable desk or pulpit, and on the rear a continuous seat where the Faculty sit facing the students, and where, on occasions of public speaking, the speakers sit. At such times the pulpit is removed, to be placed there again for all occasions of religious service. Room is also found for two pews between each side of the stage and the outer walls. Four rows of seats divided by two aisles run from a cross aisle immediately fronting the pulpit through the entire length of the room, and occupy the main part of the auditorium. A gallery across the rear end constitutes the organ-loft, and has seats for the choir. The transepts have pews separated from the main body for the use of professors' families and strangers at Sabbath services; the other seats then being sufficient for the students, on account of the attendance of considerable numbers at churches to which their families belong, or of other denominations, whose presence at daily prayers fills these as well as other parts of the house. The galleries recently built across the transepts are devoted to students of the Scientific School. The edifice was also lengthened a few years since to accommodate the increase of academic students.

The Chapel has two entrances opening into the west side of each transept, with arched stone porches in the angle formed by these and the main building, which add to the gracefulness and symmetry of the whole. An important effect of this arrangement is that the students face the Faculty seated on the stage in their exit from the Chapel.

The Chapel has been the seat of many tender and solemn scenes, and has afforded the constant opportunity to bring the minds of the students into contact with the truth, worship, and ordinances of God, and the gospel of our common salvation. Here many have been born to immortal life and glory. There are probably few church edifices of its size in which numbers so large or so influential have passed from death unto life.

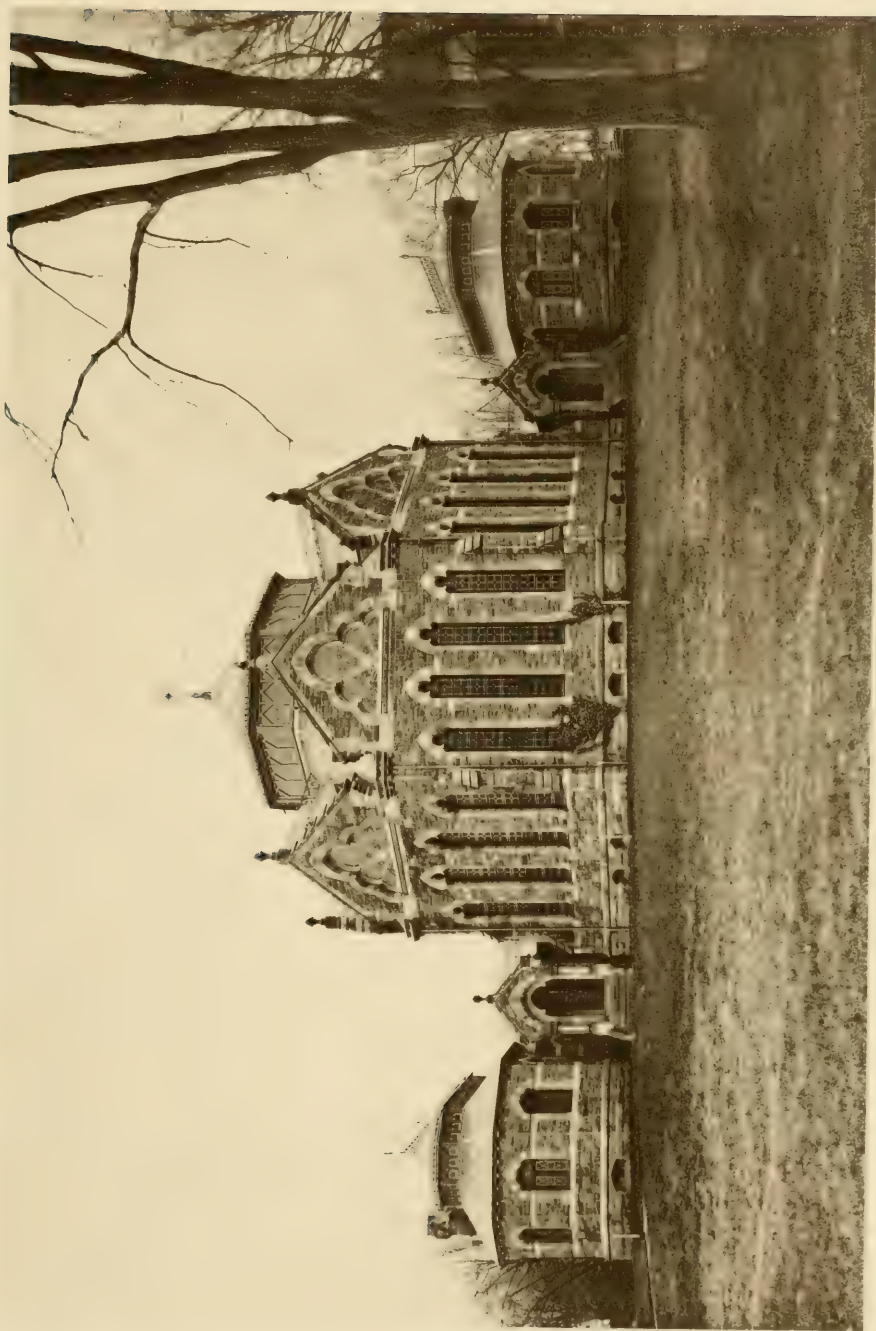
But, even as enlarged, the number of students has now outgrown its capacity. It is expected, when the requisite funds shall be obtained, to erect another of a magnitude and style suited to the present condition and future prospects of the College.

THE COLLEGE LIBRARY.

By FREDERIC VINTON, A. M.



THE initial point in the history of the College Library is the 8th of May, 1755. The College having been established nine years previous, it may indeed be fairly supposed that a few books had been presented, or perhaps purchased for it, even during the doubtful and migratory existence which it had. But the day named above was marked by a brilliant benefaction on the part of its most distinguished friend. Jonathan Belcher, then Governor of New Jersey, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1681. Soon after graduating from Harvard College, in 1699, he visited England, and spent six years in various parts of Europe. Having made the acquaintance of noble and even royal personages, he returned to Boston, to live there twenty years a successful merchant. In 1722 he was sent abroad by his fellow-citizens as their colonial agent. In 1730 he was appointed Governor of Massachusetts (then including Maine) and of New Hampshire. To grace this dignity, he abandoned commerce, and maintained a profuse and elegant hospitality. Smith's History of New Jersey speaks of him as having "got early upon the wing in the gay world; a handsome exterior, a fondness for it, and for dress, equipage, and popular *éclat*, insensibly betrayed him into a scene of show and expense which at length proved inconvenient to his patrimony." It was said that "he carried a high hand in the government of Massachusetts." His "high-blown pride broke under him" in 1741, when detraction at the English court caused him to be deprived of his honors. He was spirited enough to carry his cause to the steps of the throne; was received with kindness, and was promised the first vacant government in America. That proved to be in the Province of New Jersey, in 1747, which he administered eleven years. This elegant and courtly gentleman was the founder of our College and our library. His collection of 474 volumes, 41 being folios and 12 quartos, at once gave to the infant College a respectable rank among the possessors of books in America. There were at that moment but five institutions in the Colonies having a greater number. The Philadelphia library was of twenty-five years' standing; but it was not till thirty years after this that it had 5,000 volumes. Harvard College



library was large and rich for the times; but it was burned in 1764. Yale College library began with the century; but it had not 4,000 volumes till 1765. The New York Society library began in 1754; but had not 5,000 volumes till 1793.

This gift was not immediately available, for the college edifice was not yet completed. Nor when the building was finished, was the library at once removed to it; for Governor Belcher lived till August 31, 1757. A manuscript list of his books yet exists in the records of the Trustees; showing that theology made a third, history a fourth, belles-lettres a fifth, law seven per cent, classics in the original six per cent, science and books of reference each five per cent of the whole number. When we imagine Governor Belcher sitting in the midst of these books, dressed in the showy costume of that period,—velvet coat, crimson vest, small-clothes, and a sword,—having “uncommon gracefulness of person and dignity of deportment,” he seems unworthy neither of Massachusetts nor of Nassau Hall. He gave his picture, but it “was destroyed during the war.”

It seems probable that the removal of the College to its stately lodgement in 1756, and the installation in it of Belcher's library in 1757, with the flow of students to its walls, stimulated other liberal gentlemen to augment the collection by gifts of their own. The preface to the first catalogue speaks of it as “formed almost entirely of the donations of public-spirited gentlemen on both sides of the Atlantic.” Within only two years from its removal to Princeton, the Trustees thought the accumulation so honorable to the College, that they desired President Davies “to take a methodical catalogue of the books, and order the same to be printed at the expense of the College.” The modest pamphlet, in thirty-six pages, small quarto, which resulted from this vote, was printed at Woodbridge, New Jersey, in 1760. It was one of the earliest catalogues of books printed in America. I know of but one earlier, that of the Philadelphia library, printed by Franklin in 1741. The first library catalogue for Harvard appeared in 1790; the New York Society's first catalogue was in 1793.

This “Catalogue of books in the library of the College of New Jersey, January 29, 1760,” gives the titles of about thirteen hundred volumes (as we count them, 1,281). The folios are 231, quartos 270. Among these were many volumes of the Delphin and other choice editions of the classics; many volumes of folio editions of the fathers; Erasmus's edition of the Greek New Testament, *Basileae, Frobenius*, 1535; Eliot's Indian Bible; Marsilio Ficino's translation of Plato; Stephens's Thesaurus linguæ latinæ, 1740, 4 v. folio; Thucydides, translated by Lorenzo Valla, 1588, folio; Maimonides de sacrificiis; Scaliger de emendatione temporum, and Historia concilii constantiensis, 7 vols., folio.

During the fifteen years which elapsed between the publication of this catalogue and the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, we may properly suppose that the library acquired seven hundred volumes, making up two thousand in 1775. For

Dr. Witherspoon is known to have brought over three hundred volumes (the gifts of his friends), when he arrived in 1768; and he subsequently reported to the Trustees similar benefactions. But in the dark and dreary days that followed, the collection lost much which it had possessed. The storm of war which rolled so often across New Jersey never dashed upon Nassau Hall without bringing disaster to the library. In an address to the English public, when they sent Witherspoon and Reed to solicit help for the College, the Trustees speak of their building as having been "occupied as barracks by the contending armies, its library and philosophical apparatus destroyed." It has been doubtfully asserted that Cornwallis's army carried part of the books to North Carolina. However this may have been, there is no reason to suppose that the brutality and vandalism on either side, which consumed as fuel all the wood-work of the building, sparing neither floors nor roof, abstained from injuring the books. How many and what individual volumes perished thus we shall never know. But, from the expression already quoted, it is fair to infer that a majority of the books had disappeared. In 1780, therefore, not only was the building to be restored, but the library to be replaced.

By the end of the century, the number if not the quality of the books had surpassed its former high tide. An address to the people of the United States, adopted by the Trustees, March 18, 1802, represents the library as having lately numbered 3,000 volumes. But the new century had advanced only a year, when, on the 6th of March, 1802, Nassau Hall was consumed by an incendiary fire, and "all our pleasant things were again laid waste." The library was lodged in the centre of the edifice, and it perished with all the rest. The conflagration occurred at midday; but whatever books escaped must have been hastily snatched from the flames. To the learned industry of President Smith, perhaps, we owe it that certain precious instruments of theological research were safe in his study, and are still upon our shelves. The first identification of such, by the present librarian, was that of the four folio volumes entitled "Concordantiæ sacrorum bibliorum hebraicorum, auctore Mario de Calasio, Londini, 1747-49." An inscription in the first volume shows whence and when they became the property of the College. It reads thus: "Liber collegii Neo-Cæsariensis, ex dono Gar. Noel bibliopolæ, N. Eboraci, Janⁱ 14, 1760." This generous gift was just in season to be entered in the catalogue of "January 29, 1760." These, with eleven volumes, folio, of an edition of Calvin's works, printed at Amsterdam, 1676, perhaps owed their salvation to having been borrowed some time previous.

A still more interesting discovery has lately been made. The librarian had fondly hoped to find some representative of Governor Belcher's gift, and searched all the old volumes of the library in quest of manuscript evidence to that effect. But though many of our books are old enough to have been Governor Belcher's, and their titles agree with some found in the catalogue of 1760, nothing *proved* that they

had been his. It seems not to have been his habit to write his name in his books, nor to have any engraved bookplate. Early, however, in the academic year 1876-77, a handsome quarto volume fixed the librarian's eyes, as likely enough to contain what he sought. It was "Arturi Jonstoni psalmi davidici, interpretatione, argumentis, notisque illustrati, Londini, MDCCXLI." On the first fly-leaf is the following

Boston July 1: 1741
 The gift of my worthy friend
 Henry Newman Esq
 of London
 Rec'd this day of Capt Evers
 J. B.

inscription: "Boston, July 1, 1741. The gift of my worthy friend, Henry Newman, Esq. of London. Rec'd. this day p. Capt. Evers, J. B." In addition, we may also identify as genuine Belcher books, the two following: "Apology for the true christian divinity, as the same is held by the people called, in scorn, Quakers . . . by Robert Barclay, 6th edition, London, 1736." The title-page is headed, in a handwriting demonstrably the same as in the above: "London, April 12, 1745, the gift of Mrs. Benjamin Partridge." The like is true of a volume entitled: "Sermons on several subjects, by E. Pemberton." The inscription above the title is: "Boston, October 10, 1738. The gift of the Rev^d. authour, p. the hand of his brother, Mr. J. Pemberton." How venerable are these worn and faded volumes! They come into our hands from those of the chivalrous governor. They have seen two armies rioting in Nassau Hall. They have seen two fires desolate it. They have been handled by the students of every class that has graduated here, — by James Madison, Benjamin Rush, Richard Rush, John Sergeant, Edward Livingston, John Henry Hobart, Charles Pettit McIlvaine, William Meade, and Charles Hodge. They join the earliest days of the College to its latest; they identify the new library with the first that

was placed within our walls. Shall they not be cherished with peculiar affection, and handed down to the twentieth century? Shall they not rather be preserved till Princeton is as old as Oxford, as famous as Bologna?

Spirited and successful efforts were immediately made by President Smith in the South, and by others in the Northern States and in Europe, to procure the means of rebuilding the edifice and restoring the library. Other buildings were erected on the campus, new professorships were founded, students flocked in, and in two years the College was more flourishing than ever. Records still remain showing the names of many cultivated persons in American and English cities who depleted their own shelves for our benefit. It is true that many volumes thus given are no longer to be found; but the names of Dugald Stewart, Archibald Alison, Andrew Dalzel, and Thomas Erskine, written in books given by them, testify their regard for learning in the West. These, together with purchases here and abroad, enabled the trustees, in 1804, to acknowledge the possession of a "most valuable collection of near four thousand volumes." Meanwhile, to secure the library from the peril arising from the students' fires, it was lodged in the new building, lately known as Philadelphia Hall. Its increasing bulk crowded it at length out of its new apartment; and, after the second fire and second restoration of Nassau Hall, it returned thither, to remain, however, less than ten years.

Previously to 1813 the duties of librarian were assigned to some tutor, who received therefor additional compensation. In 1794 this officer was required, by a vote of the trustees, to "attend at the library one day in the week, at noon, during the session, to give out books to all who have the right to apply." Dr. Philip Lindsley, the accomplished professor of ancient languages, was the first of the Faculty proper, to undertake bibliographical duties here, and he discharged them *con amore*. Many classical volumes bear judicious notes from his hands, testifying his love of learning and of books. From 1824 to 1850, Dr. John Maclean, who succeeded to his professorship, followed him also in the care of the library, making it more often and more freely accessible to the students. Dr. George M. Giger, Professor of Languages from the year 1854, acted as librarian from 1850 to 1866. Soon after his accession he numbered the library, and reported it to consist of 9,313 volumes. Dr. H. C. Cameron, Professor of Greek from the year 1860, was librarian from 1865 till he resigned in 1873. During his administration, the funds of the library being enlarged, many valuable acquisitions of books were placed upon its shelves.

The revenue of the library, after its restoration in 1804, was derived from a tax of one dollar a term imposed upon the students. Its increase from such resources must have been extremely slow. But in 1812 the collection of President Smith, who then resigned (including that of Dr. Witherspoon, his father-in-law), was purchased for the College. In 1823 the number of books was judged to be 7,000;

too high an estimate, we may suppose, since the same number is reported in the catalogue for 1831. In 1836, James Madison, cherishing in death the institution at which he had graduated sixty-five years before, left the library a legacy of \$1,000. This was the only considerable gift in money previous to 1868. It was partly expended in the purchase of "The Parliamentary History of England from the Earliest Times to the Year 1800," 142 volumes bound in half calf. Such a collection seems a suitable purchase to be made with the money of such a benefactor. Several noteworthy donations of books belong to this period. James Lenox, LL. D., presented many valuable monuments of learning, especially the first three polyglots of the Scriptures. Mr. Obadiah Rich, resident in London in 1834, procured the bestowment by the Record Commission of the British government of its curious publications, 86 volumes, folio, and 24 volumes, octavo. The legislative documents of the United States government, continued in an almost unbroken series from the beginning of the Twentieth Congress, 1827, to the end of the Forty-fifth Congress, 1878, make up more than fifteen hundred volumes. Matthew Newkirk, a merchant of Philadelphia, gave "Napoleon's grand Description de l'Égypte." The family of W. H. Beattie, a teacher at Cleveland, at the instance of Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, D. D., late President of Wooster University, presented, in 1867, two or three hundred volumes, mainly of classical books. The libraries of Professors Hope and Giger, numbering several hundred volumes each, were given to the College in 1859 and 1865.

By recent gifts from John S. Pierson of New York, an alumnus of the year 1840, who still keeps up his benefactions, the library possesses 2,000 volumes, delineating, in various aspects, the late Civil War. George W. Childs, A. M., of Philadelphia, has lately presented the elegant and costly reprints of old English literature, edited by Rev. A. B. Grosart, and called the Fuller worthies and Chertsey worthies libraries.

In 1868 the late John Cleve Green, of New York, presented to the College \$100,000, to be known as the Elizabeth fund, in honor of his mother, Elizabeth (Van Cleve) Green, of Lawrence, New Jersey. From the income of this fund the library receives \$3,000 a year, to be spent in buying books of a higher than the ordinary sort. Among other large accessions thus procured, was the collection of Professor Adolph Trendelenberg, the metaphysical philosopher of Berlin, consisting of nearly 10,000 volumes and pamphlets. It includes 185 volumes of old editions of Aristotle and his commentators, with a hundred modern essays in Latin on his philosophy; also, several hundred volumes of classics comparatively rare, and a large body of miscellaneous books. But, considered as an addition to the working library, it was sure to cause disappointment; being of much more value to the country than to the College.

A library cannot be said to dispense the whole benefit of which it is capable,

till it has a building constructed with reference to its usefulness, and a librarian wholly devoted to its service. A library is a dictionary; and a dictionary should be always at hand. It might be well, if, like cathedral churches, it could stand open night and day. But no library maintains a staff of officials sufficient for continuous service. Where no assistants are provided, there must be many hours when borrowers and readers have no access. It was with a full sense of these disadvantages, that the chief benefactor of this institution, John C. Green, resolved, eight years ago, to provide a library edifice and a librarian for this College. A prominent position was therefore cleared in the middle of the campus, and the ground was broken November 10, 1872. The material chosen is a sub-roseate stone from the quarries at Ewing Township, Mercer County, New Jersey.

The central portion is hexagonal, having a diameter of sixty-four feet; while the extreme length, measured from wing to wing, is one hundred and forty feet. The drum is covered by a slated roof, surmounted by a lantern, having at the highest part a star window of colored glass, fifty feet above the ground. Thirty-two lancet windows in the sides (one in every alcove) would admit abundant light if they had not been filled with too dark a glass. The interior arrangement is novel; for the bookcases form radii, advancing from the walls towards an open space, thirty feet wide at the centre, where stands the octagonal platform and desk of the librarian. Every alternate radius is six feet shorter than the rest, securing ample space for access to the books. This plan was adopted after suggestions from Chancellor Green and Professor Shields. The western wing is occupied by a single room, having an open-timbered roof and clear-story, and was intended for the semi-annual meetings of the Trustees. It is also used as a reading-room for the Faculty. In the eastern wing are two rooms meant for the reception of new books, and their preparation for the shelves. One hundred and twenty thousand dollars were expended in the erection. The substantial completion of the work was recognized by appropriate exercises at the Commencement in 1873.

This edifice would give thorough satisfaction to the friends of the College if it were full of good books. Its whole capacity exceeds 100,000 volumes; but, as yet, it contains little more than 44,000. The first care of the new librarian was to prepare a *conspectus* of the library, ranged according to departments of knowledge; placing in parallel columns what he could show in each, and what important authors ought to be added, to make the collection most useful to the students. It is hoped that the time is now not far off when the chasm will be filled which separates this library from those with which it is likely to be compared.

The hours at which the students are invited to resort to the library are six each day: from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M., for reading; while books can be borrowed and returned from 12 to 1 and from 2 to 4 P. M..

During the first year after the new library was opened the daily average of



INTERIOR OF LIBRARY.

borrowers was twenty-six, and the whole number of books drawn during the year was 4,000. During the year 1877-78 the daily average was fifty-three, and the total loan for the year about 13,000. This rate of increase justifies the expectation that before long the daily average may be a hundred borrowers, and the yearly loan 20,000 volumes. The number of borrowers has also increased from three hundred and sixty-four to five hundred and eighty-one; and a recent inquiry has discovered, that, while the proportion of fiction read is only one third of that drawn from the popular department of the Boston public library, the percentage for the manly studies of mental and moral science, political and social philosophy, is one seventh of the whole loan.

When the present librarian first saw this collection of books, in 1873, it consisted of about twenty thousand volumes, the Trendelenberg purchase not having been yet incorporated with it. The impression it made upon his mind during the first three years was that it was ill suited to the mental condition of the students. Nor did the annual expenditure for books, of about \$3,000, promise that it would soon become attractive to them; for the wants of the professors were first to be supplied. During two years past the representatives of John C. Green have authorized the expenditure out of his estate of \$25,000, in addition to the regular income of the library. Most of this has been spent, at the nomination of our professors. As the result of this liberality, the library begins to assume a creditable aspect in the departments of physical science and in the field of old English literature. From the shelves of a gentleman long interested in the study of Anglo-Saxon, an unequalled apparatus for the acquisition of that language has just been transferred to our own. A good collection can also be shown in metaphysical philosophy and in German literature. In natural history, too, and in the fine arts, as well as in the history of France and of England, desirable acquisitions have been made. But it may be doubted whether the highest interests of a college are so well secured by feeding professors full with the strong meat they crave, as they might be by also nurturing in the students that love of study which is the object of all education.

THE HALSTED OBSERVATORY.

By STEPHEN ALEXANDER, LL.D.



THE corner-stone of the Halsted Observatory was laid by General N. Norris Halsted on the 27th of June, 1866. As stated in the address delivered on that occasion, the Observatory was "the result of an agreement between its munificent living patron, General Halsted, and his late loved and honored friend, Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, D. D." And, as the address proceeds to state, "The plan fixed upon proposes that the Observatory be armed *for special research*, with one of the best telescopes which art can furnish, and with such other appliances as may be indispensable."

In accordance with this plan the Observatory has been constructed and arranged. Its entire length is 101 feet. The central tower is a regular octagonal structure, the sides being 17 feet wide, and the diameter between opposite sides of a horizontal octagonal section almost exactly 41 feet. The height to the top of the cornice is 40 feet and 7 inches. The wall, even where thinnest, is 2 feet thick. From the middle of the wall, as respects thickness, rises a wrought-iron girdle 4 feet wide, the border of which is marked on the outside by a narrow cornice. The girdle is surmounted by a wrought-iron dome 39 feet in diameter, the top of which is fully 63 feet above the ground, and the opening for the shutters 6 feet wide.

From the dome within is suspended the observer's chair, the frame of which is 16 feet high, and the seat 6 feet wide. It is movable up and down the frame by attached wheel-work, within reach of the chair, and meshing into ratchet-work on both sides. The seat is counterpoised by weights above the frame in the region of the girdle, and the back will move with the observer when he may choose to take a reclining position, to be restored to its place as he again sits upright.

The dome, girdle, and appendages rest on seventy pulleys, which are secured by stout muffles, the whole connected in a circular arrangement; so that the dome rolls upon the pulleys, and they again on a curvilinear road-bed resting on the wall of the building. The dome is prevented from forsaking the track thus furnished, by eight guy-pulleys, their axes placed vertically, so that they roll against the inner face of the wall and thus keep the pulleys on their road-bed.

The motion is communicated from the wheel-work to a pinion with a vertical



NEW OBSERVATORY



MAIN OBSERVATORY

axis and attached to the girdle itself. The whole acts thus reactively on the ring frame of the pulleys, and the friction is brought to bear on the top and the bottom of every pulley, while very little friction is brought to bear on its axis. So perfect are all the adjustments, that the whole dome, although weighing seventy tons, has been repeatedly moved by the left hand of a person of less than ordinary strength.

The observing-room occupies the whole of the second story of the building, in the central tower. It is cylindrical in form. Its diameter is 35 feet and 3 inches, and its height from floor to base of girdle is 17 feet and 9 inches. It has a circular window in the front side of the central tower, and another immediately opposite. Each of these is between two other large windows symmetrically placed. These four windows, together with the wide opening for shutters for the dome and girdle, already described, afford, on occasion, an ample ventilation of the apartment, while sufficient light is afforded by the six windows. Access to the observing-room is obtained through the small towers by two flights of stairs of easy ascent passing from the further side of each of them.

For the *support of the telescope* a large sandstone pier has been constructed, the part of which above ground absolutely occupies nearly all the lower story of the central tower. The pier was made inordinately solid, even in excess of safety, because no telescope of the size contemplated had been veritably mounted at the time when the pier was constructed. The soil and the friable stone beneath it were penetrated until a solid foundation of primitive rock was reached, which at the lowest point was about 22 feet below the surface. Boulders which were blasted out from the higher end were placed and secured at the lower, and a level foundation formed, which measured 31 feet from north to south and 26 feet from east to west. At the surface, the north and south dimension is reduced to 24 feet. The pier has there been carried up in a pyramidal form to the height of 22 feet; it being at the same height above ground that it is sunken in the earth. The top of the pier measures 11 feet square, and is now a solid mass of sandstone and cement; on this (penetrating but of course not touching the floor above, and on a level with that floor) rests a foot thickness of granite, and with its upper as well as lower surface 10 feet square; and on that stands the granite pier or column, which is 14 feet and 9 inches high. The edges on the east and west sides measure 7 feet and 9 inches, and the north as well as the south side, 4 feet. The top of the column is 6 feet and 6 inches long from north to south, and 2 feet 4 inches from east to west. The weight of the granite thus in position is about thirty-two tons. The east and the west upper edges of the column are, respectively, as nearly in the direction of the meridian as the finish of the stone will permit.

General Halsted contributed (in round numbers) \$ 60,000, which sum has brought the Observatory to its present state. A legacy of \$ 2,000, left by the late Rev. Dr.

Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, gained by accumulation until its value was \$ 4,000, which sum was appropriated to the purchase of the lot in which the Observatory is built.

The Fraunhofer Telescope.— This is an achromatic refracting telescope made by Ushneider and Fraunhofer in Munich. It has $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches aperture, and $51\frac{1}{6}$ English inches focal distance of object-glass. It is supported by a brass tripod, and has a vertical as well as horizontal movement. A finder has been attached to it, and a Filar micrometer, by Robinson of London, adapted to it. This telescope has been in the possession of the College since the year 1831. Its defining power, within its own limits, may well be pronounced unrivalled. This has made it of the greatest value in the observation of the total eclipse of the sun in Georgia in 1834; of the annular eclipse at Princeton in 1838; of the annular eclipse at Ogdensburg, New York, in 1854; of the total eclipse in Labrador in 1860; of the annular eclipse at Lebanon, Illinois, in 1865; and of the total eclipse at Ottumwa, Iowa, in 1869; etc.

The Charles Dod Comet-seeker.— This fine instrument of its kind is the gift of Rev. Samuel B. Dod, of Hoboken, New Jersey, at a cost to him of \$ 500. It was named by him in memory of his departed brother, Charles Hodge Dod. The instrument (made by Fitz) is equatorially mounted on a stout, adjustable wooden tripod, and it has graduated circles for adjustment in right ascension and declination. There are no cross-hair arrangements in it; but it has two eye-pieces placed *side by side*, so that the field of view of the one nearly borders on that of the other, and thus twice as broad a zone may be swept in little more than the same time which would be occupied by the sweep of a single eye-piece. It has $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches aperture, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet focal distance of object-glass. It is at present stationed in a small observatory with a rotating girdle and roof. It maintains its position well on three stout oaken posts (independent of the floor); and its performance is highly satisfactory.

The Aycrigg Transit Instrument.— This is the gift of Colonel Benjamin Aycrigg, of Passaic, New Jersey, at an expense of \$ 1,500. It has 3 inches aperture, and 42 inches focal distance of object-glass. It is supplied with a striding level and also with three finding levels. The distance between the pivots is 28 inches.

The Rittenhouse Orrery.— This is one of two orreries made by the distinguished astronomer, David Rittenhouse, LL. D. The date on its face is 1768. It is fitted for exhibiting continually the motions of the moon, as well as those of the earth and the other principal planets, to Saturn inclusive, which was then the outermost known. It is furnished with dial-plate arrangements for the current month and day, as well as for the passing year, and the successive positions of the bodies already specified at the dates thus recorded, and it also records years of cycles; the whole being kept in motion by a clock-work attachment. The orbits of moon and planets are all elliptical. In addition to all, to the surrounding graduated ring, on which are marked the twelve signs, is attached a rack-work and a screw of slow-motion, by which even the precession of the equinoxes is allowed for.



COLLEGE OFFICES.

THE WORKING OBSERVATORY.

By CHARLES A. YOUNG, PH. D., LL. D.



THE Halsted Observatory, when it receives the great telescope for which it was built and still waits, will furnish the means of research in astronomical physics, but is not adapted to purposes of instruction. It was determined, therefore, to erect a small building and equip it with the apparatus necessary for a thorough course in Practical Astronomy. The new observatory was built in connection with the house of the Professor of Astronomy, in 1877-78, on a lot purchased of Mr. Joseph Olden on the east side of Washington Street, about six hundred feet southeast of the School of Science. The building, which makes no architectural pretensions, is of wood, one story high for the most part, but with portions of two stories.

Beginning at the east, we have first the clock-room, 18 feet by 24 feet. This contains the standard clocks and chronograph, and the working library; it is also used as the recitation-room for the class in Practical Astronomy. On the east it connects directly with the professor's study; at the southwest corner it opens into a small entry-way with an outside door. From this passage ascends a flight of stairs in a small tower, giving access to two small rooms above the clock-room, which are occupied by the astronomical assistant. Under the clock-room is a well-lighted cellar, with furnace, water, work-bench, and shelves for the batteries, of which more than fifty cells are in use for various purposes. The alignment of the clock-room, like that of the house, is parallel to the street, which does not run exactly east and west. As it is necessary that the rooms in which the instruments are mounted should face the points of the compass, an angle is made at the staircase tower, so that the rooms to be described may be accurately oriented. Proceeding west from the tower, we come first to the meridian-circle room, 14×16 feet, with two bay-windows, north and south, which give room for the collimator piers. Next is the zenith-telescope room, 10×16 feet, with one bay-window on the south, and beyond this the west transit room, 9×16 feet. Here a turn is made to the south at right angles, and we come next to the prime vertical room, 16×16 feet, which has windows facing east and west. The corner between the west transit and prime vertical rooms is occupied by the photographic room, a nearly square apartment, about 16

feet on each side. It would be exactly square if its lines were not made to conform to the direction of the street instead of following the orientation of the connected rooms. This photographic room has a suitable dark closet attached to it, with the necessary arrangements. Its central portion is occupied by a lift upon which a telescope can be raised to a platform on the roof, for open-air observation. South of the prime vertical room is a passage-way in which the stairs ascend to the dome, and beyond this passage an octagonal room, in the centre of which rises the pier of the equatorial. Above this octagonal room, and reached by the stairway just mentioned, is the dome in which the equatorial is mounted. The room is circular, about $16\frac{1}{2}$ feet inside diameter. The walls are about $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and carry an iron ring, or track, in which roll the six cannon-balls upon which the dome revolves. The dome itself is constructed of chestnut ribs and cedar clapboards, on precisely the same plan as a clinker-built boat. It is 18 feet in external diameter, and in form an exact hemisphere. It moves so easily that no machinery is needed, and a single person can without difficulty turn it through a complete revolution in twenty seconds. The slit, which is closed by a sliding shutter, is 30 inches wide, and commands the whole sky from zenith to horizon. The building is illuminated with gas throughout, and, to avoid danger from fire, no matches are allowed, but the gas is lighted by electricity.

The instrumental equipment of the observatory is very complete for its purpose. For time, there are two standard clocks of the most perfect construction, by Howard & Co., of Boston. There is also a sidereal box chronometer by Parkinson and Frodsham, and a mean-time pocket chronometer by the same makers. In each of the five observing rooms there is, moreover, a subsidiary clock, which by means of an electric connection is controlled from the standard clock. The chronograph, constructed by A. Clark and Sons, is peculiar in having three independent cylinders, so that three different observers can use it at the same time without interfering with each other.

The meridian circle, by Fauth & Co., of Washington, has a telescope of 4 inches aperture, and two graduated circles two feet in diameter, read by four microscopes. It is the first instrument of such power built in this country, and so far as can be judged from a short experience with it, it bids fair to prove itself fully equal to any existing instrument of similar dimensions. It is provided with the usual accessories, and a pair of opposite collimators. It cost \$2,500.

The zenith-telescope is a combination instrument capable of being used either as a transit instrument or zenith-telescope. It has a so-called "broken telescope" of $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches aperture, and is fitted with a reversing apparatus and a collimator. It was made by E. Kahler, of Washington, at a cost of \$1,500. It is an excellent instrument, admirably adapted to purposes of instruction.

The west transit room is occupied by two instruments, a small transit of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches aperture, by Berge, of London, and a new and beautiful instrument by Fauth

& Co., of Washington. The telescope of the latter has an aperture of 3 inches, and it is provided with a reversing arrangement and micrometric apparatus for latitude observations. It cost \$1,000.

The Aycrigg transit, described in the article upon the Halsted Observatory, is mounted in the prime vertical room, for latitude observations. In the photographic room is usually kept a silver-on-glass reflector of 9 inches aperture, mounted on an alt-azimuth stand quite unworthy of the instrument. It was made by Browning of London. When used, this telescope is raised to the platform on the roof by means of the lift before mentioned.

In the dome is mounted an Equatorial by Alvan Clark and Sons. Its object-glass has an aperture of $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and is constructed after Gauss's formula, the only one of similar magnitude ever made on this plan. Its definition is exquisite, and the whole instrument, with its accessory clock-work and other apparatus, is certainly not surpassed in power and convenience by any other of like dimensions. It cost complete, with spectroscopes, micrometers, etc., nearly \$5,000. One of the spectroscopes which go with it was made by Grubb of Dublin, the other by Clark. The latter is provided with a fine series of diffraction gratings. There are a number of minor instruments, among them four sextants and artificial horizons, an induction coil and battery, a universal instrument with 8-inch circle, by Buff and Berger of Boston, a level-tester, a spherometer calliper, a personal equation apparatus, and a complete telegraphic outfit.

The wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company come into the building, so that time is received every day from Washington, and communication can be established for longitude determinations with any station desired. On the same poles several other wires are carried. By means of one of them the standard mean-time clock controls the tower clocks upon Nassau Hall and the School of Science, and by another the beats of the same clock are communicated to the physical laboratory at the School of Science. The building cost about \$5,000, and was paid for from the John C. Green fund. The equipment cost \$16,000, and the expense was met by a special appropriation from the trustees of the John C. Green estate.

The establishment has already shown itself very useful in awakening interest, and bids fair to turn out a reasonable number of accomplished observers from year to year. At present it stands quite by itself in the facilities it offers, and already begins to attract students from a distance.

THE MUSEUM OF GEOLOGY AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

By ARNOLD GUYOT, PH. D., LL. D.



THE Chair of Geology and Physical Geography was created, for its present incumbent, in 1856. This being a new department, there was no museum connected with it. To meet the urgent wants of the lecture-room, the professor, aided by a few friends, gradually gathered together a small collection of American fossils. In 1861 he took advantage of a journey abroad to increase it considerably by the purchase of European specimens from the various geological ages, especially the Mesozoic and Tertiary, including casts of large typical reptiles and mammals. These, together with a selected collection of the most characteristic carboniferous fossil plants, entirely filled the available space in the small room adjoining Geological Hall, and formed the first nucleus of a Geological Museum. In Geological Hall was deposited a large collection of erratic Alpine boulders, containing about six thousand specimens, presented to the College by the professor. This collection, made entirely by himself, is still the only one of the kind in existence, and by it, in connection with the researches of Agassiz on the glaciers, was demonstrated the extension, thickness, and limits of those great ice masses which covered all Switzerland and the Southern Alpine valleys during the Quaternary or Diluvian age.

Further expansion seemed to be precluded by want of space, when the gift of a new library building in 1873 made free the large hall which had been constructed for a library in the rear of Nassau Hall, after the burning of North College in 1857. At the request of the professor this was appropriated to the Geological Museum. Informed by one of the Trustees of the great desirableness of developing these beginnings into a museum worthy of the institution, a generous friend of the College, who wished to remain unknown, consented to furnish the funds necessary to accomplish this object. In 1874, the hall was thoroughly repaired, a gallery added, and quite recently the roof arranged so as to admit the light from above, leaving all the wall space for the exhibition of specimens. By the desire of the donor this gift to the College is called the E. M. Foundation.



Since that time the new Museum has rapidly increased. By its general plan the large vestibule and the lower floor of the main hall, with the surrounding alcoves, are devoted to Geology; the gallery is given up to Archæology, especially the implements of prehistoric man. The first twenty feet of the hall, which mark the space occupied by the original College Chapel, are reserved for the collection of memorial portraits of the Presidents, professors, and illustrious friends of the College, including an original life-size painting of Washington by the elder Peale. The floor of this portion of the hall is adorned by a series of models of antique and modern sculpture and bas-reliefs, gifts of lady friends of the College, forming the nucleus of a future gallery of art. In the centre is a collection of coins ancient and modern.

The Geological department is composed of a large platform in the centre, and of alcoves along the wall under the gallery. On the platform are the gigantic vertebrates of the various geological ages, and around it, as a frame, are glass cases containing smaller typical specimens of fossil invertebrates and plants. The leading idea in the arrangement of the fossils is that they should strike the eye as an open book in which the student can read, at a glance, and in real forms, the history of the creation from the dawn of life to the appearance of man. At the beginning are placed the protozoans of the Archæan age, and models of later forms. The invertebrates of the Silurian and Devonian ages follow, together with the fishes of the latter; these are succeeded by the fossil plants and animals of the Carboniferous and Mesozoic ages; while the Tertiary and Quaternary fossils are the last to appear. This chronological order is also preserved in the alcoves on either side, each being an expansion of the group opposite. The same historical succession is shown in the large animals on the platform. First the tall *Hadrosaurus* of the marl-beds of New Jersey, as restored by Dr. B. Waterhouse Hawkins, raises its head to the height of fifteen feet, and represents the Mesozoic or Reptilian age; the large animals characteristic of the Tertiary, or Mammalian age — the giant turtle, *Colossochelys Atlas*, and the *Sivatherium* from the Himalayas, the *Dinotherium* head from the Rhine gravel, and the American *Mastodon* — occupy the centre and floor of the alcoves; the series is terminated by the great edentates of the Pampas of South America, the *Megatherium* and *Glyptodon*, typical of the early Quaternary age. Beyond these, under the gallery, may be seen the head of *Elephas Ganesa*, of India, with tusks ten feet long, for which there was no room on the platform.

With the exception of nearly one half of a real skeleton of a *Mastodon* and many bones of two other individuals, these animals are fac-similes, cast by Professor H. Ward, from unique original specimens which, of course, are not obtainable in any other way. The same must be said of the numerous slabs which adorn the main entrance, among which the *Plesiosaurus Cramptoni*, measuring twenty-two feet, the

largest of the genus ever found, and the *Orthoceras gigas*, the largest shell and animal of the Silurian age, deserve special mention. To complete this tangible history of creation, the panels of the gallery are filled by seventeen geological pictures, painted by Dr. Hawkins, representing, as far as science can define them, the scenery, vegetation, and animals of each age of the world, terminating with the creation of man. Above the last picture, in the centre, rises, as the type of the perfect man, the bust of Apollo Belvedere, with models of the most ancient skulls of prehistoric man.

The geologist will appreciate the restoration of several remarkable types of extinct animals,—the *Sivatherium* of India, the Lion-Tiger (*Machærodus*) of Brazil, the *Mosasaurus* and *Hadrosaurus* from New Jersey, which appear here restored for the first time by Dr. Hawkins, besides those already so numerous which have rendered his name famous and are found in most of our manuals of geology.

The main hall being designed to give, at a glance, a general history of creation, the arrangement is essentially chronological and not geographical. It is intended, however, to add a series of special collections representing the geology of interesting natural regions. A beginning has been made by the organization of an adjoining room exclusively destined for illustrating the geology of New Jersey. Most of the materials for it—rocks, ores, organic fossils, as well as geological maps and sections—have been furnished by the liberality of the State, which has directed the geologist in charge of the survey to provide each college in the State with a full series of New Jersey rocks. A similar room, on the opposite side, in the west wing, contains the collection of Alpine erratic rocks above mentioned, with the typical rocks and fossils illustrating the geology of the Alps and the Jura. A relief-map of Switzerland occupies the centre, and shows the course of the erratic phenomena and the extent of the great Diluvian glaciers. Other relief-maps, on a larger scale, of parts of the Alps and Jura, show the physical and geological structure of these mountain chains.

In order to fully carry out this important feature of the Museum, the Trustees were requested to grant the use of the east wing of Nassau Hall for this purpose. This request was complied with in the spring of 1878, and the same generous donor took charge of the large expenditure necessary for adapting this part of the building to its new use. Without changing the outward appearance of that historic building, the interior was entirely remodelled. The two upper stories have been turned into a single large hall, of the same capacity as the main hall above described, but wider, and allowing a broad gallery of twelve feet and a double row of glass cases around the walls. The side windows and a large skylight give abundant light in every part of it. The centre of the hall is reserved, as in the other, for mounted skeletons of typical fossil vertebrates, especially American. The first story, below the hall, contains a lecture-room, the professors' private room, and working-rooms for

the students. Three rooms on the gallery floor are fitted for a working library or reading-room, equally open to the students.


The central platform is already graced by the skeleton of a Mastodon, mounted by Professor H. Ward of Rochester, which is believed to contain a more complete set of genuine bones than any other as yet mounted, excepting the great Warren Mastodon of Boston. Near by are two fossil heads of large mammals belonging to the newly discovered and remarkable family of the six-horned *Dinocerata*, one being a species new to science, the other the most complete of the kind thus far found. These, together with the contents of a dozen of the large glass cases, full of bones of vertebrates, mammals, reptiles, fishes, and numerous insects and fossil plants, are a part of the trophies brought back by the College Scientific expeditions of 1877 and 1878, from Colorado and the Bridger Basin, in Wyoming Territory. Several series of rocks and fossil remains from California, Colorado, Wyoming Territory, the Atlantic coal-beds, the State of New York, and fossil tracks from the Connecticut Valley, make a fair beginning of such local collections, which may extend to other geological regions of classical fame, as means and opportunities will allow.

The Archæological department, though in its infancy, already possesses objects of great interest. Among those may be mentioned, in the first rank, a collection of implements and pottery of the Stone, Bronze, and Iron ages from the Lake Dwellings of Switzerland. For the number and beauty of the specimens it is probably not surpassed by any in this country. With it is a model of a lake dwelling, constructed on a large scale, under the direction of the best archæologists of Switzerland. Another collection of the Stone age of Denmark is equally remarkable for the size and variety of its specimens, which show all the intermediate steps in the progress of workmanship between the Palæolithic and Neolithic ages. These last ages, in France, are represented by numerous relics from most of the noted archæological localities in that country.

The Indian relics of North America are not wanting. Besides the ordinary war, hunting, and domestic implements of the later Indian tribes, the Museum contains a fair collection of human bones, skulls, and pottery from the ancient Mound-builders. Ten beautiful and instructive models of the Cliff ruins of Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, constructed under the direction of Dr. F. V. Hayden, United States Geologist, together with the pottery of their builders, are a great ornament to the Archæological gallery. The number of ancient Mexican vases, idols, and implements has been increased of late by several hundred models derived from the rich Poinsett collection of Mexican antiquities, now in possession of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

THE GYMNASIUM.

By ALLAN MARQUAND, A. B.

HE students of Princeton manifested considerable interest in gymnastics before the erection of the present Gymnasium. The memories of almost recent graduates tell us of the days when many an enthusiastic gymnast had a horizontal bar put up in his bedroom. Here he and his friends would compete in exercises of their own invention until their ingenuity was exhausted or the bar taken down. In the year 1856-57, Robert Tarleton and Hugh L. Cole, of the Class of 1859, resolved that Princeton should have a gymnasium. When a sufficient sum of money had been raised, a single-boarded structure was erected, and painted with the inevitable *red*, that it might resist the storms of heaven as its founders had resisted the objections of an unpropitious Faculty. All winter long, in this stoveless shanty, with the winds sweeping through from one end to the other, might have been seen a few enthusiastic gymnasts at work on parallel bars, spring-board, trapeze, and ladder, or swinging upon the rings and shaking the rafters in their efforts to touch the beam. Here, at one time, the "Nassau Lit." editor seems to have gathered his inspiration. "Spring is upon us," says he, "in all its beauty. Nature is at last fully awake from her long nap and feels ready for the summer's campaign. At such times it is most pleasant to lounge under the campus tree, or, perched *en dishabille* upon the gymnasium horse, indulge in air-castles and pleasant reminiscences, while the cool spring breezes circulate most gratefully through the cracks and broken windows of Hercules's Temple." Here at sunrise might have been heard the "trumpet notes of some early bird seeking the worm of Junior oratorship, or that of a good grade in declamation." We read also of "dirty little *snoobs* pitching ball within its precincts and playfully rolling the big dumb-bells into the numerous holes in its floor." In the year 1864 the building was sadly in need of repair. Through an effort made by the Class of 1866, sufficient money was raised to supply it with a stove and a new set of apparatus. Thus renovated, it answered the purpose of a gymnasium, until one night, during the summer vacation of 1865, a report was circulated that a tramp sick with the yellow fever was sleeping there. The next day the building was reduced to ashes by the frightened people of the town.



GYMNASIUM.

Then followed a period of three years when the need of a gymnasium was urgently felt and expressed. Appeals to the Alumni and Trustees were made through College magazines and Commencement speeches. These efforts on the part of the students seemed to be of no avail, and they were beginning to despair of Princeton's ability to "maintain her standing with the other institutions of the land." Their oft-repeated demand, however, at length found a response. The first donation to the College after the accession of a new President was a gymnasium. The occasion of the gift is thus described by Dr. McCosh:—

"In my inaugural lecture I uttered a few sentences on the benefit and importance of physical culture, and this was met by a hearty cheer from the students. I ventured for the moment to become a prophet, and declared that that expression of feeling would bring with it a fulfilment. There was present a gentleman [Robert Bonner, Esq., of New York] at that time personally unknown to me, with a warm Irish heart burning in his bosom, which could not resist the appeal made, and, as he always executes what he intends, he at once intimated his willingness to give \$10,000, to assist in building a gymnasium for strengthening the bodily frame and promoting the health of the students of this College. There was another gentleman present [Henry G. Marquand, Esq., of New York], with a fine academic taste, cherished in the bustle of a business life, and, with a heart equally capable of being moved by generous impulses, and he engaged to give a like sum. It was a large sum to give for a gymnasium,—\$20,000; but the gentlemen meant to do a handsome deed to the students, and, without any one urging them, they enlarged their gift, and have erected a structure which, with the ground on which it stands, has cost \$38,000. The edifice, which does such credit to the fine taste of the eminent architect [George B. Post, Esq., of New York] and the energy of the contractor, is worthy of the price which has been paid for it; and as you see it here to-day on its beautiful site, it is, externally and internally, the finest gymnasium in the United States,—I believe it is the finest in the world."

The Gymnasium was opened, with appropriate exercises, on the 13th of January, 1870. In the morning a lecture on the Laws of Health was delivered in the First Church by Dr. Willard Parker of New York. In the afternoon a long procession, headed by the 7th Regiment Band, wound its way to the Gymnasium. The gallery had already been filled with ladies: the Gymnasium became so overcrowded with students that the ladders creaked beneath their weight, and the spring-board, not able to resist the pressure, came down with a crash. The exercises opened with a prayer of dedication by the venerable Dr. Charles Hodge. Then followed addresses, interspersed with music and with gymnastic exercises by Mr. Goldie. Dr. McCosh, Chancellor Green, D. R. Sessions, 1870, and Rev. S. B. Dod, 1857, spoke in behalf of the officers, students, and alumni of the College. Mr. Bonner and Mr. Marquand briefly responded. The day will be long remembered as opening the era in the history of Princeton College when physical culture is no longer despised.

As the visitor arrives in Princeton, his eye is attracted by a gray stone building, with a high peaked roof and towers rising from the ground at either end. This is the Gymnasium. The towers afford two entrances: one for visitors, leading by a winding staircase to the main floor and ladies' gallery; the other for students,

leading through their dressing-room to the Gymnasium proper. The first floor contains a lavatory, bath-rooms, and six bowling-alleys. In January, 1875, one of these alleys was removed to make room for four billiard-tables, presented to the College by Mr. P. R. Pyne of New York. The introduction of bowling and billiards was looked upon with distrust by some of the College authorities, as only a few years previous their existence in Princeton had been prohibited by law. The second floor contains the Gymnasium proper, the students' dressing-room, and a small room for the instructor's private use. The Gymnasium is a room of 50×80 feet, lighted by a series of elevated windows and by gas, heated by furnace, and suitably equipped with apparatus. Here are parallel, horizontal, and rack bars, double and travelling rings, single, double, and flying trapeze, inclined and horizontal ladders, rowing and chest weights, spring and battoute board, peg-pole, chest-poles, Indian clubs, dumb-bells and climbing ropes.

Let us enter the Gymnasium on a winter's day at noon. Before we ascend, a noise like the rumbling of thunder, combined with the din of human voices, draws us to the bowling-alley. We see first the heavy balls sent rolling to the other end of the building, where little boys are busily engaged in setting up the pins and returning the balls. Beyond, the University Nine are practising for the coming spring. A target of heavy sail-cloth has been erected, at which the ball is pitched or thrown with as much accuracy and energy as though the defeat of an opposing nine were depending on its safe arrival at the bull's eye. Farther on might have been seen, before their removal, the four billiard-tables, all in use, and the surrounding benches occupied with spectators eagerly waiting their turn. We cannot delay here; we press on, ascending two flights of stairs, till we reach the gallery. There, arranged in line, is the boat crew, swinging in graceful form and feathering their mimic oars, while beside them stands the captain, directing their movements and correcting their errors. As we look down upon the Gymnasium, our eye lights upon Mr. Goldie. With Indian clubs in hand he takes his accustomed position upon the spring-board. Before him is a class. "One! two! three! four! five! six! seven! eight!" shouts Mr. Goldie, as he swings his clubs in the first of his complex motions. The exercise is evidently a new one. Clubs are swinging in every direction except the right one, and the class are obliged to "begin again." With what relief do they place their clubs upon the floor when the order is given, "Rest!" Before long the motion is mastered, the exercise is over, and each applies himself to his favorite apparatus, stopping only for an occasional glance at the visitors in the gallery. The movable horizontal bar is now brought to the centre of the room, or the battoute-board and mattresses put into position, and Senior gymnasts practise giant swings or somersaults for the coming contest. By this time the crew have finished rowing, and have gone down stairs for a run. When they have started one student after another falls into line, until the Gymnasium is



Geo Goldie

encircled by a moving ring. Then the ring breaks, winding around posts and across the floor in the form of a serpent. This exercise is continued till all are wearied, and soon visitors and students have dispersed for dinner.

If you wish to witness an exhibition of gymnastic skill, you should attend the Senior contest. On such occasions the beauty of neighboring cities is attracted to Princeton. The Gymnasium is decorated with flags. The President of the College and invited guests occupy the seats of honor. The gymnasts have perfected themselves in special exercises, and each tries his best to win a prize. The judges, chosen from the Alumni, are intently watching every excellence or imperfection. The audience, instinctively appreciating the dazzling feats of strength or skill, have with confidence selected the prize men long before the judges have rendered their decision. On the 18th of June, 1870, took place the first Senior contest. Six competitors entered the lists, contesting on horizontal and parallel bars, trapeze, rings, in tumbling, and with clubs. The prizes were offered and presented in person by Mrs. John R. Thomson of Princeton. A gold ring, carved with gymnastic emblems and set with a large oval amethyst, and a gold medal were awarded to J. L. Caldwell, the best general gymnast. Two other medals for light and heavy gymnastics were awarded respectively to J. T. Kelly and C. J. Parker. Similar contests have been held annually with increasing interest. An amphitheatre of benches has now to be erected, and a band of ushers escort the visitors to their seats. Who that has attended these contests can forget the giant swings and horizontals and cross and somersaults and cut-offs, the ease with which the heaviest dumb-bells were handled, or the clubs tossed and caught? The introduction of the flying trapeze in 1875, and of L'Eschelle in 1877, have added new and striking features to the contests of the past three years.

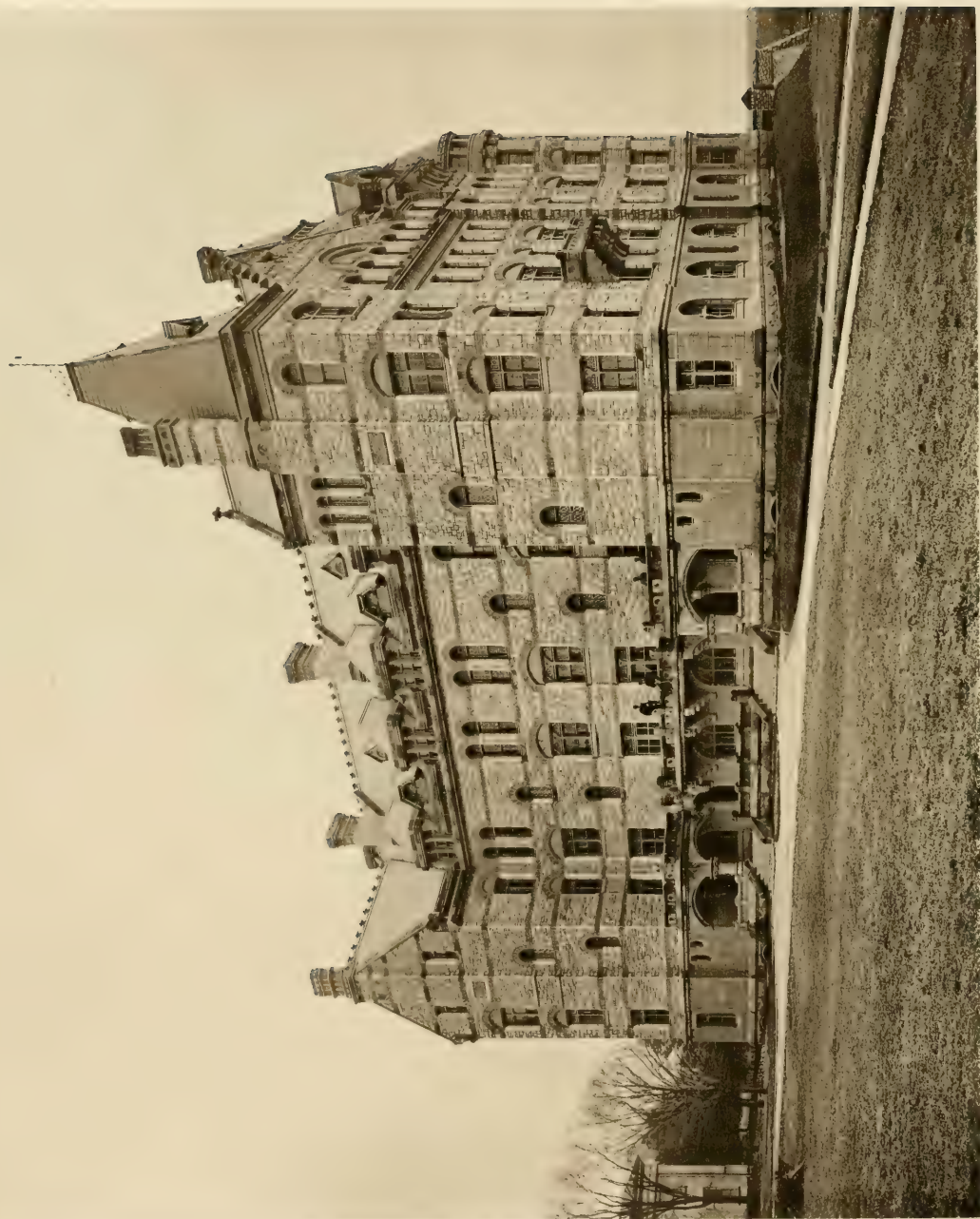
Special exhibitions, in which all classes take part, are given occasionally during the College sessions, and always on Class Day morning. Though less technical these are sometimes even more interesting than the Senior contests, and have been the means of sustaining a general interest in gymnastics. Once only has Princeton competed in gymnastics with outside institutions. This was at the Amateur Gymnastic and Athletic Tournament held at the Academy of Music, New York, November 8, 1873. On this occasion fourteen gymnasiums and athletic clubs from various parts of the country were represented. Of the eighty contestants, Princeton sent nine, who succeeded in winning fifteen of fifty first and second prizes.

This sketch would be incomplete without a word in regard to Mr. George Goldie. A Scotchman by birth, and linked to the Caledonian Clubs of this country as the champion of the United States and Canada, his work for the past nine years has been devoted to the athletic interests of Princeton College. His skill in gymnastics, his cheerful temper and high character, have made him justly popular. Hardly a class has graduated without bestowing upon him some token of their apprecia-

tion and regard. The popularity and usefulness of the Gymnasium has been due in great measure to his efficient management.

The following is the list of prize men :—


GENERAL GYMNASISTICS.	HEAVY WEIGHTS.	LIGHT WEIGHTS.	INDIAN CLUBS.
1870. J. L. Caldwell.	C. J. Parker.	J. T. Kelly.	
1871. William W. Flagler.	Jacob E. Michael.	Thomas S. Young, Jr.	
1872. Robert L. Stevens.	M. S. Shotwell.	S. E. Ewing.	
1873. J. H. Dulles.	R. W. Hall.	H. H. Hewitt.	
1874. No contest.			
1875. T. Sheldon.	W. S. Archer.	I. H. Lionberger.	T. Sheldon.
1876. W. T. Kaufman.	F. Dunning.	L. M. Walker.	A. B. Turnure.
1877. No contest.			
1878. A. Brown.	R. A. Mayo.	C. W. McCorkle.	C. D. Bennett.



WITHERSPOON HALL.

WITHERSPOON HALL.

By REV. WILLIAM HARRIS, A. M.

EVERAL years after the building of Reunion Hall the increasing number of students created a demand for still more dormitory accommodations, and it was determined to erect a building embodying the results of a careful study of the wants of student life in Princeton College, and constructed upon the best principles in regard to heating, ventilation, and general convenience and comfort. Among the many new demands of a higher social culture there was to be specially observed and provided for that of separate rooms for each student. While brothers, relatives, and old school friends will often choose to room together, at least one half of those newly beginning college life prefer to room alone. This requirement had been partially met in the plan of Reunion Hall, and that plan, admirable in many particulars, required only to be improved upon, adopting its merits and avoiding what experience in its occupation had proved to be defects.

The distinctive features of Witherspoon Hall are: the arrangement of the stair-halls so as to cut off the rooms from the noise occasioned by persons going up and down; the providing of separate entrances to the bedrooms, so that the servants can attend to them without disturbing the student in his study; the bringing of water to points readily accessible from every room; the provision of lifts, or elevators, for carrying up coal and baggage, and taking down ashes and slops, without using the stairs for these purposes; and, conspicuously, the return to the oldest and best method of heating and ventilating a room occupied by a student, to wit, by an open coal-fire in a grate.

The exterior design of the building, which is in the style known as Modern or Victorian Gothic, was intended to assimilate to that of a gentleman's country residence on a large scale, thus giving it a homelike look very different from the conventional college dormitory. The first story is of Newark brownstone, forming the pediment of the main structure, which is of a blue-gray marble from the quarries in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, laid with the natural "rock-face" in irregular rubble-work. The interior is finished throughout with ash. The cost was about \$100,000.

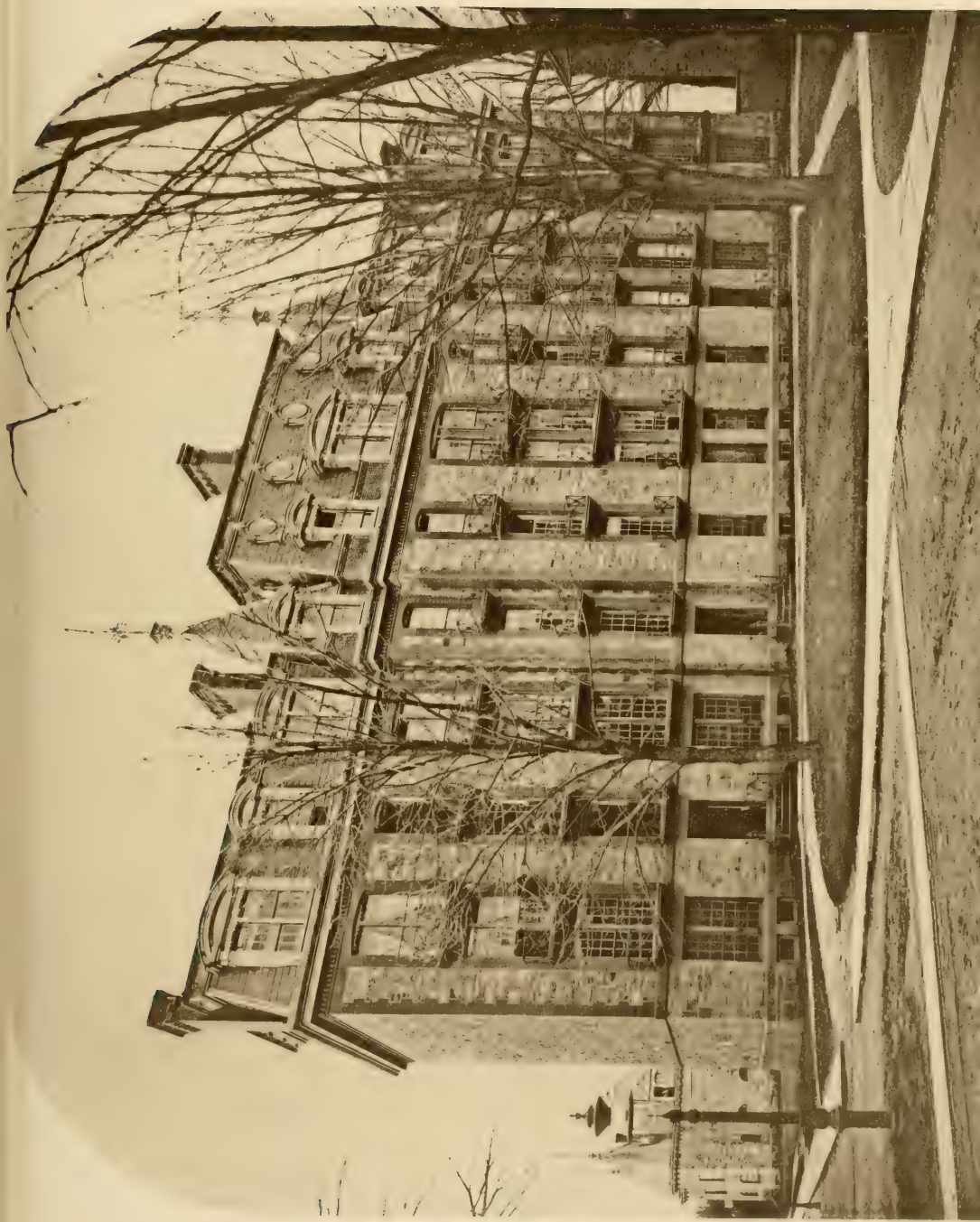
REUNION HALL.

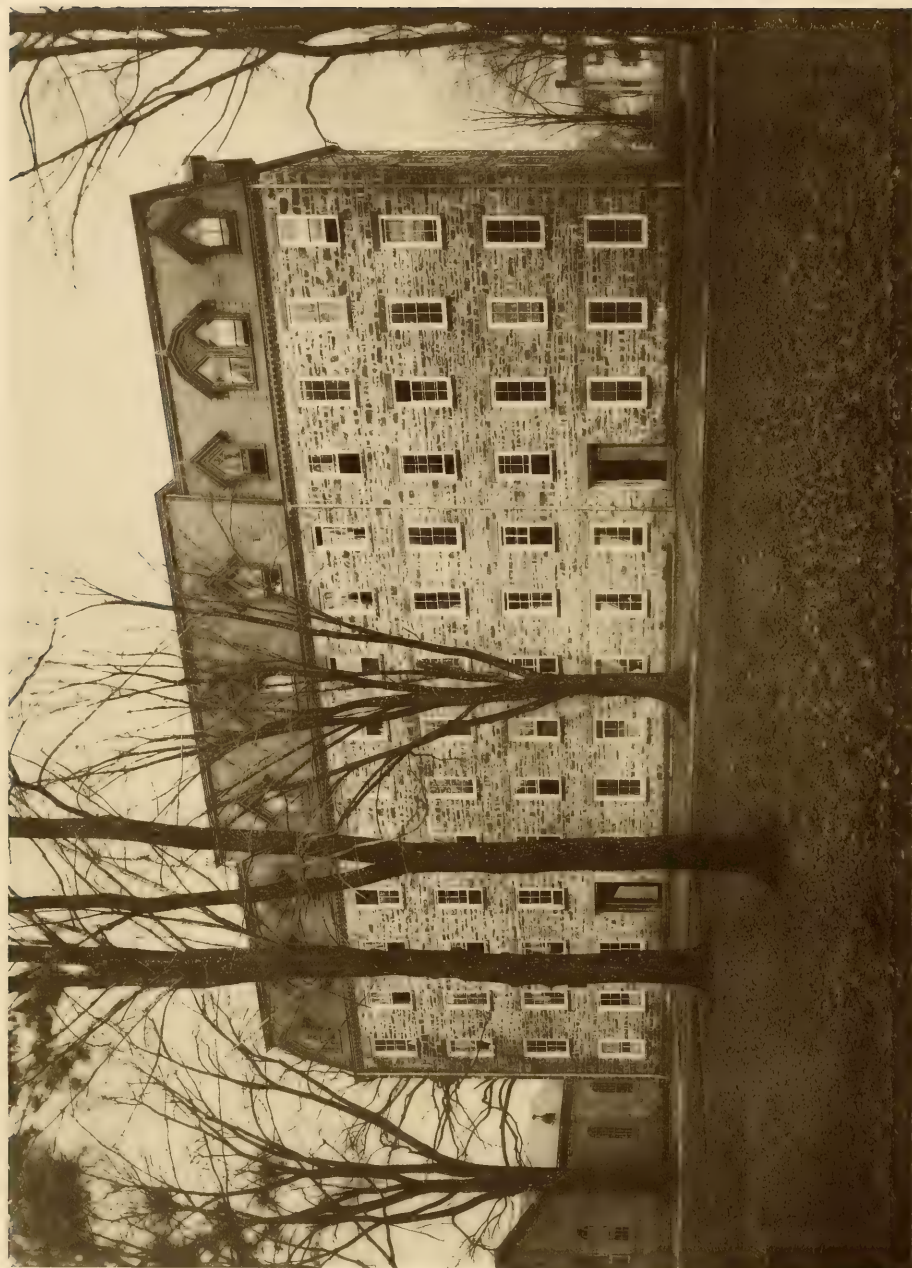
By REV. WILLIAM HARRIS, A.M.



THE erection of another dormitory having become necessary in 1869, an effort was made to further improve upon the plans of the older buildings, and Mr. George B. Post of New York, the architect of Dickinson Hall, was directed to make a study of the subject, and to present a plan which should give each student a separate bedroom. The plan was likewise to embrace a number of suites of rooms for occupancy of students preferring to room alone. The plan as adopted has four distinct "entries." Two of these (North and South) open each upon two suites of double rooms on each floor, comprising a common study-room 12×14 feet, a large closet, and two bedrooms each 8×12 feet. The building being five stories high, forty students are accommodated in these apartments. The other two entries (North Middle and South Middle) each open upon three suites of single rooms on each floor, comprising a study and a bedroom, each 8×14 feet, and a closet,—giving accommodation to thirty students in the five stories. Besides these, there are four suites of single rooms in the sixth story, over the middle portion of the building.

It was determined to make the building a memorial of the reunion of the Old and New School divisions of the Presbyterian Church, and contributions to the extent of about \$ 30,000 were received from representative donors of both bodies. The corner-stone was laid by the General Assembly May 28, 1870. REUNION HALL was opened for occupancy in the fall of 1871. The building is of local stone and brick, with Connecticut brownstone water-table and string-courses. It is heated by steam throughout, no stoves or grates being permitted.






EAST COLLEGE.

EAST AND WEST COLLEGES.

By REV. WILLIAM HARRIS, A. M.

N common with most of the older American colleges, Princeton adopted from its foundation the English plan of requiring residence within its own precincts. As the number of students increased, this has necessitated from time to time the erection of additional "dormitories," so-called, that is, buildings entirely devoted to study and lodging rooms. In Nassau Hall the rooms, usually about 18 feet square, were assigned each to two students, who occupied this one room, destitute of alcoves or closets, for both study and sleeping, — a plan at once offensive to delicacy and deleterious to health. When, in 1832, the first of the additional dormitories was determined upon, an improvement was made upon the old plan by separating the sleeping-rooms from the study-rooms, — the apartments assigned to each two students being a study 15 × 15 feet, and a common bedroom 7 × 15 feet, both still destitute of closets.

EAST COLLEGE was erected upon this plan in 1833, originally four stories high, with two entries, and four apartments opening upon each entry on each floor, thus giving accommodation for sixty-four students.

WEST COLLEGE was erected in 1836, of the same size and on exactly the same ground-plan. The buildings are of local stone, with brick partitions, and fire-proof stairways of iron steps enclosed in brick walls. In 1872 a fifth story was added to West College, and in 1873 to East, increasing the accommodation of each to eighty.

WEST COLLEGE.



IV.

THE JOHN C. GREEN SCHOOL OF
SCIENCE.



SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

THE JOHN C. GREEN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

By HENRY B. CORNWALL, A. M., E. M.



HIS Institution owes its existence to the liberality of Mr. John C. Green, whose other numerous gifts to the College are mentioned elsewhere.

Deeply interested in promoting the welfare and usefulness of the College, Mr. Green, after careful consideration, gave to the Trustees of the College, in September, 1872, the sum of \$ 200,000; being led to do so by the belief, as stated in the deed of endowment under which the money was given, "that the cause of education would be promoted, and the capacity of the College for usefulness greatly increased, by the establishment of a Scientific Department, or School of Science, in addition to, and in connection with, the present Academic Department; and that the wants of the College and the requirements of the age imperatively demand the establishment of such a school." It was his purpose, by this noble gift, to enable the College to give to its students an opportunity for thorough training in the methods and principles of modern science, the value of which had been fully recognized in other leading colleges in this country. Experience has shown that the natural sciences afford abundant opportunities for mental discipline, and at the same time, by acquainting the student with methods of scientific thought and investigation, and by familiarizing him with the facts on which scientific theories rest, enable him intelligently to consider some of the most vital questions of the day. The field of study thus opened cannot fail to benefit any man whose inclinations tend toward such studies, whatever may be his future calling.

President McCosh and the members of the Faculty more immediately interested in the organization of the school, with the Treasurer, at once took measures to fulfil in the best way the intended purpose of the school, by devising a course of instruction and preparing plans for the building. The President drew up and presented to the Trustees a report embodying essentially the same course of study as that now in full effect. This was also given early in the next year in a prospectus from which the following extract is taken:—

"The object for which it [*the School*] is established is to give a thorough Scientific education, with high literary culture, to those who may not choose to devote such attention to classical and philosophical study as is required in the Academic course."

Two courses were thrown open in the school. One of three years for candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science; the other for those who had already obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Science, and who were candidates for the degree of Master of Science. It was not designed solely to occupy the time of any of the candidates for the Bachelor's degree with the scientific studies necessary to secure complete technical proficiency in any particular branch, but also to secure for every graduate a sound liberal education, differing from the Academic course mainly in the substitution of the natural sciences for the classics, and to some extent for philosophy. It was believed that many young men who intended hereafter to pursue professional studies in law, medicine, or otherwise, or who sought only a liberal education, would prefer such a curriculum. Accordingly abundant provision was made for instruction in nearly all of the Academic branches. When the Elective Courses were introduced, it was also provided that the extra time devoted to any particular branches of Science should be taken from the Scientific and not from the Academic studies. They are thus designed to secure to the student a thorough training in the principles of the branches which they include, while they afford the same opportunities for literary culture as the general curriculum. Post-graduate courses are also open to students who have shown proficiency in any branches of study, in which every facility is offered for the advancement of the students in the studies selected. It is thus the purpose to discharge the privileged duty of such an institution, by doing everything possible for the progress of scientific knowledge, by promoting original research both in the study of pure science and in the applications of science to the arts, manufactures, and sanitary measures on which the comfort and welfare of mankind are so largely dependent.

Of the \$200,000 given by Mr. Green, one half was to be used for buildings and apparatus, and one half for providing instruction in science, in addition to that already given by the College Faculty. In September, 1874, Mr. Green supplemented his former gift by an additional gift of \$25,000 for the Building and Apparatus fund, and subsequently gave \$5,600 more for Physical Apparatus. A short time before his death he determined to appropriate \$100,000 more for the endowment of a department of Civil Engineering in the School of Science, promising to pay that sum to the Trustees of the College whenever it should be needed, and directing a deed of endowment to be prepared.

Mr. Green died in April, 1875, and in December his executors gave the promised amount to the Trustees of the College for the purpose, — one half being reserved for the endowment of a professorship of Civil Engineering and Applied Mathematics, and one half for the provision of additional instruction and suitable apparatus. As will be seen at the end of this article, very great additions have been made to the sums already devoted to the School of Science, since Mr. Green's death, by the trustees of his estate.

Courses of Study. — In accordance with the design of the School of Science, the course of study was made to include several branches pursued also by the Academic students. (See the article on the Course of Study.) A certain acquaintance with Latin was deemed a necessary requirement among the terms of admission.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science or of Civil Engineer must pass an Entrance Examination in English (Grammar, Composition), Geography, Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra through Quadratics of one unknown quantity, Geometry — the first book of Euclid) and Latin (three books of Cæsar and two of the *Æneid*). The General Scientific Course includes the following studies: Mathematics, Descriptive Geometry, Mechanics, Astronomy, Physics, General Chemistry, Analytical Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, Physical Geography, Zoölogy, Botany, Drawing, English Language and Literature, Rhetoric, Modern Languages, History, Logic, Psychology, Ethics and Political Economy, and History of Philosophy.

The course in Physics is begun at the commencement of the Junior year, under Professor C. F. Brackett, and continues to the end of the undergraduate course; the students of the Scientific and Academic classes attending the lectures together, while the Scientific classes also have an experimental course in the Physical Laboratory. During the Junior year instruction is given in Cinematics and Elementary Mechanics; and also in the general properties of matter, the nature and sources of Energy, conservation of Energy, Gravitation, laws and results of Elasticity, — its laws exemplified, — Vibrations resulting in wave movements, and Acoustics; Heat, its nature, production, and disposition, — thermometry, calorimetry, and thermodynamics; Light, its nature and source, — optics, spectroscopy, diffraction, polarization, etc.; Electricity and Magnetism. In these various branches the student is constantly referred to the text-book in addition to full experimental lectures. The practical course pursued by the Senior Scientific class in the Physical Laboratory is designed to teach methods of physical research, to make the student familiar with the use of instruments, to train the powers of observation, and to give discipline in inductive processes. The course embraces simple measurements; measurements of coefficients of friction, of elasticity, and of expansion; experimental determinations of various constants, namely, indices of refraction, etc.; curvature of lenses for various uses; electrical measurements referred to the British Association's unit. The Laboratory is fully equipped with the best instruments for such work, and the students also enjoy the benefits of the very elaborate apparatus belonging to the department of Physics.

In General Chemistry the Sophomore Class attend Professor Schanck's lectures on Inorganic Chemistry, together with the Senior Academic class. The Senior Scientific class attend his lectures on Organic and Applied Chemistry, including Agricultural Chemistry. The Scientific students also attend special recitations and conferences in General Chemistry under Professor Schanck.

In Analytical Chemistry, under Professor Cornwall, the Sophomore Class begin the study of Qualitative Analysis in the Qualitative Laboratory, and continue a combined course of lectures, recitations, and practice, throughout the year. While accuracy and a thorough mastery of principles is aimed at, it is not designed to enter into the details of qualitative analysis with the general student, and the class is rapidly carried through a systematic course of analysis, comprehending all the more commonly occurring bases and acids. The student is also required to devise the best methods for analyzing compounds containing certain known constituents. This general course is supplemented, in the Junior year, by a detailed course of Qualitative Analysis, for students electing the Chemical Course. The course in Quantitative Analysis begins with the Junior year, and is designed, as regards the general students, rather to illustrate the principles of Chemistry than to make proficient in technical analysis. A thorough preliminary drill is, however, first secured, and accuracy required in all of the analyses performed, each one of which, while illustrating some principle of chemical combinations or reactions, is also adapted to the training of the analytical chemist. When the student is sufficiently practised to be capable of making reliable determinations, he is required to investigate, experimentally, the laws of chemical affinity, of the solubility of salts, diffusion of liquids, osmose, atomic weights, etc. Volumetric and Organic Analysis and Assaying are taught during the Senior year. The students pursuing an elective course in Chemistry, during the Junior and Senior years, are thoroughly drilled in every branch of Chemical Analysis. For post-graduates and special students who are prepared to profit by it, a special course, occupying two to four months, according to the previous proficiency of the student, has been introduced, intended as a preparation for the study of medicine, and including a restricted course in General Qualitative Analysis, Physiological Chemistry, Disinfectants, Analysis of Water, etc. Physiological Chemistry and the applications of Chemistry to Hygiene have always formed an important feature of the School of Science, in combination with work in Anatomy, Microscopy, and Human Physiology generally.

The study of Mineralogy is begun under Professor Cornwall, in the Freshman year, with lectures and conferences, illustrated by natural specimens, on the external, physical, and chemical characteristics of minerals, including blowpipe analysis. In the Sophomore year Descriptive and Determinative Mineralogy are taken up; the students having unrestricted access to labelled and unlabelled collections of minerals. These studies are continued by the elective classes in mineralogy during a part of the Junior year, and in the Senior year, after studying Optical Mineralogy, the measurement of the angles of crystals and their calculation, the student is instructed in Lithology and the examination of rocks by the microscope and by chemical analysis. During the Junior and Senior years the scientific classes attend, in company with the Academic students, courses of lectures on Physical Geography and Geology under Professor Guyot.

In Natural History the Sophomore Scientific Class attend a course of lectures on Human Anatomy and Physiology, under Professor Schanck, and one on Botany under Professor Macloskie. In the latter course they are instructed in Vegetable Histology and Morphology and the Classification of Plants, and are trained in dissecting plants and in microscopical manipulations. The Junior and Senior Classes are instructed by Professor Macloskie in the principles of Zoölogy, with especial reference to the structure and affinities of animals, and the characters of the classes and the leading orders of the animal kingdom. They are also taught the simple laws of General Biology, including Vegetable and Animal Embryology. A special course is provided for those who desire to advance to the higher stages of Biological Science.

The Sophomore Academic Class attend Professor Schanck's course of lectures on Human Anatomy and Physiology, and also a short course on Botany and Zoölogy under Professor Macloskie, in which the distinctive characters of the several classes of the vegetable and animal kingdoms are explained and illustrated. A course of museum work is designed as an elective study for the Senior Academic students, in which they dissect and examine the structures of plants and animals, learn to prepare specimens for preservation and to name them, and are trained to field work. All the students have free access to the Herbarium and the apparatus under charge of Professor Macloskie, to the Zoölogical Museum under Mr. W. E. D. Scott, and to the Geological Museum under Mr. F. C. Hill.

The Department of Civil Engineering, for which provision had been made by Mr. Green, as previously stated, was opened in September, 1875, under the charge of Professor Charles McMillan.

The course of studies was at first tentative, owing to the necessity for adjusting it to those of the other and older departments, but especially from a desire on the part of the authorities of the College to shape this course into a broader and more complete scheme of general and special training than had been previously attempted in this country. It is now measurably fixed, and is confidently believed to provide for a very liberal amount of literary and scientific culture, together with a high standard of professional training. An important factor in attaining these ends is the use of French and German text-books in the technical studies of the upper classes. The curriculum differs but slightly, in the first year, from that of the general course of the School of Science; in the second year the difference is more marked; while in the last two years nearly one half of the time is occupied by special studies in Engineering theory and practice. The technical studies of this course are grouped under three heads or divisions, namely, Geodesy, Graphics, and Rational and Applied Mechanics and Constructions.

In Geodesy the student is first taught the different methods of measuring distances and angles, and is made thoroughly acquainted with the structure and adjust-

ment of the instruments used in these operations. A high grade of skill is required in these preliminaries, in order to secure accuracy and celerity in the handling of instruments during the surveys that follow. These consist of triangulations, leveling, and topographical, hydrographical, town, mine, plane table, and railroad surveys. Every field course is preceded by lectures and recitations on the theory and principles underlying the practice, and the students are required to show a reasonable acquaintance with the ground covered by these lectures before being admitted to the field parties.

Graphics, or Drawing, is divided into two branches; the first consists of Free-hand and Geometrical Drawing, and the second of Topographical Drawing. In the first, the student begins with Free-hand Drawing, together with the use of the draughting instruments in the execution of the elements of Industrial Drawing, passing thence to the representation, in projection, of simple parts of structures and machines, and thence, gradually, to working and finished drawings of more complex forms. In every part of the course the student is encouraged to examine critically good engravings or specimens of draughting, yet in the execution of his own work he is required, as far as possible, to gather, with the aid of note-book and measurements, the subjects for his plates from machine-shops, or from some approved form of structure already in use, or in course of erection. In Topographical Drawing the student is first familiarized with the conventional signs and tints used for representing watercourses, hills, and other natural or artificial features which are represented on maps, and is thoroughly trained in their execution. The knowledge and skill thus obtained is subsequently applied to the construction and elaboration of finished maps of the surveys made by the class.

The course in Rational and Applied Mechanics is given by the aid of the higher mathematics, wherever applicable. This course includes the Stability of Wall, Arches, etc.; the Theory of Roofs and Bridges; Theoretical and Practical Hydraulics; Thermodynamics; and the General Theory of Machines, with its application to water-wheels, steam-engines, etc. The course in Constructions is mainly descriptive of the details and erection of structures, and of the general and detailed design and the execution of public works. Before graduating every student must prepare a thesis, with designs and specifications for some structure, machine, or process employed in his profession. The course of study for all candidates for the degree of Civil Engineer is the same during the first three years. But every student of the Senior Class who shows a marked taste for some particular branch of Civil Engineering is allowed to make that branch a special study under the guidance of the professor in charge. To this end, and for the encouragement of original research, the Laboratory has been furnished with very accurate experimental apparatus (most of it of new design), wherewith the properties of building materials, hydraulic coefficients, problems in Sanitary Engineering, and the efficiency of steam and other motors may be determined with a great degree of nicety.

The Department of Architecture was established in 1876, Professor E. D. Lindsey having been appointed to the Chair of Architecture and Applied Art. The students taking this course will pursue the following studies in the General Science Course: Mathematics, Descriptive Geometry, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, English, Modern Languages.

Less time will be devoted to Chemistry and Mineralogy than in the general course, while the study of Physics will be accompanied by special work in the Laboratory on Strength of Materials and kindred experiments. The studies in Architecture will include thorough instruction in Mechanical and Free-hand Drawing; Perspective and Coloring; History of Architecture and Art; Orders and Composition in them; Plans, Sections, and Working Details; Construction; Lectures upon *Æsthetics* and Art; office practice, details, specifications, estimates, contracts, use of surveying instruments, qualities and cost of building material and laying out of work. The drawing-room is already provided with many valuable models, illustrative drawings, photographs, and casts of sculpture and statuary, and these will be added to rapidly hereafter, affording unusual facilities for the study of this branch of art. The equipment in slides for the stereopticon is very fine, embracing, besides views of all good examples of architecture, a fine collection of photos of paintings by the old masters, illustrative of the course on the History of Art. Opportunity will also be offered for acquiring a knowledge of water-color, modelling in clay, practice in various trades, and decoration of interiors. Landscape gardening, roads, and draining will also be considered. Practical education will be combined with the effort to develop artistic powers. Post-graduate studies in Architecture will be provided for.

The Museum is on the third story of the Scientific Building, and is always open to students and visitors. It comprises Zoölogical, Botanical, and Mineralogical collections, and although scarcely more than a year old, already furnishes valuable aid in instruction. Early in 1875 Mr. W. E. D. Scott was appointed acting Curator of the Museum. Among the donations to the Museum, from various friends, are valuable collections of shells, including a very complete collection of land shells from the island of Madeira, a large collection of European minerals, and four of the original copper plates of Audubon's great work. The Smithsonian Institution has sent very useful materials for the study of the Fauna of America, including more than five hundred bird-skins of the United States and South America, a large collection of nests and eggs of birds of the United States, one hundred fishes of the United States and coast, a particularly valuable collection of ninety-eight species of *Unio*idæ of the United States, and one hundred skulls of mammals of this country. A large number of skeletons of representative animals have also been purchased from Gerrard of London. The Museum also possesses general alcoholic collections of mammals, birds, and reptiles; a large number of skeletons, mainly of

birds; alcoholic collections of embryos of birds; and specimens of various animals, for use in the dissecting rooms. One of the most interesting and complete collections is that of the birds of New Jersey, collected and mounted, since March, 1875, by the curator. It contains over five hundred specimens, representing very fully the birds of the interior of the State. The object of the collection is to familiarize the student with the bird-life of this section in all its phases due to age and the seasons of the year. During the winter of 1877 an expedition was fitted out, under the charge of the curator, by private subscription, to make general collections in Florida, and the Museum thus secured seven hundred bird-skins, comprising large suites, fully illustrating many of the rarer birds of that region, and four hundred birds' eggs of various kinds.

The School of Science Building.—This remarkably fine specimen of modern Gothic architecture was designed by Mr. William A. Potter, architect, who adapted his plans to the requirements of the Faculty, especially of Professors Schanck and Brackett, and the Treasurer, Rev. William Harris.

It was erected in 1873, and consisted of a basement and three stories, the entire upper story being a fine museum. The basement and first and second stories contained the lecture-room, laboratories, and drawing-rooms of the several departments. The want of more space was soon felt, and in 1877 the trustees of Mr. Green's estate authorized and directed additions to be made, which have fully doubled the working capacity of the building. The plans for these additions and for the rearrangement of certain parts of the first building were carefully studied by the Faculty, especially by Professors Brackett, McMillan, Cornwall, and Lindsey, the work being done under the supervision of the latter.

The entire building forms a quadrangle with an open court, and accommodates the several departments of the school as follows: the rooms for General Chemistry comprise a large lecture-room, capable of seating nearly two hundred students; a large apparatus room and professor's laboratory; a cabinet of chemical and other specimens, with two small rooms for special work, — occupying thus the first floor of the original main building. For Analytical Chemistry and Mineralogy there are: in the basement of the original main building an assay laboratory and furnace-room; in the basement of the wing of the original building a mineralogical laboratory and cabinet; and a quantitative laboratory on the floor above this. The Qualitative Laboratory occupies part of the basement of the new portion, with an adjoining assistant's room, storeroom, and fuming closet; above these, on the first floor, are a lecture-room, private laboratory and study, assistant's room, balance-room, and fuming closet. The rooms devoted to the study of Physics are: a lecture-room for about two hundred students, a cabinet for apparatus, a student's laboratory, private laboratory, and a second cabinet, occupying the second floor of the original main building. In the third story of the new portion are fine rooms for Photometry and Photog-

raphy connecting with the other rooms by private stairs. The rooms for Mathematics are in the new part of the building, and comprise a large recitation-room, two smaller ones, and the professor's study, in the basement, with a share in the use of a large lecture-room, devoted also to astronomy, and having adjoining it a cabinet for astronomical apparatus. This room is in the first floor of the new portion, and is connected by stairs and a lift with the Physical rooms above. Astronomy is amply provided for also in the new Observatory, elsewhere described. The Department of Civil Engineering occupies, on the first floor of the new portion, a suite of rooms consisting of a recitation-room, the professors' study, a lecture-room, and a laboratory containing a cabinet of instruments, models, and experimental apparatus, while on the floor above is a room for Topographical Drawing, a recitation-room, and the assistants' study. The Department of Architecture has been provided with one of the finest drawing-rooms possible, study, etc., in the upper floor of the new portion.

In the basement of the old and new portions the departments of Physics, Engineering, and Architecture occupy shops, an engine-room, etc., fitted for the construction of their models, testing the strength of materials, and other purposes. The Department of Biology has, in addition to the large museum already mentioned, the professor's study, an Herbarium, Botanical Laboratory, Laboratory for museum work, recitation-room, and, on the second floor of the old portion, a lecture-room. In addition to the rooms described, there are several recitation-rooms, toilet and fuming rooms, battery, gas-rooms, etc. There are four flights of stairs, and the building is heated with steam and supplied with very large gasometers for street and oxygen gas in the basement, with pipes leading to all parts of the building. The cost of the additions thus made to the original building was \$ 64,000, which does not include the very elaborate equipment of apparatus required for each department.

History. — The first year of the School of Science began with the opening of the College year in September, 1873, and with the course of study already given. The new building was not yet finished, and room was found for temporary work in the other College buildings. The instruction in Mineralogy and Blowpipe Analysis was given in the room in Nassau Hall now occupied by the Geological Museum, and formerly used as a library, the books having just been removed to the new Chancellor Green Library. By the commencement of the second term, in January, 1874, the class was able to begin work in the Qualitative Laboratory, which had then been fitted up in the new building, although the rest of the building was not completed before summer.

Professor Brackett still occupied the old quarters of the Department of Physics, in the large room in the top of Dickinson Hall, known as Examination Hall, and afterwards occupied by Professor McMillan. Dr. Schanck also remained during this year in the Chemical lecture-room and laboratory, in Dickinson Hall, now used

for various Academic classes. In the spring of 1874 Dr. Adolph Leue was placed in temporary charge of Botany, and was also engaged during the summer in arranging an herbarium in the Scientific Building. The result of the first year's work was very satisfactory. The plan of combining the scientific and literary studies appeared to be well adapted to the wants of the students. The class numbered twelve at the beginning of the year, and eight passed the examination at the end of the third term in June; one of the class having been transferred to the Academic Department, one honorably dismissed, and two dropped for deficiency.

The opening of the second year found the new building ready for occupation, and the departments of General Chemistry under Professor Schanck, Physics under Professor Brackett, and Analytical Chemistry and Mineralogy under Professor Cornwall, were finally established in their destined quarters. Two laboratories, one for Quantitative, the other for Qualitative Analysis, were fitted up, and also a Mineralogical Laboratory, and an Assay Room, while the Drawing Room was also furnished with desks, and put under the temporary charge of a competent instructor. In June, 1874, Professor Macloskie was appointed to the Chair of Natural History, and in January, 1875, began his lectures. During this year Mr. Green made provision, as before stated, for establishing a course in Civil Engineering, and Professor McMillan was appointed to the Chair of Civil Engineering and Applied Mathematics. He began the organization of the Department of Civil Engineering in September, 1875.

With increasing numbers and advancing classes it became necessary to discuss the propriety of introducing Elective Courses, retaining the General Scientific Course essentially as proposed, and introducing courses providing more particular drill in various branches. This was done to some extent during the year 1875-76 in the case of individual students, but no definite courses were adopted. The Faculty decided, however, to recommend to the Trustees an important alteration, extending the course to four years by prefixing a year. This was deemed advisable mainly on account of the deficient preparation in Mathematics of many of the candidates for entrance, and because it furnished much needed time for the study of the Modern Languages, while it also relieved the crowded studies of other departments. This measure was adopted by the Trustees of the College in June, 1876, and provision was made for the necessary additional instruction in Modern Languages and Mathematics. At the opening of the fall term in September, 1876, therefore, there were four classes in the School of Science, a number of candidates having presented themselves for the lowest class, while some of the others who had applied for admission to the second, or Sophomore Class, were only admitted to the Freshman Class. It was deemed advisable to introduce into the Freshman year two branches of Natural Science, Mineralogy and Botany, partly to gain time in the succeeding years, and partly to occupy the students with experimental work as early as possible.

The demand for Elective Courses having also become more pressing, it was now decided to announce, in the forthcoming catalogue of the College, the establishment of such courses in certain studies. Without losing sight of the original design of the school to give a liberal education to all of its students, it is proposed, at the beginning of the Junior year, to allow to candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Science a choice between the general course and any one of four others, providing special instruction in Mathematics and Mechanics, Geology and Biology, Chemistry and Mineralogy, and Physics. Students choosing one of these courses will devote proportionally less time to other scientific branches, but not less to the required studies of the Academic Department.

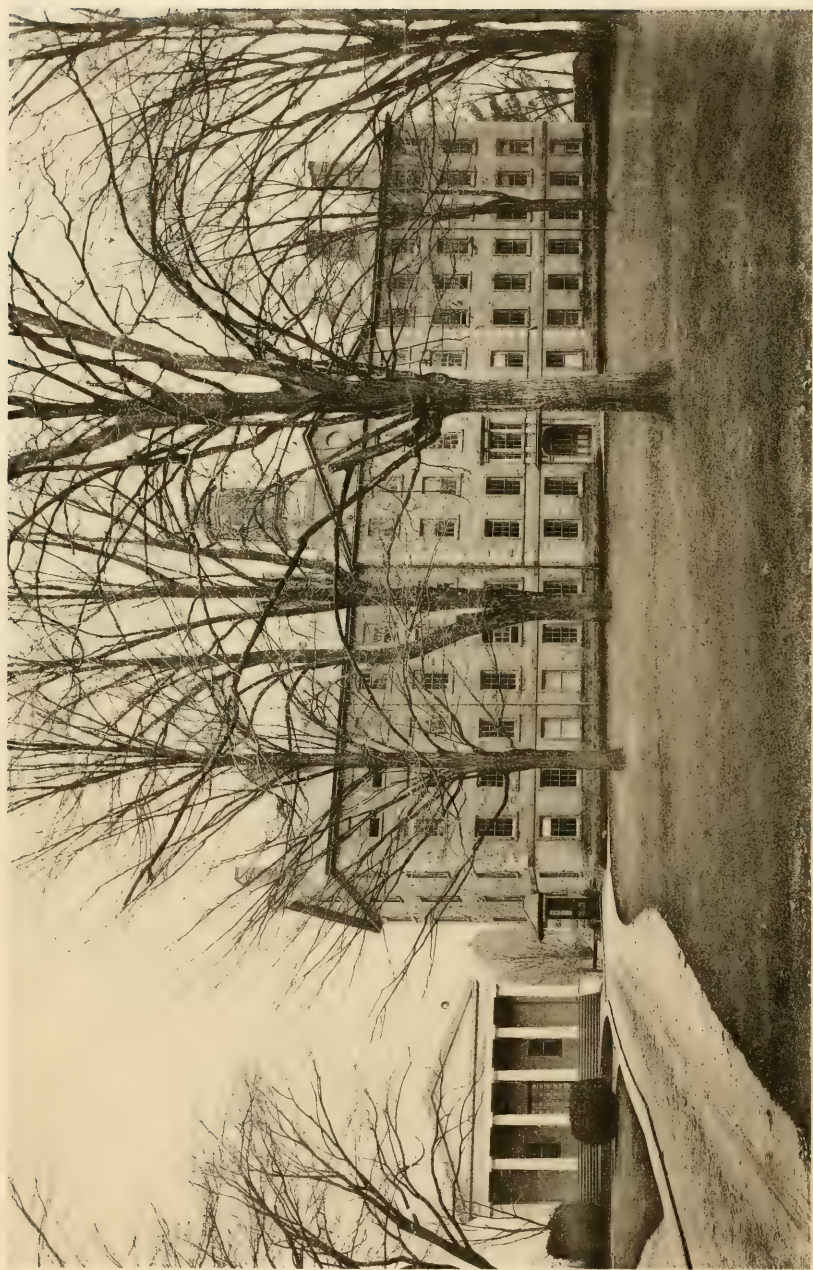
The additions to the studies required by the growth of the School of Science and the introduction of the various courses mentioned, necessitated the provision of additional instructors, and in June, 1877, Professor Charles G. Rockwood, Ph. D., was appointed Associate Professor of Pure and Applied Mathematics, while provision was subsequently made for an instructor in Civil Engineering and an assistant in Chemistry and Mineralogy. These places are filled by John B. McMaster, A. M., C. E., and F. S. Craven, E. M.

In June, 1877, Professor C. A. Young, of Dartmouth College, was called to the Chair of Astronomy at Princeton, securing for the Academic and Scientific students a thorough course in the theory and practice of Astronomy. Mention is elsewhere made of the facilities placed at his disposal.

Thus, after four years, during which earnest consideration and valuable experience have developed the purposes and methods of instruction, while the generosity of its founder and the wise counsels of the trustees of his estate have made ample provision for their execution, the School of Science enters upon its full work with the brightest prospects of usefulness and success.

V.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.



OLD SEMINARY AND CHAPEL.

THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

By GEORGE T. PURVES.



THE establishment of Princeton Theological Seminary by the Presbyterian Church was in response to demands which had through many years been growing more urgent, and which, at the beginning of the present century, could no longer remain unheeded.

That church has from the first been honorably distinguished for the firmness with which she has exacted of her ministers a high grade of literary and theological culture. She brought with her from the Reformed Churches of Europe traditions of university education and professional learning, as well as of orthodox faith and evangelical piety; and these she sought to cherish not merely with filial reverence, but also with an intelligent perception of their increased usefulness in a new and unformed community. In the face of many temptations to lower her standards, which the need of men or the excitement incident to great revivals offered, she in the main consistently refused. But at the same time she was not for many years strong enough, even after she had attained, through immigration and conversions, to a comparatively large membership, to establish and support a seminary in connection with her judicatories. Several attempts, indeed, were made in the eighteenth century, with the favor of the Synod, to organize schools for the preparation of candidates for the ministry; and one of these — the "Log College" of Dr. Tennent on the Neshaminy — was the means of educating many distinguished men, and was the germ of the literary institution whose history this volume contains. But throughout the century the majority of candidates pursued their professional training under the guidance of individual preceptors who were themselves occupied with the active duties of the pastorate; and at its close the Church, greatly enlarged in size and influence, found herself still without any institution adequate to her needs. And as, while the culture of her clergy was generally high, it was of course an insufficient substitute to the student for a complete curriculum, the further consequence resulted that with every year the strain upon her educational standard grew more severe, and an increasing number of candidates applied for ordination who had devoted too short a time to preparatory studies; sometimes, we may suspect, because they had exhausted the resources of their instructors.

Moreover, in the opening years of the nineteenth century the difficulties connected with the subject of ministerial education were again enhanced by the almost inevitable accompaniments of the spiritual prosperity with which the Church was then being blessed. The great revival, which swept out of the Western States much of the infidelity into which, after the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, they had fallen, had increased the call for men. Four hundred congregations — at that time a large proportion of the entire number — were unsupplied with pastors; and their call had been in some quarters already responded to by men who were thoroughly unfit, so far as intellectual training was concerned, to assume the responsibilities of the office, but whose newly roused fervor rebelled against what seemed the cold scholasticism of the rules. It was but a repetition of what the Church had experienced before, and again she wisely refused to yield to the pressure. The Assembly of 1804, in reply to a letter of inquiry written on behalf of the Presbytery of Transylvania, Kentucky, recommended that no relaxation of the usual custom be made. It was believed that the purity of the Church depended largely on the knowledge, as well as the piety, of her teachers. "If," said the letter, "the gates of the Church are opened to weakness and ignorance, she will soon be overflowed with errors and with the wildest disorders."*

To these circumstances, which seemed to demand urgently better facilities of theological instruction, was added the example of sister denominations. The Congregationalists of New England, the Reformed Dutch, and the Associate Reformed churches had already instituted theological seminaries; and the mother churches of Europe, while they did not possess institutions of like form with those which have grown up in America, had long before sanctioned the idea. Nor did the spirit of generous emulation alone call on the Presbyterian Church to follow in the same path. There was felt to be now no choice left, if she would retain her candidates under her own influence and train them according to her own principles. Unless she provided for their equipment, they would without doubt soon begin to seek it at other hands.

Led on by such considerations as these, some of the most prominent men in the denomination began to seriously agitate the question of establishing a theological school. It is not certainly known by what individual the project was first actually suggested. It originated, however, among the members of the Presbytery of Philadelphia; and there can be little doubt in the mind of whoever reads the records of the time that it was mainly due to the wisdom of a few men who from the first, and as long as they lived, contributed largely to its success, and of whom Dr. Ashbel Green, Dr. Archibald Alexander, and Dr. J. J. Janeway were especially conspicuous.

In the year 1805 the former of these clergymen had reported in the Assembly from the Committee on Bills an overture emphasizing earnestly the alarming need

* Letter to Rev. David Rice, Moore's Digest, p. 367.

of more ministers; urging upon the congregations the adequate support of pastors, in order that young men might not be deterred from the office by dread of poverty, and endeavoring to stimulate the activity and watchfulness of Presbyteries in selecting and assisting their candidates. There is indeed in this overture no proposal of a theological school, but it is sufficient to show the necessities of the Church and the interest which its author took in the cause of ministerial education. The overture was adopted by the succeeding Assembly; and at its October session of the same year (1806) the Presbytery of Philadelphia promptly acted on it by sending to the churches under its jurisdiction, and ordering to be read from their pulpits, a long and earnest address calling attention to its contents. There was still, however, no movement looking directly to the organization of a seminary. On the contrary, the assembly of 1806 recommended to the favorable consideration of the Presbyteries a letter which had been received from President Smith, and which set forth the advantages offered for theological instruction in the College of New Jersey. But the time was ripe for more definite action, and the movement was soon begun. The influence of the few men already named was felt by others, and their ideas were not slow in taking shape. The first known direct mention of a seminary was made by Rev. Archibald Alexander in his sermon before the Assembly of 1808, in which he said: "In my opinion, we shall not have a regular and sufficient supply of well-qualified ministers of the gospel, until every Presbytery, or at least every Synod, shall have under its direction a seminary established for the single purpose of educating youth for the ministry."* There was nothing done by that Assembly with reference to the subject, but the words were not fruitless. Dr. Green says,† "Encouraged by this, I used all my influence in favor of the measure." Accordingly we find that at its meeting in April, 1809, the Presbytery of Philadelphia, Dr. Green being moderator, "*Resolved*, That the Commissioners from this Presbytery to the General Assembly be instructed, and they are hereby instructed, to use their best endeavors to induce the Assembly to turn their attention to a theological school, for the education of candidates for the ministry in our Church, to be established in some central or convenient place within their bounds."‡

The Assembly met in Philadelphia in May, and on the 23d of that month the Committee on Overtures reported the above resolution. It was read, and a committee, consisting of eight ministers and three laymen, and of which President Dwight of Yale College, a delegate from the Connecticut Association, was chairman, was appointed to consider it. Four days later this committee made the following report:—

"Three modes of compassing this important object have presented themselves to their consideration. The first is to establish *one great school* in some convenient place near the centre of the bounds of our

* Life of Archibald Alexander, D. D., by James W. Alexander, D. D., Chap. XIII. p. 314.

† Life of Ashbel Green, V. D. M. (partly an Autobiography), p. 333.

‡ The Proceedings in the Presbytery of Philadelphia have been obtained from the Manuscript Minutes of that body.

Church. The second is, to establish *two schools* in such places as may best accommodate the northern and southern divisions of the Church. The third is, to establish such a school within the bounds of *each of the Synods*. In this case your committee suggest the propriety of leaving it to each Synod to direct the mode of forming the school, and the place where it shall be established.

"The advantages attending the first of the proposed modes are, that it would be furnished with larger funds, and therefore with a more extensive library and a greater number of professors. The system of education pursued in it would, therefore, be more extensive and more perfect; the youths educated in it would also be united in the same views and contract an early and lasting friendship for each other, — circumstances which could not fail of promoting harmony and prosperity in the Church. The disadvantages attending this mode would be principally those derived from the distance of its position from the extremities of the Presbyterian bounds.

"The advantages attending the second of the proposed modes, and the disadvantages, will readily suggest themselves from a comparison of this with the other two. The advantages which would attend the third, to wit, — the establishment of theological schools by the respective Synods, — would be the following. The local situation of the respective schools would be peculiarly convenient for the several parts of a country so extensive as that for the benefit of which they were designed. The inhabitants, having the seminaries brought near to them, would feel a peculiar interest in their prosperity, and may be rationally expected to contribute to it much more liberally and generally than to a single school or even to two. The Synods, too, having the immediate care of them, and directing, either in person or by delegation, all their concerns, would feel a similar interest, and would probably be better pleased with a system formed by themselves, and therefore peculiarly suited to the wishes and interests of the several parts of the Church immediately under their direction. Greater efforts, therefore, may be expected from ministers and people, to promote the prosperity of these schools, than of any other. The disadvantages of this mode would be the inferiority of the funds, a smaller number of professors, a smaller library, and a more limited system of education in each. The students, also, would as now, be strangers to each other. Should the last of these modes be adopted, your committee are of opinion that everything pertaining to the erection and conduct of each school should be left to the direction of the respective Synods. If either of the first, the whole should be subject to the control of the General Assembly. Your committee also suggest that in the former of these cases the funds for each school should be raised within the bounds of the Synod within which it was stationed. In the latter, they should be collected from the whole body of the Church.

"Your committee, therefore, submit the following resolutions, to wit: *Resolved*, That the above plans be submitted to all the Presbyteries within the bounds of the General Assembly for their consideration, and that they be careful to send up to the next Assembly, at their sessions in May, 1810, their opinions on the subject." *

The report was forthwith adopted. It is evidently a carefully prepared document. Its authors appreciated fully the objects to be accomplished and the difficulties to be overcome. It was indeed with many not easy to determine with which of the proposed plans lay the greater advantages. Each had ardent advocates. The unifying tendency which a central institution would exert—desirable on many accounts as that would be—seemed to some hardly a sufficient compensation for the inconvenience which its distance from much of our already widely extended church would necessarily occasion; while others also dreaded the effects of a too great

* Assembly's Digest Baird's Collection, p. 427.

centralization of influence which such an institution might possibly produce. We are told by Dr. Miller, who was chairman of the committee which in 1810 received the replies of the Presbyteries, that the objections raised against the plan of a single school were due partly to the fear that it would be *obligatory* on all the Presbyteries to send *all* their candidates to it, "however inconvenient or expensive it might be," and partly to the apprehension lest the professors of such an institution, "if they were not formally empowered to license candidates to preach the gospel, might be clothed with powers out of which such an abuse would naturally grow."*

Yet it may well be supposed that many Synods would have found it impossible to support a separate school; and that, had they chosen to attempt it, the result would in course of time have demonstrated the wisdom of the plan which the majority of the Presbyteries from the first approved, and would at last have compelled the fusion of many struggling institutions into one, or a few, well endowed.

In the Presbytery of Philadelphia at its autumn meeting of that year (1809), a committee of seven, of which Dr. Green was chairman and Rev. Archibald Alexander—then pastor of the Third Church—a member, was appointed to take into consideration the above recommendation of the Assembly. This committee having reported in the spring of 1810 in favor of "one great school," Dr. Green and Rev. Mr. Irwin were appointed "to prepare a report of a plan and particulars of such proposed institution, and present the same to the Presbytery before the end of the present sessions."† Their report was, however, deferred until, in October, it was found to have been rendered unnecessary by the action which the Assembly had in the mean time taken. That action was as follows. The committee appointed to examine the replies sent in from the Presbyteries on the subject of theological schools reported ten Presbyteries in favor of one great school, one in favor of two schools, ten in favor of synodical schools, while six deemed it inexpedient to establish any school at all, and the remaining Presbyteries had returned no answer. The committee was forthwith enlarged, and "instructed to consider the subject of Theological Schools and report to the Assembly whether in their opinion anything, and if anything what, is proper further to be done."‡ Nine days later (May 30) their report was read to the Assembly, and after amendment was approved.

It was as follows:—

"After maturely deliberating on the subject committed to them, they submit to the Assembly the following results:—

"1. It is evident that not only a majority of the Presbyteries which have reported on this subject, but also a majority of all the Presbyteries under the care of this Assembly, have expressed a decided opinion in favor of the establishment of a theological school or schools in our Church.

* Brief Account of the Rise, Progress, and Present State of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, at Princeton, p. 9. 1822. (Believed to be by Dr. Miller.)

† Manuscript Minutes of the Presbytery.

‡ Minutes of the Assembly for 1810, pp. 437 and 439.

"2. It appears to the committee that although, according to the statement already reported to the Assembly, there is an equal number of Presbyteries in favor of the first plan, which contemplates a single school for the whole Church; and in favor of the third plan, which contemplates the erection of a school in each Synod; yet, as several of the objections made to the first plan are founded entirely on misconception, and will be completely obviated by developing the details of that plan, it seems fairly to follow, that there is a greater amount of Presbyterial suffrage in favor of a single school than of any other plan.

"3. Under these circumstances the committee are of opinion, that as much light has been obtained from the reports of Presbyteries on this subject as would be likely to result from a renewal of the reference; that no advantage will probably arise from further delay in this important concern; but, on the contrary, much serious inconvenience and evil; that the present Assembly is bound to carry into execution some one of the plans proposed, and that the first plan, appearing to have, on the whole, the greatest share of public sentiment in its favor, ought, of course, to be adopted.

"4. Your committee, therefore, recommend that the present General Assembly declare its approbation and adoption of this plan, and immediately commence a course of measures for carrying it into execution as promptly and as extensively as possible; and for this purpose they recommend to the Assembly the adoption of the following resolutions:—

"1. *Resolved*, That the state of our churches, the loud and affecting calls of destitute settlements, and the laudable exertions of various Christian denominations around us, all demand that the collected wisdom, piety, and zeal of the Presbyterian Church be, without delay, called into action, for furnishing the Church with a large supply of able and faithful ministers.

"2. That the General Assembly will, in the name of the Great Head of the Church, immediately attempt to establish a seminary for securing to candidates for the ministry more extensive and efficient theological instruction than they have heretofore enjoyed. The local situation of this seminary is hereafter to be determined.

"3. That in this seminary, when completely organized, there shall be at least three professors, who shall be elected by, and hold their offices during, the pleasure of the General Assembly, and who shall give a regular course of instruction in Divinity, Oriental and Biblical Literature, and in Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, and on such other subjects as may be deemed necessary. It being, however, understood, that until sufficient funds can be obtained for the complete organization and support of the proposed seminary, a smaller number of professors than three may be appointed to commence the system of instruction.

"4. That exertion be made to provide such an amount of funds for this seminary as will enable its conductors to afford gratuitous instruction, and when it is necessary gratuitous support, to all such students as may not themselves possess adequate pecuniary means.

"5. That the Rev. Drs. Green, Woodhull, Romeyn, and Miller, the Rev. Messrs. Archibald Alexander, James Richards, and Amzi Armstrong, be a committee to digest and prepare a plan of a theological seminary, embracing in detail the fundamental principles of the institution, together with regulations for guiding the conduct of the instructors and the students, and prescribing the best mode of visiting, of controlling, and supporting the whole system. This plan is to be reported to the next General Assembly.

The 6th resolution appoints agents in the various Synods to 'solicit donations for the establishment and support of the proposed seminary.'

"7. That, as filling the Church with a learned and able ministry without a corresponding portion of real piety, would be a curse to the world and an offence to God and his people, so the General Assembly think it their duty to state that, in establishing a seminary for training up ministers, it is their earnest desire to guard, as far as possible, against so great an evil; and they do hereby solemnly promise and pledge themselves to the churches under their care, that in forming and carrying into execution the plan of the proposed seminary, it will be their endeavor to make it, under the blessing of God, a nursery of

vital piety, as well as of sound theological learning, and to train up persons for the ministry who shall be lovers as well as defenders of the truth, as it is in Jesus, friends of revivals of religion, and a blessing to the Church of God.

"8. That as the constitution of our Church guarantees to every Presbytery the right of judging of its own candidates for licensure and ordination, so the Assembly think it proper to state most explicitly that every Presbytery and Synod will, of course, be left at full liberty to countenance the proposed plan, or not, at pleasure ; and to send their students to the projected seminary, or keep them within their own bounds, as they think most conducive to the prosperity of the Church.

"9. That the professor in the seminary shall not in any case be considered as having a right to license candidates to preach the gospel ; but that all such candidates shall be remitted to their respective Presbyteries, to be examined and licensed as heretofore." *

We have transcribed this report at length, because it reflects clearly the mind of the Church with reference to the Seminary when it was first projected. It shows the motives which led to its establishment, and the enlightened views, yet moderate expectations, of its advocates. And as the three concluding sections were added to allay those apprehensions of a part of the Church to which allusion has already been made, so they clearly indicate on the one hand the presence of the fear of the deadening effects of merely intellectual culture, which was natural with those who had recently felt the enthusiasm of a great revival, and on the other a jealous watchfulness on the part of the Presbyteries over their own constitutional rights. These were, however, obstacles which piety and intelligence soon overcame; and the response made to the solicitations of the agents of the Assembly demonstrates the conviction which most of the church entertained of the importance and advantages of the scheme.

It was also recommended that Dr. Miller and Rev. James Richards be appointed to prepare the draught of a pastoral letter from the Assembly to the churches, "calling their attention to the suggestion of a theological school, and earnestly soliciting their patronage and support in the execution of the plan now proposed." This they did on the same day. The letter briefly states the objects aimed at in the establishment of the projected seminary ; calls attention again to the distressing need of ministers both on the frontier and in the more populous portions of the land ; points out the advantages which would accrue if theological instruction were gratuitously provided, and the prospect that by means of a seminary the education of the ministry would be greatly improved in quality ; refers to the custom in foreign countries of founding similar institutions, and to the successful efforts in the same direction already made by other denominations in America ; states that the Assembly have preferred the plan of one school because they believe it to be the most acceptable to a majority of the Presbyteries and because they expect it to furnish "a more complete system of education, and tend more than any other to promote the purity, peace, harmony, and vigor of the Presbyterian body in the United States" ;

* Assembly's Digest, Baird's Collection, pp. 428 - 430.

and concludes with a strong appeal to the churches to make every exertion to provide the necessary funds for its establishment and continued support.

The Committee on the Plan of the Seminary, which was appointed by the above resolutions, met in New York at the call of the chairman soon after the session of the Assembly, and after some unimportant deliberations adjourned, to meet again at Princeton on the day of the College Commencement of that year (1810). At that session of the committee Dr. Green submitted a plan which he had in the mean time drawn up. He relates* with how much hesitation and after how much anxious thought he thus gave definite form to the project which had long lain near his heart, and which he foresaw would involve far-reaching consequences of good or ill to the Presbyterian Church. To guard against increasing the doubts which already existed in some minds as to the expediency of the undertaking, to insure the Assembly's control over the Seminary, and to determine in the best manner the proper regulations of the students, called for no small degree of wisdom and prudence. His plan, however, was adopted by the committee and ordered to be printed, and copies were distributed to the members of the next Assembly.

When that body met in Philadelphia, in May, 1811, its attention, so far as the subject of the Seminary was concerned, was first called to an "extract from the minutes of the Trustees of the College of New Jersey, stating the appointment of a committee of their Board to confer with a committee of this Assembly on the establishment of a theological school."† In response to this a committee of five, with Dr. Alexander as chairman, was appointed for the purpose thus suggested.

The details of the relation of the Seminary to the College of New Jersey will be found in another part of this volume; it will therefore be sufficient in this place merely to indicate cursorily the progress of the Assembly's action in the matter. On May 22 the committee just mentioned reported to the Assembly that it was expedient to appoint another committee, "with full power to meet a committee of the Trustees invested with similar powers, to frame the plan of a constitution for the Theological Seminary, containing the fundamental principles of a *union* with the Trustees of that College and the Seminary already established by them, which never shall be changed or altered without the mutual consent of both parties, provided that it should be deemed proper to locate the Assembly's Seminary at the same place as that of the College."‡ The action thus recommended was accordingly taken; while, in addition, the new committee was authorized to receive and consider any proposals which might be made, looking to the erection of the Seminary in any other place. The historical connection of Princeton College, as well also as the fact that theological instruction had, for some years, been given there by the President, naturally suggested its affiliation

* Life of Ashbel Green, V. D. M., p. 335.

† Baird's Digest, p. 433.

‡ Minutes of 1811, p. 470.

with the proposed Seminary. It was, however, not the will of the Assembly to decide the matter hastily. Some might desire a more southerly, and thus a more central location. The matter was, for the time being, only so far settled that the Assembly voted that the rivers Raritan and Potomac should form the limits between which the school was to be established.

Dr. Green's committee then reported the proposed plan of the Seminary which they had adopted. After some amendment it was accepted, except the articles on the "Library" and the "Funds," which were laid over for a year. The committee was continued, and the "plan" ordered to be printed and distributed throughout the churches; and the committee of conference with the Trustees of the College were then directed to consider it, so far as adopted, a guide in their deliberations.

This "plan," although altered in many particulars by subsequent Assemblies, is yet in substance the one which now governs the conduct of the Seminary. The majority of its paragraphs, indeed, appear to be still verbally the same as they were penned by Dr. Green. It may be well to insert in this place a summary of its original contents. It declares, in Art. I., that the General Assembly, as the "patron" of the Seminary and the "fountain of its powers," "shall sanction its laws, direct its instructions, and appoint its principal officers." The Seminary is to be governed by a Board of Directors chosen by the Assembly. The Assembly also has the duty of electing professors. Art. II. provides for the regulation of the Board of Directors. Their duties are to enact rules for the regulation of the Seminary, to oversee the instruction given therein, to inaugurate professors and to guard the purity of their teaching, and to superintend the interests of the students. By Art. III. the professors are required to subscribe to the Confession of Faith, Catechisms, and Form of Church Government of the Presbyterian Church, according to a prescribed and strictly worded formula; and also to report regularly to the Directors their methods of instruction. They constitute also a Faculty, with power to regulate the schedule of studies and administer the discipline of the institution. Art. IV. treats of "Study and Attainments." It provides that every student at the close of his course must be skilled in the Original Languages of Scripture and in Jewish and Christian Antiquities; must be well acquainted with the Apologetics of the Christian Faith, with special reference to the literature of the "Deistic Controversy" of the last century, which at the time of the formation of the Seminary was of primary importance; must be versed in the various branches of Theology and Church History; must be trained in the composition and delivery of Sermons, and have studied attentively the subject of Church Government. The length of the course is fixed at three years. Art. V. relates to the Culture of "Devotion and Improvement in Practical Piety" among the students. Art. VI. prescribes the conditions of admission for students and rules

for their government. By Section 1 it is required that "every student applying for admission to the Theological Seminary shall produce satisfactory testimonials that he possesses good natural talents, and is of a prudent and discreet deportment; that he is in full communion with some regular church; that he has passed through a regular course of academical study, or, wanting this, that he shall submit himself to an examination in regard to the branches of literature taught in such a course"; and by Section 9 he is required, at matriculation, to subscribe a declaration, promising compliance with the rules of the institution. Articles VII. and VIII., which were adopted by later Assemblies, relate to the subject of the Library and to the management of the funds. This plan, it will be noticed, carries out thoroughly the original design of its advocates, that the Seminary should be strictly a Church school. It is placed in no particular beyond the control of the Assembly. While there was no evidence of illiberality with respect to sister churches, and while all Christian students were welcomed to its exercises, it was yet intended distinctively to prepare for their work the future ministers of the Presbyterian Church, and therefore so constructed as to insure to them a training in full accordance with that Church's principles.

At the same time the agents appointed in the preceding year to obtain subscriptions to the Seminary made their reports. These were moderately satisfactory. Between \$14,000 and \$15,000 had been raised; although, largely because the field had not been fully canvassed, the greater part by far of this sum came from the two cities of New York and Philadelphia, where the influence of the prominent projectors of the scheme was the most felt. The amount, though in itself small, was a sufficient warrant to proceed with the design.

Until the next meeting of the Assembly the friends of the Seminary were not idle. The negotiations with the Trustees of the College of New Jersey were brought to a satisfactory conclusion, and the appointed agents renewed the work of interesting the body of the Church in this important enterprise and soliciting further donations.

When the Assembly met in Philadelphia (May, 1812), it was found that the main obstacles had been overcome, and that nothing remained but to select a location and formally inaugurate the Seminary. The question of location gave rise to considerable discussion. The cause of the difference of opinion on the subject was probably the desire of many to obtain a more central position than Princeton would be. The debate was continued through parts of three days, but finally resulted, on the 28th of May, after the Assembly had sought by special prayer the Divine guidance, in the following resolution: "That Princeton be the site of the Theological Seminary, leaving the subject open as to its permanency, agreeably to the stipulations agreed upon by the joint committee of the last Assembly and the Trustees of the College of New Jersey."* The reasons which finally determined the Assembly

* Minutes, pp. 496, 497.

were in all probability the advantages which would certainly accrue to the new institution, whose youth, it could not but be foreseen, was likely to be a struggle for existence, — from the proximity of an older one in entire sympathy with its objects and interests, and whose officers had already shown themselves anxious to afford every possible assistance. Other reasons doubtless combined with this, such as* the intimate relations which then existed between Presbyterianism and Congregationalism, which drew the centre of ecclesiastical interests somewhat farther north than it would otherwise have been; as well as the prospect that in course of time other institutions would be founded to supply the wants of the South and West, should Princeton prove insufficient. It would moreover appear but right that the first great educational institution of the Presbyterian Church should be reared in that section of the country which had witnessed the organization of the denomination and her most substantial progress; and to this the further argument was added, that the vicinity of two large cities would, as the history of the seminary has proved to be the case, be likely to obtain for her friends who would be able liberally to supply her wants and eventually to place her finances upon a secure foundation. On the same day on which the above resolution was adopted by the Assembly, the committee of conference with the Trustees of the College submitted a “plan of agreement” which had been framed by them and the committee of the Trustees, setting forth certain stipulations assented to by both parties. This plan was accepted, and was substantially as follows: —

“1. The Seminary to be located in Princeton and in such connection with the College as is implied in the following articles.

“2. The Trustees engage not to interfere in any way with the Assembly and their Directors in carrying out the plan of the Seminary adopted last year.

“3. The Trustees permit the Assembly to erect buildings necessary for the Seminary on the College grounds.

“4. The Trustees engage to grant accommodations to the Assembly in their present buildings, when desirable.

“5. The Trustees engage to receive such students as are sent by the Assembly, and to endeavor to reduce the College expenses.

“6. The Trustees undertake to receive monies for investment, subject to the Assembly's order.

“7. The Trustees grant to the Seminary the use of the College Library, subject to certain rules.

“8. The Trustees agree to help the Assembly to establish a preparatory school.

“9. The Assembly is at liberty to remove at any time the Seminary elsewhere, and the Trustees promise to establish no Professorship of Theology in the College while the Seminary shall remain at Princeton.

“10. The Trustees engage to use certain monies in their hands chiefly according to the recommendation of the Assembly.”†

These stipulations were signed by Ashbel Green, Richard Stockton, and John Woodhull, committee of the Trustees; and by Archibald Alexander, J. J. Janeway,

* See Dr. Sprague's Discourse at the Semi-centennial Anniversary of the Seminary.

† Minutes, p. 501.

Robert Ralston, and John McDowell, committee of the Assembly. It should, however, be carefully remembered, and it may as well be stated here once for all, that the Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton and the College of New Jersey at the same place were designed to be, are, and always have been, entirely separate institutions. The friends and patrons of the one have been indeed often interested in the other; and there has ever been between them a close bond of sympathy and mutual readiness to assist each other, but nothing more. The seminary has always been under the supervision of the General Assembly, and its officers are responsible to that body directly and alone.

On the day following (May 29), a special committee, which had been appointed for the purpose, reported a method of procedure in the election of directors, by which it was provided that the Clerk of the Assembly should "call on the members severally to nominate any number of persons, not exceeding the number to be elected," for the office, that the names of the nominees should "be immediately read by the clerk for the information of the members, and that, on the day following, the Assembly proceed to elect by ballot the whole number of Directors to be chosen." The method of electing professors was agreed upon as follows: "Whenever a professor or professors are to be elected, the Assembly by vote shall determine the day when said election shall be held, which day shall be at least two days after the above determination has been made. Immediately after the vote fixing the day has passed, the Assembly shall have a season for special prayer for direction in their choice. The election in all cases shall be made by ballot."* In the case of a tie vote, the Assembly was to proceed at its discretion to another election.

All the necessary preparations were thus at last completed. The project, started three years before, fostered by careful and wise patrons, and perfected with the utmost deliberation and thoughtful foresight, was about to be realized. The election of Directors took place on the 30th of May, and resulted in the choice of the following persons, whose names it may be worth while to record. They were the Rev. Drs. *Ashbel Green*, *Samuel Miller*, *J. B. Romeyn*, Archibald Alexander, *Philip Milledoler*, *Andrew Flinn*, *Samuel Blatchford*, Jas. P. Wilson, ~~Jas.~~ McKnight, Jas. Inglis, *Joseph Clark*, Eliphalet Nott; Rev. Messrs. *Jas. Richards*, *William Neill*, *John McDowell*, Robert Cathcart, *Francis Herron*, Conrad Speece, *Dirck C. Lansing*, *Asa Hillyer*, *Rob. Finley*; and elders *William Haslett*, *Robert Ralston*, *Henry Rutgers*, *John Neilson*, *Samuel Bayard*, *Zechariah Lewis*, *J. R. B. Rodgers*, *Divie Bethune*, and *John Van Cleve*.† The vacancies in this Board, caused by unwillingness to serve or other reasons, were in 1813 filled by the election of Dr. John Woodhull, Rev. Messrs. J. J. Janeway and John E. Latta, and Mr. Robert Lenox.

* Baird's Digest, p. 439.

† Minutes of Association. This list does not agree with that of the last General Catalogue, in which only twenty-three (namely, those printed in italics) of these names are given.

Everything had now been done, except the selection of a man fitted both spiritually and intellectually to take charge of the (for the first year) single professorship. The problem was felt by all to be a difficult one. The qualifications demanded were necessarily high, and the prospect held up by the office was not yet either certain or enticing. But the thoughts of those who had the matter most deeply at heart seem to have turned with one consent towards a single man.

The election was appointed for the 2d of June. The scene in the Assembly on that occasion is related by the one most personally interested to have been peculiarly solemn. It was felt that the entire wisdom of that venerable body was needed to meet the exigencies of the case; nay, that a higher wisdom than theirs was alone able to guide them; and so they engaged in earnest prayer for Heavenly enlightenment. The result of the balloting was the election of Dr. Archibald Alexander,—at that time pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia,—to the Professorship of Didactic and Polemic Divinity. For some time Dr. Alexander hesitated. His relations with his church were of the most agreeable character; he was beloved by his people and honored by his fellow-citizens; and he was engaged in successful work for Christ. Yet, on the other hand, the call of the General Assembly seemed to be imperative. It was in the strictest sense a call to duty, to sacrifice what appeared to be his present advantages for the sake of the important work of the education of others. The Seminary itself was one of his favorite projects, and, as has been said, he appears to have been the first to publicly suggest it. He therefore yielded, and removed to Princeton in the following July.

The Board of Directors held their first meeting at Princeton, June 30, 1812, at which time Dr. Green was elected President of the Board, an office which he continued to occupy during the rest of his life.

The seminary was formally opened on the 12th of August by the inauguration of Dr. Alexander and the matriculation of three students. The ceremony of Dr. Alexander's inauguration, like that of his election, was solemn and impressive. Dr. Samuel Miller preached the sermon, from 2 Timothy ii. 2, on "the duty of the Church to take measures for providing an able and faithful ministry." The inaugural discourse of Dr. Alexander was based upon John v. 39. The charge to the professor and students was delivered by Dr. Philip Milledoler.

Thus it was that with no buildings and but slender resources, save the Church's faith and energy, Princeton Seminary was established. Though uncertain whether the pecuniary needs of the institution would be cared for, and whether students would be attracted to it in sufficient numbers to warrant its existence and endowment, the Directors must at least have rejoiced to know that, however great the other difficulties before them might be, they had secured in Dr. Alexander one who was well fitted to make the Seminary a success.

The remainder of this narrative will be divided into three parts. The first will

give a short account of the growth of the Seminary, viewed in its outward features; the second will contain such facts as have been gathered to illustrate the life within its walls, especially as this is exhibited in the societies formed from time to time by the students; and the third will contain brief sketches of the five deceased members of the Faculty.

The Seminary thus inaugurated, consisted, as has been said, of one professor and a handful of students. The classes were held at first in Dr. Alexander's house, which was, says his biographer, "at once library, chapel, and auditorium." In addition to his own department, he gave instruction in the Criticism and Interpretation of Scripture, in Biblical Archæology, and in Natural Religion, as well as in Mental Science. He confessed to having been at a great loss how to start the curriculum.

In 1813 the Assembly decided that Princeton should be the permanent site of the Seminary, and the same year the Faculty was enlarged by the election of Dr. Samuel Miller—then a pastor in New York City—to the Chair of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government. He was inaugurated September 29, and assumed his duties in the following December. Meanwhile the number of students rapidly increased; and, to accommodate them, it was found necessary to hold the lectures and recitations in the College rooms. The constant obstacle, however, in the way of further progress continued to be the lack of funds.

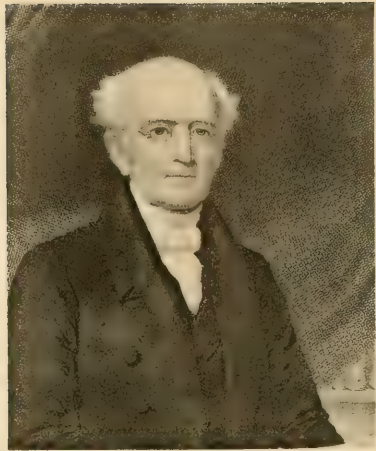
For the first decade of its existence, and even longer, the Seminary was barely supported. Every means was taken to rouse the interest of the Church at large, and with moderate success; but it had now become evident that it was not only necessary to provide for what had been already established, but also, if the whole design was not to speedily fail, to make suitable arrangements for the more comfortable accommodations of the professors and students. It was therefore determined to begin the erection of a building. Mr. Richard Stockton had already in 1812 signified his intention of donating four acres of land to the proposed Seminary; to these he subsequently added two more, and an additional two acres was bought from him and presented by Dr. Green. But the building could only be erected gradually, and as the funds permitted. The corner-stone, however, was laid by Dr. Green, September 26, 1815, and the work was pushed forward as rapidly as possible; so that in the autumn of 1817 the building, although then only about half finished, was occupied. The remaining portions were added, little by little, and seven or eight years seem to have passed before it was entirely completed. "Besides the apartments necessary for the library, the recitation-rooms, the refectory establishment, and the accommodation of the steward and his family, this edifice will furnish lodgings, when finished, for about eighty persons."*

Dr. Alexander and Dr. Miller continued to divide the course of instruction

* Brief Account, etc. Published 1822.



ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER.



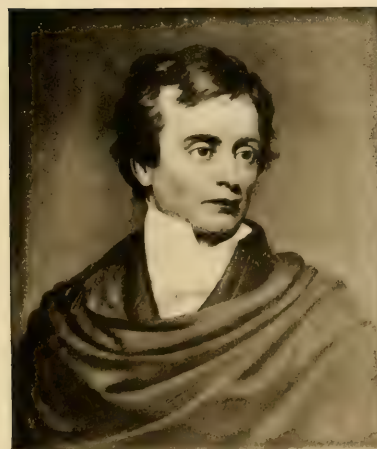
SAMUEL MILLER



CHARLES HODGE.



J. ADDISON ALEXANDER.



JAMES W. ALEXANDER

between them until 1820, when the professors were authorized to employ for a year an assistant instructor in the Original Languages of Scripture. This was done, although the Assembly of that year issued a letter to the churches, pleading the wants of the Seminary, and stating that, unless more money be donated, the enterprise would certainly have to be relinquished.

By the next Assembly the appointment of Mr. Charles Hodge — a licentiate of the Presbytery of Philadelphia — to the above instructorship was approved; and in the succeeding year he was elected Professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature.

The classes had now attained to numbers nearly equal to the average which exists to-day. It was found, however, that many of the students did not remain in the Seminary during the whole course; and as this was felt by the Assembly to be an evil, the Directors were authorized in 1826 to award publicly certificates of graduation to those who had attended the full term of three years and had passed satisfactorily the semi-annual examinations which had been held since 1819.

The curriculum also was by this time thoroughly arranged, and comprised the following studies: In the first year, instruction was given in the Original Languages of Scripture, Sacred Chronology and Geography, Biblical and Profane History, Jewish Antiquities, and Exegetical Theology; in the second year, in Biblical Criticism, Didactic Theology, Ecclesiastical History, and Hebrew (continued); and in the third year, in Didactic Theology (continued), Polemic Theology, Ecclesiastical History (continued), Church Government, Composition and Delivery of Sermons, and in the Pastoral Care.*

It should also be here mentioned that in December, 1823, after some delay, the Legislature of New Jersey passed the Act of Incorporation of the Seminary.

In the year 1829 the general interest in the work of Foreign Missions, which was felt both in the Seminary and in the Church at large, induced the Assembly to appoint a committee of seven, of which the three professors were members, "to consider the expediency of establishing a *missionary institution*, for the instruction and training of missionaries, to be connected with the Seminary.†

This was the first of a number of movements in this direction which have been proposed from time to time, but which have never come to any permanent result. The committee, however, submitted a report in the following year, advocating the value of such an establishment, and suggesting the addition to the Seminary of a department of instruction having for its chief purpose the arousing of interest in, and furnishing preparation for, the missionary work. But in view of the expense of such an arrangement, the committee recommended for the present merely the appointment of a professor of Pastoral Theology and Missionary Instruction, as soon as

* Taken from the "Brief Account, etc." 1822.

† Baird's Digest, p. 440.

his support could be assured. The report was adopted, and the whole subject referred again to the committee; but no further action was taken for some time. The same Assembly (1830) authorized the erection on the Seminary grounds of two buildings for the purposes of a library and a chapel, as soon as the necessary funds could be secured. In the following year the Directors reported that \$ 2,400 had been raised for the buildings, and that they had resolved to proceed with the erection of the chapel only. This was completed in 1834, at a cost of \$ 6,000; and, though recently refurnished, is still used for the purpose.

In 1835, Rev. John Breckinridge was elected to the Professorship of Pastoral Theology and (we believe) Missionary Instruction,* which had been recommended to the Assembly six years before by the committee referred to above. It should, however, be stated that in erecting this professorship the Directors had largely in view the idea that the new professor would give some time, in addition to his lectures, to the work of canvassing the Church, as agent of the Seminary, for the purpose of raising the funds for the want of which the institution still greatly suffered.

By the same Assembly Joseph Addison Alexander, who had been for two years employed as Instructor of Oriental and Biblical Literature, was elected Professor of that branch. Dr. Breckinridge was inaugurated May 5, 1836, but resigned after two years to become the agent of the Board of Foreign Missions. Mr. J. A. Alexander refused for some time to accept the position tendered him by the Assembly, although he continued to perform the duties of the office, and was not inaugurated until September 24, 1838, after the resignation of Dr. Breckinridge.

In 1837 the disruption of the Presbyterian Church took place. The Seminary, by the judgment of the courts in the lawsuit which ensued, became attached to what was known as the "Old School" Assembly. Immediately after the division the number of the students fell off, but in a few years it returned to about the earlier average.

The next event of interest occurred in 1840, when Professor Hodge was made Professor of Exegetical and Didactic, while Dr. Alexander retained the chair of Pastoral and Polemic Theology. In 1842 the examinations were made annual. In 1843 the Directors reported that James Lenox, Esq., of New York had munificently donated five acres of land, and was erecting on them a building to be used as a library. This edifice was completed before the next meeting of the Assembly. Its gift was accompanied with the condition, as have been many other of the benefactions made to the seminary, that the doctrines of the Westminster Confession and Catechisms continue to be taught in the institution.

* The Seminary Catalogue states Dr. Breckinridge to have been Professor only of Pastoral Theology; so do the Minutes of the Association. We have added the other chair upon the private statement of Dr. Hodge. Perhaps the title of the department was "Pastoral Theology," though the professor was expected to lecture also on missions.



CASPAR WISTAR HODGE



ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER HODGE



ALEXANDER T. MCGILL



CHARLES A. AIKEN



WILLIAM HENRY GREEN



JAMES C. MOFFAT

The need of sufficient endowment still pressed heavily upon the Seminary, and the following years were chiefly occupied with efforts to obtain it. Alumni, Directors, and Trustees united to accomplish this object; and, as the result of their action, Dr. C. Van Rensselaer was appointed agent to solicit contributions. His efforts were earnestly and successfully continued from 1845 to 1851; and in the latter year he was able to report a subscription list representing more than \$72,000, of which more than \$55,000 had been paid. In 1852, \$19,800 more was donated by a few individuals in New York, and thus the Seminary was, after forty years of an uncertain and sometimes struggling existence, at last placed upon an assured though still an incomplete financial basis.

But meanwhile the directors had, May 17, 1847, received a communication from Dr. Miller that failing health rendered his resignation necessary. Subsequent communications, renewing his request, induced the Assembly of 1849, on the recommendation of the Directors, to accept it, and to appoint their honored servant Emeritus Professor. His chair of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government was filled by the election of Rev. James W. Alexander, then pastor of the Duane Street Church, New York, who was inaugurated November 20, 1849. Dr. Miller remained in Princeton until his death, which occurred soon afterwards (January 7, 1850). Dr. J. W. Alexander, like Dr. Breckinridge, continued his connection with the Seminary only during part of two years, and in 1851 resigned, to become pastor of the now Fifth Avenue Church of New York.

The vacancy thus created was supplied by the election of Professor J. Addison Alexander to the chair of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History, and of Dr. William Henry Green to that of Oriental and Biblical Literature. Dr. Green was inaugurated September 30, 1851. The Seminary was soon after called on to sustain the loss of its Senior Professor, Dr. Archibald Alexander, who, after having been identified with the institution from its first projection and during the thirty-nine years of its existence, died October 22, 1851. In consequence of this, the next Assembly transferred the department of Polemic to that of Exegetical and Didactic Theology, filled by Dr. Hodge, and elected Dr. E. P. Humphrey Professor of Pastoral Theology, Church Government, and the Composition and Delivery of Sermons. Dr. Humphrey declining, the position was in the following year offered to Dr. Henry A. Boardman of Philadelphia. He also declined, and the duties of the department thus left vacant were performed by the other professors, with the assistance of special lecturers and instructors. This continued until in 1854, on recommendation of the Directors, Dr. Alexander T. McGill was elected to the vacant chair and signified his acceptance. He was inaugurated September 12.

The Faculty continued as thus constituted until 1859, when Dr. McGill was assigned to the department of Church History and Practical Theology, Dr. Green to that of Oriental and Old Testament Literature, and Dr. J. A. Alexander to that of

Hellenistic and New Testament Literature. But at its next meeting the melancholy announcement was made to the Assembly that the distinguished Dr. J. A. Alexander was dead. His loss was a blow as serious as it was unexpected. The brilliancy and diversity of his acquirements had caused him to fill a position in the Seminary which it was felt would be hard to fill again. In consequence of his death the Assembly again partially reconstructed the Faculty by giving to Dr. McGill the chair of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, and electing Dr. B. M. Palmer of New Orleans Professor of Pastoral Theology and Sacred Rhetoric, and Dr. Caspar Wistar Hodge to the chair of New Testament Literature and Biblical Greek. Dr. Palmer, however, declined the election; thereupon the Assembly of 1861 finally transferred Dr. McGill to the chair of Ecclesiastical, Homiletic, and Pastoral Theology, and elected Dr. James C. Moffat to the Helena Professorship of Church History, a chair which the generosity of J. C. Green, Esq., of New York, had in that year founded and endowed.

It was by this time evident that the accommodations for the students were insufficient. The latter, by their own contributions and those of generous friends, had already in 1859 erected a good frame building for the purposes of a Gymnasium. But there was need also of a new dormitory. The Faculty first called the attention of the Directors and Trustees to the subject in 1859, and measures with reference to it were accordingly taken. No further action, however, was taken until in 1864 the Trustees had the satisfaction of reporting to the Assembly that Mrs. Isabella Brown of Baltimore had, in accordance with the will of her late husband, munificently donated \$ 30,000 for the purpose, and that a building, to be called "Brown Hall," was in process of erection. Its corner-stone was laid May 21, 1864, by Dr. Wood, moderator of the Assembly of that year, and the dormitory, containing eighty-one rooms and a small chapel, was completed in the autumn of 1865.

In 1862,—the semi-centennial anniversary of the establishment of the Seminary, —and the years immediately following, a renewed effort was made to increase to the full needed amount the endowment fund. The donation of \$ 50,000 by Messrs. R. L. and A. Stuart of New York was supplemented by other subscriptions, so that in 1867 the Trustees were able to report the fund completed. During these years also an attempt was made to enlarge the curriculum by the addition of a fourth year, and a course of study was prepared for such as might choose to avail themselves of it. There has not indeed as yet been shown any general disposition on the part of the students to remain at the Seminary longer than the required time; but an opportunity of further study has thus been offered which a few out of many of the subsequent classes have been glad to improve.

In 1870 the first Assembly after the reunion of the Old and New School branches of the Presbyterian Church met in Philadelphia; at which time certain alterations were made in the plans of the various seminaries which had been hitherto



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more or less closely connected with the Church, with the view of reducing their relations with the Assembly henceforth to a common pattern. The powers of the Board of Directors of Princeton Seminary were in consequence enlarged. They were authorized to "elect, suspend, and displace the professors, subject in all cases to the veto of the Assembly," and also, under the same condition, "to fix the salaries of the professors and fill their own vacancies."

The Directors began the exercise of their new powers in the same year by founding the chair of Christian Ethics and Apologetics. It originated in the desire of Stephen Colwell, Esq., of Philadelphia, whose interest in the problems of Social Science is well known, to establish a lectureship on Christian Charity in its Social Relations, with the hope that this would in time become a professorship. Mr. Colwell, however, died before his plans could be matured, but his family carried out his wishes; and thus, with the addition of other liberal subscriptions, the proposed chair was endowed, and called, in compliance with general desire, the "Archibald Alexander Professorship of Christian Ethics and Apologetics." The Directors elected Dr. Charles A. Aiken—then President of Union College—to the new department. He was installed September 27, 1871.

In the summer of 1874 the interior of the Chapel was handsomely renovated through the kindness of J. C. Green, Esq., of New York; and by the provision of the same generous friend the whole of the interior of the "old Seminary" building was in the following year remodelled and refitted. In the same year (1875), also, two lots on Canal Street were presented to the Seminary by the Messrs. Stuart of New York, and the erection of Stuart Hall, to contain recitation-rooms, oratory, reading-room, etc., was begun. The corner-stone was laid October, 27, 1875, by Dr. McGill, and at the present writing the building is ready for occupation. Its situation is high, its accommodations are ample, and its appearance is an added ornament to the town.

In 1876 occurred the death of John C. Green, Esq., of New York, for many years a trustee of the Seminary, and one of the most munificent of its benefactors. By the provisions of his will, and by the action of trustees created by that will, the Seminary received additions to its funds to the amount of more than \$200,000. Among other important results of this benefaction two deserve to be noted here. Permanent provision was made for the support of a librarian, and in the fall of 1877, Rev. W. H. Roberts of Crayford, New Jersey, of the Seminary Class of 1873, and earlier a valued assistant in the Congressional Library at Washington, was chosen to fill the place. The library is in good keeping. Provision was also made through the John C. Green Fund for more permanent and adequate instruction in Elocution. In the spring of 1878 the Directors elected as instructor on this foundation Mr. Henry W. Smith, recently connected with the Adelphi Academy, Brooklyn, New York, and previously with the Boston School of Oratory.

In the spring of 1877, in execution of a purpose that had been for some years entertained, and in compliance with the expressed desire of Dr. Charles Hodge for some assistance and relief in his department, the Directors elected Dr. Archibald Alexander Hodge, of the Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, to be associated with his father. The division of the work was left to private adjustment. Dr. A. A. Hodge accepted the appointment, and on the 8th of November, 1877, was duly inaugurated. His inaugural address, on "Dogmatic Christianity the Essential Ground of Practical Christianity," made it most manifest that the old landmarks were not to be removed out of their place in his day.

Dr. A. A. Hodge had previously been for a short time a missionary in India, a pastor at West Nottingham, Maryland, Fredericksburg, Virginia, and Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania, and from 1864 Professor of Didactic Theology at Allegheny, holding at the same time a pastorate in Pittsburg or Allegheny.

These prosperities were followed by one of the sorest bereavements of the institution. On the 19th of June, 1878, Dr. Charles Hodge, who became connected with the Seminary as a student in 1816, four years after its foundation, and whose connection with it had been continuous from that time, with the exception of a single year, was called up higher. With him the last of the professors of the formative period of the Seminary's life passed away.

In the summer of 1877 another benefaction from James Lenox, Esq., to whom the Seminary had so often been indebted, was foreshadowed by the breaking of ground on the library lot for the erection of new buildings. The old building was almost completely filled by the growth of the library, and the need of enlarged accommodation was obvious. A new building is now (December, 1878) well advanced toward completion, and will be in readiness for use before the beginning of another Seminary year. It is built after designs furnished by the accomplished hand of Richard M. Hunt, Esq., and is one of the most original and striking of the buildings for which the institutions of Princeton have been indebted to their liberal benefactors. The building is rectangular, seventy-six feet by sixty; the height of the main building being about seventy feet, while at the southwest corner a tower rises to the height of ninety-six feet, adding an effective feature to the architecture of the building, while it ingeniously hides the ventilating shaft and smoke-stack. The light is furnished mainly by twenty large windows in the clere-story. The exterior walls are of brick, red and black; and Nova Scotia, Newark, and blue stone are effectively introduced, within and without, for decoration and for substantial service at various points. The spacious central area (32 × 48 × 49 feet) is surrounded by the ten piers and arches which support the clere-story; and behind these, under the lean-to roof, are the alcoves, constructed on three sides of the room, which, on the floor and in the galleries, are to furnish accommodation for 75,000 volumes. In the corners are rooms either for the librarian's use or for the stairways by which

access is gained to the alcove galleries, to the clere-story, the tower, and the basement. The bookcases and the floor of the alcove galleries are of ash, and the adjustable shelves, supported by sunken socket-pins, secure the most effective utilization of space. The building is heated by steam coils, and is provided with every convenience that experience and liberality can supply.

In the northern part of the library grounds, flanking the northern face of the new building with its ornamental porch, two new residences have been erected for professors' use. Architecturally effective, they are very complete in all their equipment. Like the library, they are of the mediæval style of architecture. The cost of these new buildings to the generous donor is about \$65,000 for the library and \$35,000 for the two residences. The Seminary has constant cause for gratitude to its stanch and nobly liberal friends and benefactors.

There yet remains to point out the growth in the curriculum which has accompanied the changes which have been narrated. It has been shown that at the beginning the course of instruction was as thorough as the limited number of professors would permit; yet, when compared with the present curriculum, the progress will appear considerable. To the course of the first year, as before given, has been added General Introduction to Old and New Testament Literature, Special Introductions to the Gospels, the Comparative History of Religions, and the study of Homiletics; to that of the second year, Special Introductions to the Books of the Old Testament, Lectures on the Life of Christ, on the Theory of the Christian Ministry, and on Apologetics; to that of the third year, Further Introduction to the Old Testament, Lectures on Apostolic History, including Introductions to the Acts of the Apostles and to the Epistles, and Lectures on Christian Ethics. The progress has been one of development as well as of additions; and, if it does not yet show a perfect curriculum, it at least shows so great an advance as to supply nearly all the practical needs of the institution, and bids fair to reach hereafter its ideal. There have been also from time to time many extra courses of lectures delivered, generally by specialists, before the Seminary. Such were those in 1870 by Dr. J. P. Thompson on "Egyptology," by Dr. Atwater on "Assent to Truth, its nature, criteria, and conditions," and by Dr. McCosh on "Natural Theology and Apologetics." Such, too, have been various courses on Preaching, Catechetics, Pastoral Care, etc., delivered by distinguished clergymen. And in addition to the regular exercises instruction is given in Chaldee, Syriac, and Arabic to such as may desire it.

It is finally but proper to record as a matter of history the position which Princeton Seminary has assumed in the theological world. She claims to be a just expositor in general of the creed of the Reformed Churches, and in particular of the Westminster Assembly. Her theology, therefore, is thoroughly Calvinistic, and that too of the "Federal" type. In the growth and the confusion of religious doctrines

which America has witnessed, Princeton Seminary claims to have remained true to the traditional faith of her church symbols. As a matter of fact, she has constantly opposed every tendency both towards what she deemed anti-Calvinistic teaching and toward the opposite extreme. And within the bosom of the Presbyterian body itself it may be stated, without any prejudice, that she vigorously defended, during the recently healed division, what were distinctly known as "Old School" doctrines. In the results, too, which her present Professor of Theology has given to the Church, it is certain that she has accomplished a work which will cause her, as well as him, to be long held in grateful remembrance, and which has secured to her a recognized individuality in the religious world. But more than this, it has ever been the dearest claim of Princeton that she sought to teach a scriptural theology and to defend evangelical piety, and that the constant effort of her instructors has been to shun a cold and formal adherence to the letter of the symbol as truly as a worldly rationalism. Such at least has uniformly been her ideal.

Thus gradually the Theological Seminary has been placed upon a firm foundation. Through the devotion, piety, and learning of her professors she has obtained an admitted eminence among similar institutions. Through the increasing generosity of her friends her support has been assured and the attractions offered to students increased. Almost yearly scholarships have been founded, so that they are now eighty-one in number. The curriculum has been enlarged and the corps of professors tripled since her early years; and we may doubtless anticipate still further growth in the same direction. The number of students has justified the increased endowment; and they have in their turn done much to repay to the Seminary the obligations under which she has laid them.

Having thus sketched the outward growth of the Seminary, we shall proceed to give some account, so far as it has been possible to gather materials, of the student-life, especially as this is shown in the societies which have risen, flourished, and in course of time died out.

As has been already said, the Seminary began its existence with but a few—it is said three—students; and for the first four years their numbers did not reach thirty. There were as yet no buildings, and the students appear to have generally roomed in the College and boarded at the College refectory. But they found in Dr. Alexander, and later in Dr. Miller, those who well atoned for such inconveniences. The very absence of better accommodations strengthened the bond of association between them all, so that the relations of the students with the professors were naturally intimate. Of Dr. Alexander his biographer says, "The handful of pious young men gathered round their preceptor almost as members of his family, going freely in and out, sitting at his board, joining in the domestic worship, and, in a sense, not merely learning of him but living with him."* Of course, as the number of students in-

* Life of Dr. Alexander, p. 373.

creased this intimate association lessened. The professor's room became too small to accommodate the classes, and hence the recitations and lectures began to be held in the public rooms of the College until the Seminary building was erected.

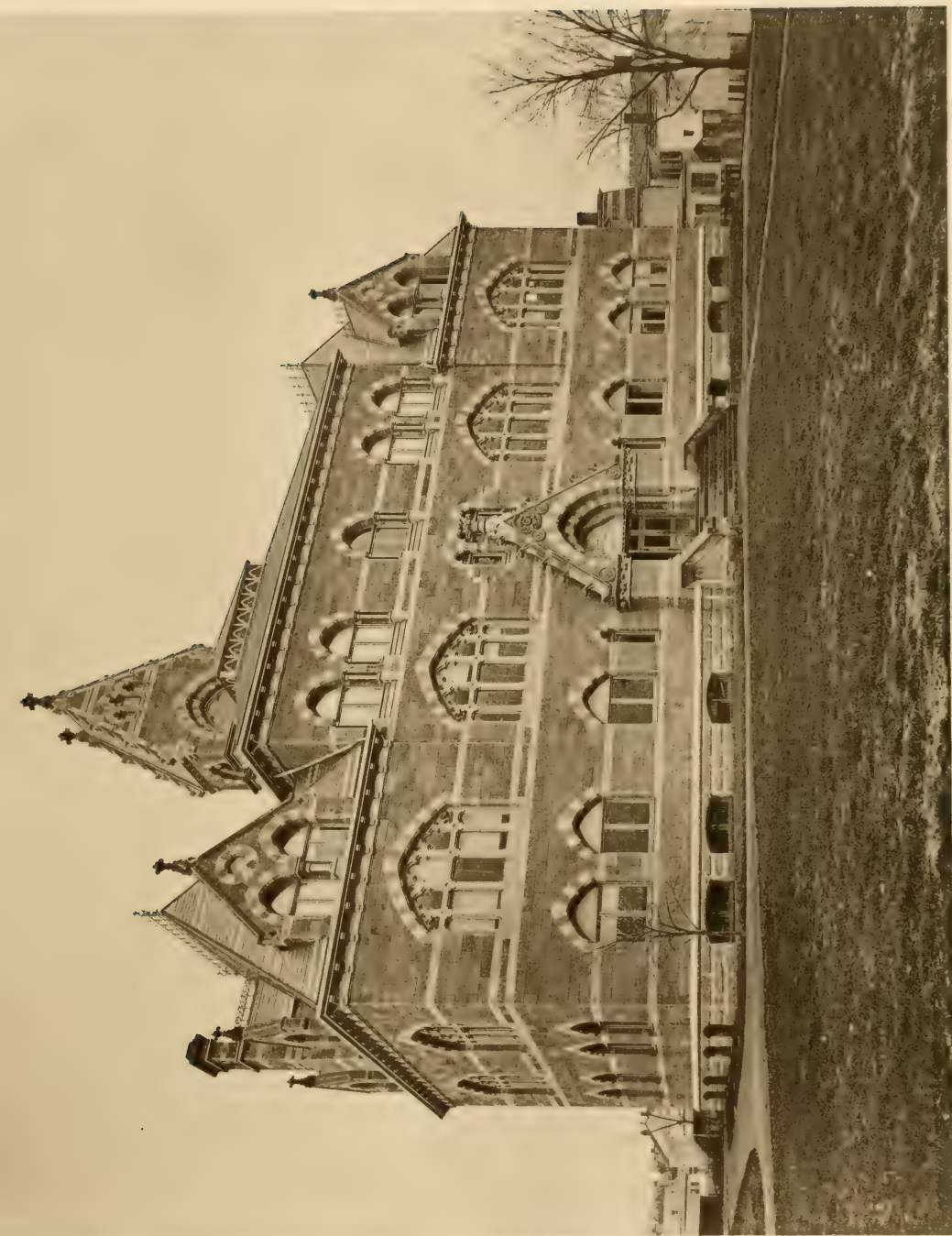
Turretine's "Institutio Theologiæ Eleuticæ" was the text-book in theology, and continued to be until the number of students became too large to be supplied with copies; but Dr. Alexander did not confine himself to mere recitations. Questions were submitted for solution, and subjects were assigned to the students for original dissertations. Hence resulted a Theological Society, which was for many years quite an integral part of the Seminary course. It was established August 29, 1812, by Dr. Alexander and eight others, of whom five are on record as students of the Seminary. The remaining three were probably ministers residing in the neighborhood. The five students were Messrs. Blain, Blatchford, Covert, Huntingdon, and McDowell. The object of the society was, as the name indicates, mutual improvement in theology and kindred subjects. A constitution, making all members of the Seminary and neighboring clergymen eligible, was adopted. Two meetings were originally held every week. On Tuesday evenings orations were delivered *memoriter*, followed by criticisms, that of the professor concluding. On Friday evenings there were debates on previously chosen theological, historical, ecclesiastical, or ethical subjects, and essays on various texts of Scripture.* The professors of the Seminary presided alternately and summed up the question. This society appears to have been well sustained for many years. It was indeed, as has been said, considered at first almost a part of the curriculum. There are records of its meetings as late as 1856. In course of time, however, the interest in it waned; the energies of the students were drawn off into other channels; the attendance became small, and the society was finally merged into another. No sketch, however, of the early years of the Seminary would be complete which did not introduce this society into the picture.

From the first there is evidence of a strong missionary spirit among the students. The Seminary was established at the time when the cause of foreign evangelization first began to attract general attention among the American churches, and the enthusiasm of the movement was both originated and sustained largely by young men in the colleges and seminaries. The subject received then, as it has continued to do to the present day, much attention at Princeton. For the first thirty years of the history of the Seminary the interest appears to have been especially marked; at least the records show more constant actual efforts made by the students to obtain and disseminate information from the foreign field than has been done in later years. This is of course to be largely accounted for by the novelty of the movement, but still more by the absence of the means of obtaining news and exciting interest which the authorized boards and peri-

* See "Brief Account," etc.

edicals of the Church now sufficiently supply. But the presence of the missionary spirit in the Seminary at that time is a trustworthy indication of the earnestness and practical religion of the students. Their efforts in this direction were chiefly made through the Society of Inquiry respecting Missions and the State of Religion, — a society which for many years was an active force in the life of the Seminary. It may be interesting to give some account of it. The society, having been suggested by one of the students, was organized on Tuesday evening, March 1, 1814. The original members were John Barnard, William Blain, Lebbeus Booth, Phineas Camp, John Covert, L. I. F. Huntingdon, David Oliphant, Samuel Robertson, John Ross, T. C. Searle, Reuben C. Smith, B. F. Stanton, Jehiel Talmadge, H. R. Weed, Backus Wilbur, and H. A. Wood, all of whom entered the Seminary in its first or second year. "The exercises of the society for several years were principally the communication of religious intelligence by members generally, a report on the history and condition of some mission, or of the religious condition, etc., of a portion of Christian or heathen lands, or a discussion of some subject connected with the objects of the society." * Meetings were held once a month, and the proceedings gradually attained the shape of debates and reports by committees on missionary subjects. In order to increase the usefulness of the society, correspondence was opened with similar organizations both in this country and in Europe, and with foreign missionaries. There are in the Seminary library, among many others less worthy of notice, copies of letters sent to Dr. Carey at Serampore, Rev. Gordon Hall at Bombay, Rev. Hiram Bingham at the Sandwich Islands, to the missionaries of the London Society, in India, and to the Societies of Inquiry at New York, New Brunswick, Glasgow, and to the Edinburgh Association of Theological Students for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge. There are also on record the replies to these, and others like them, from Dr. Hall, Rev. Samuel Newell of Bombay, Rev. Henry Woodward of Ceylon, and others, as well as from the Theological Seminaries mentioned. All show the deep interest in the cause of missions which was at that time prevailing throughout the Protestant churches, and rousing new aspirations in the minds of theological students. This correspondence appears to have been kept up, more or less regularly, for over twenty years, and is said to have been "the vehicle through which much important intelligence has been obtained and communicated to the public." In 1823 it was further resolved "to open a correspondence with each Presbytery in the United States, requesting a statement of the various congregations, wants of the churches, with the state of religion"; but how far this rather large programme was carried out is not known. It is probable, however, that gradually the means of obtaining information and sustaining the interest failed; and this would account for the fact that in 1831 the society was nearly re-organized. By the new arrangement the members were divided into eight or nine

* See "Brief Sketch of the Object and History of the Society," appended to its printed Constitution of 1835.



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committees, on Foreign Missions, Domestic Missions, Sabbath Schools, and Bible Societies, etc., whose duty it was to prepare for the annual meeting thorough reports of all items of value in their departments, while, at each monthly meeting of the society, the committee on Foreign Missions and four others made brief reports. Meetings were held on the first day of each month, except when it fell on Sunday. All students were eligible by a majority vote; and all those regularly dismissed from the Seminary, whether they had been elected or not, were considered honorary members.* A library also was gradually collected, which contained in 1835 nearly a thousand volumes. For some years this plan seems to have worked well. The missionary spirit of the students was undiminished, and the committees usually performed their duties satisfactorily. They appear indeed to have themselves formed small societies within the larger one; for they could contain as many as thirty members. Thus the minutes of the committee on "Public Morals and the Romish Church" show that regular meetings were held, a constitution drafted, and the labors of the committee sustained through a longer period than, judging from the brief lease of life which other similar associations have had, might be naturally expected. It was the custom also for the society to hold semi-annual and later annual meetings, at which an oration on missions and an essay on some kindred topic were delivered. These were usually held in the chapel. It will afford some idea of the spirit of the society to mention the titles of a few of these belonging to the later period of its existence. In 1847 the essay was by C. W. Shields, on "The Philosophy and Science of History revealed in the Bible." In 1848 the oration was by R. P. Lowrie, on "The Romance of Missions," and the essay by E. R. Craven, on "The Essentially Missionary Nature of the Church." In 1849 the essay was by H. Reeves, on "The Work of the Church viewed in its Connection with the Work of Christ," and the Oration by Nathaniel C. Burt, on "The Individualism of Christianity." In 1851 E. B. Wall read an essay on "The Religious State of Germany before the Reformation," and in 1857 Augustus Brodhead delivered the oration on "The Missionary Work the True Work of Christians." These are examples from a long list which might be cited. The society, however, appears to have gradually lost its hold upon the students, and in 1859 it was united with the Theological Society to form the Alexander Society, of which further mention will presently be made.

Other associations were formed in the early period of the Seminary whose lease of life was shorter. Such was the Society for Improvement in Biblical Literature, organized by Dr. Charles Hodge when he was Instructor in Languages, about the year 1822. It met on Monday evenings, and the exercises consisted of criticisms on passages of Scripture and essays on subjects connected with Biblical Literature and kindred topics. It survived but a few years.

* See Constitution and By-Laws, printed 1835.

There was also a Society for Improvement in the Composition and Delivery of Sermons, which met weekly, the professors presiding. Two discourses were delivered *memoriter*, and were followed by criticisms of both students and professors. Probably this was designed to form part of the homiletic course, and therefore ceased as a society when that department was perfectly organized. No records of it have been found. In speaking of the missionary spirit of the students, mention should be made of a somewhat singular association which is said to have existed in the Seminary from 1828 to 1845. It was called the "Brotherhood," and its proceedings were entirely secret. The condition of membership was "an expressed determination on the part of an applicant for admission of his purpose to devote himself, should his life be spared, to labor in the foreign field." When a member left for his foreign station he was to transmit to the Brotherhood a written account of his early history and religious life, which documents were to be preserved. The scanty notices of this society are rendered credible by the fact that a similar organization, though of wider influence, existed for some time in Andover Seminary, whose cipher-alphabet was invented by Gordon Hall himself.*

The same interest in missions prompted the formation of Sabbath evening prayer-meetings, which were held in private rooms and were open to all. The minutes of one of these, running back to 1859, are still preserved. They were well sustained for many years, and much valuable and entertaining missionary information was communicated through them. Latterly these were united to form a general meeting held in the Oratory at the time when the students rooming in Brown Hall began to hold a similar meeting in Van Pelt Chapel. We cannot doubt that in these little congregations for prayer and conference resolutions have been often made whose results have been lives of devoted labor in distant lands, and that no less has the Church at home been blessed through the zeal thus instilled into the minds of her pastors. Since 1873, however, the meeting in the Oratory has been discontinued, and the students of both buildings have united in that held in Van Pelt Chapel. Nor should we omit to mention the Conference held on Sabbath afternoons in the Oratory. Its institution was due to Dr. Alexander, and here, it is said, was shown most graciously his own depth of Christian experience and his desire to deepen that of the students. Originally remarks were made by the students as well as the professors; but afterwards they were confined to the latter.

As has been said, the Theological Society and the Society of Inquiry were merged into the Alexander Society. This occurred in October, 1859. As first organized, the new society had for its object "the promotion of a spirit of inquiry after truth, of skill in presenting and maintaining it, and the information of members upon matters of religious and general intelligence." It was mainly a debating club. It held, however, a monthly concert of prayer for missions, besides its weekly Friday evening

* Comp. "Forty Years in the Turkish Empire; or, Memoirs of Dr. William Goodell," p. 47.

literary meeting. At the latter there were debates on theological and literary subjects. Two years later the interesting feature was added of holding on alternate Fridays a Moot Ecclesiastical Court for the discussion of proposed questions of Church discipline. The society also sustained a reading-room, where papers and magazines were kept for the use of the members. But its course was soon run. The library, which it had inherited from the older societies by whose union it was formed, was in 1863 given to the Seminary, and after 1865 it became simply a Reading-Room Association. As such it still continues, holding merely an annual meeting for the election of officers and the choice of periodicals. In its palmier days an annual sermon was preached before it on the last Sabbath evening of the Seminary year. This sermon is still delivered, although its connection with the Alexander Society has been forgotten.

There is yet to be mentioned the Religious Contribution Society, which collects the donations of the students to the various benevolent Boards of the Church and seeks to cultivate in the ministry themselves the spirit of personal liberality. It is, as usual, the remnant of several older organizations. In 1839 the Tract and Bible societies of the Seminary — which had separated from those of the College in 1832 and 1833 respectively — united with another whose object was the distribution of the tracts of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and undertook, in addition, the collection of donations to Foreign Missions. This organization was called the Association for Benevolent Purposes. In 1843, its name was changed to that of the Mission, Bible, and Tract Society; and in 1847 the word "Education" was added. In 1859 it received its present name. The society is conducted by a Board of Managers who have control of the collection and distribution of the funds, subject to the approval of the society at its annual meeting. All members of the Seminary are members of the society. The contributions are sent to the Boards of the Church and the American Bible Society, and often amount to four or five hundred dollars a year. An annual address or sermon is delivered before the society on the last Thursday of the term, by some one selected by the Managers and the Faculty.

These items, which have been gleaned from various sources, serve to give some idea of Seminary customs. They are the most tangible kind of illustrations that could be found. The Alumni will know that life in the Seminary is peculiar. The curriculum is too full to allow of much leisure; and what little there is, is in most cases fully occupied with other important work. There is not, therefore, either the time or the disposition to sustain literary societies. They now die as soon as born. Yet Seminary life is, and doubtless always has been, pleasant. The quiet of a country town prevents distraction in study. The pursuits are usually congenial to the taste and aims of the students; and the freedom and pleasure of social intercourse is not hindered by the soberness of the subjects dealt with.

There have been two days of commemoration in the history of the Seminary which are worthy of special notice. The first was the semi-centennial anniversary of the institution, which took place April 30, 1862. Hundreds of the Alumni and many other friends — Presbyterian and non-Presbyterian — assembled to congratulate each other and the officers of the Seminary on the success with which by the Divine blessing her first fifty years had been crowned. Dr. Sprague of Albany, who entered the Seminary in 1815, delivered the Memorial Address, in which he eloquently traced her elements of power and offered merited praise to the wisdom of her founders and the greatness and goodness of her distinguished officers.

The other day referred to occurred ten years later, when Alumni and friends again assembled to pay their tribute of affection and honor to Dr. Charles Hodge, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his election to a professorship in the Seminary. It was a day long to be remembered by all present. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea of Brooklyn delivered an address on "The Title of Theology to rank as a Science," at the conclusion of which Dr. H. A. Boardman of Philadelphia delivered the Address of Congratulation, to which Dr. Hodge briefly but feelingly responded. In the afternoon of the same day the time was occupied by further words of congratulation from distinguished visitors, representing various denominations in this country and abroad. At this time also the Alumni Association was organized, which has continued since to hold annual meetings at Commencement, and has effectively exerted itself to promote the interests of the institution. At the meeting of the year 1876, appropriately to the National Centennial, papers were read showing the wide influence which Princeton has exercised on Foreign Missions, on the American Church, on Religious Literature, and on Education.

There remains but to append to this narrative brief notices of the six deceased members of the Faculty. It was hoped that the task would have been assumed by one better fitted to perform it; and, that hope failing, the writer can undertake nothing more than to abstract from the many memorials which have been written of these justly distinguished men the principal facts of their lives, and add a few quotations from the many eulogies which have been paid to them.

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER was born near Lexington, Virginia, April 17, 1772. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, his grandfather having immigrated in 1736. He early showed evidence of unusual ability, especially in the acquisition of languages, and could read the Greek Testament before he was five years old. He grew up, however, without any marked religious impressions. The morality of the community in which he lived was sadly lax; and he himself confessed to an actual aversion for spiritual things, while yet an outward advocate of religion and taking a singular interest for one so young in the intellectual problems of theology. When about seventeen he was brought in contact with the exciting scenes of a revival which was

signalized by strange bodily contortions, and by this his mind was somewhat more decidedly turned to the claims of personal piety; but it appears to have been rather through the quieter influence of reading and of valued friends that he was enabled to cast aside his many doubts and devote himself to Christ. His experience was deep and thorough, and he believed he could designate nearly the exact time of his conversion. He made profession of religion in the autumn of 1789. He turned his attention to the ministry, and immediately began his studies under the Rev. Mr. Graham, whose influence over him, especially in the line of mental philosophy, was very great and entered as an element into many of his later opinions. He was received as a candidate by the Presbytery of Lexington, October, 1790, and soon evinced marked power in extemporaneous discourse. Having been licensed, October 1, 1791, he travelled through Eastern and Southern Virginia as an itinerant preacher, attracting everywhere great attention both by the brilliancy of his thought and language and the force of his delivery. His imagination from his earliest years was highly developed and added much to the effect of his discourses. In May, 1794-95, he was ordained and installed pastor of Briery and Cub Creek Churches, but in a few years he resigned the pastorate to become President of Hampden-Sidney College. He still continued, however, to preach. With an intermission of one or two years, he devoted himself to the interests of the College until, in 1807, he accepted a call to the pastorate of the Third Church in Philadelphia. Here he labored with great success in the pulpit and in the study, endearing himself to the people of his charge and receiving the honor and respect of the community. In 1812, as has been narrated, he was elected Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology, and removed to Princeton, where he lived until his death, October 22, 1851. He married in 1802 Janet Waddel, daughter of the celebrated Dr. James Waddel of Virginia. In addition to many articles contributed from time to time to "The Biblical Repertory," he published a number of volumes, of which his "Evidences of Christianity," "Thoughts on Personal Experience," "Outlines of Moral Science," his work on the Canon, and his Sermons are perhaps the best known.* Dr. Sprague says of him: "The feature of his character which was perhaps more obvious and all-pervading than any other was a wellnigh matchless simplicity. You saw this, first, in all that pertained to his exterior,—the movements of his body, the utterances of his lips, the very expression of his countenance, you felt were in perfect harmony with the laws of his individual constitution. And the same characteristic impressed itself upon the workings of his mind. Though the best productions of many of the best writers in every part and every period of the Church lay in his memory as so much well-arranged material, and though he knew how to appropriate it to the best advantage, and it had even become essentially incorporated with his own thoughts, yet it never interfered in the least with the perfect individuality of his intellectual opera-

* See Life of Archibald Alexander, D. D., by James W. Alexander, D. D., New York: Charles Scribner. 1854.

tions. . . . And his simplicity was perfected in the movements of his moral nature, —and here it discovered itself in a frankness that never dissembled; in an independence that never faltered; in an integrity that would have maintained itself even in the face of martyr fires. . . . As a preacher, he was the very personification of naturalness; and when his inventive and richly stored mind was set vigorously to work in the pulpit, under the combined action of physical health and strong moral forces, he sometimes held his audience by a power absolutely irresistible.”* His power as a theologian is best known through the students whom he trained.

SAMUEL MILLER was born in Dover, Delaware, October 31, 1769, where his father, the Rev. John Miller, a native of Boston, was the pastor of the Presbyterian Church. The son graduated in 1789 from the University of Pennsylvania, and, having determined to study theology, began it at first under his father, and, after the latter's death, continued it under Dr. Nisbet of Dickinson College. He was licensed by the Presbytery of Lewes, October, 1791, and four years later was installed as colleague of Dr. Rodgers, pastor of the Brick Church, New York City. Here he labored with eminent ability and success for twenty years, until in 1813 he became Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government at Princeton. His death occurred January 7, 1850. He married, in 1801, Sarah, daughter of Hon. Jonathan D. Sergeant of Philadelphia. He is thus described by Dr. James W. Alexander: —

“Dr. Miller came [to the Seminary] from the training of city life and from an eminently polished and literary circle. Of fine person and courtly manners, he set a high value on all that makes society dignified and attractive. He was pre-eminently a man of system and method, governing himself, even in the minutest particulars, by exact rule. His daily exercise was measured to the moment, and for more than half a century he wrote standing. He was a gentleman of the old school, though as easy as he was noble in his bearing; full of conversation, brilliant in company, rich in anecdote, and universally admired.”†

Dr. Miller, with Dr. Green, favored from the first the establishment of the Seminary, and during the long period in which he was professor labored earnestly in its behalf. As a preacher his reputation was high. Dr. Archibald Alexander said in the discourse preached by him after Dr. Miller's death, that, “being always careful in his preparation, and possessing a neat and perspicuous style and a graceful elocution, he continually grew in popularity; and, as his preaching was truly evangelical, it was highly acceptable to serious Christians. At an age much earlier than usual he was honored with the degree of Doctor of Divinity by one of the Eastern colleges, — a distinction which he afterwards received from other sources, as well as that of Doctor of Laws.”‡ And to these extracts may be added another from Dr. Sprague's discourse, which indicates the lasting impression made by Dr. Miller on the students both as their instructor and their friend.

* Semi-Centennial Address, pp. 26 sq.

† See Life of Arch. Alexander, p. 381.

‡ Life of Arch. Alexander, p. 580.

"Those fine qualities of mind and heart which were so beautifully reflected in his manners, constituting the highest type of a Christian gentleman, rendered his presence anywhere a benediction. There was a singular grace and fitness in all his words and actions. He had much of the spirit of generous conciliation and forbearance, but it was qualified by an unwavering fidelity to his own well-considered and conscientious judgments. His character, as it came out in his daily life, was, to his students, one unbroken lesson of love and wisdom. And his meetings with us in the recitation-room were as creditable to his intellect as to his heart; for, while the influence of his bland and considerate manner there as everywhere operated as a charm, we always had presented to us a luminous, well-digested, and highly satisfactory view of the subject which engaged our attention." *

JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER was the third son of Dr. Archibald Alexander. His genius is too well known to need more than a passing notice, and his outward life was too uneventful to leave much besides his genius to be recorded. He was born in Philadelphia, April 24, 1809, so that he was in his fourth year when his father removed to Princeton. While yet a child his intellectual tastes and abilities began to show themselves. He grew up literally an omnivorous reader of all kinds of literature; and his memory retained with singular exactness the large results of his varied studies. In the department of languages he early developed those powers and laid the foundations of the vast learning which were afterward consecrated with such success to the interpretation of the Scriptures. He began to study Latin almost as soon as he did English; he learned the Hebrew alphabet when only ten years old; and while yet a boy was able to read Arabic. As he grew older he successively acquainted himself with Sanskrit, Persian, Turkish, Syriac, and other Oriental languages, to which he added most of those of modern Europe. At the same time he was a master of English, thoroughly conversant with its literature and fluent and forcible in its use. His imagination, too, was vivid and fertile, and his fondness for the fine arts conspicuous in one whose other tastes might be thought to be opposed thereto; yet even into his linguistic studies he carried a power to appreciate literary beauty which heightened the merits of his scholarship and fitted him to be a just interpreter of thought as well as of words. In 1824, at the age of fifteen, he entered the Junior Class in the College of New Jersey, and graduated as Valedictorian in 1826. He was appointed in the following year Tutor of Ancient Languages, but he preferred to pursue further his independent studies. It was not till 1830 that he became a professing Christian. Then his experience was sincere and earnest, and he forthwith resolved to devote his powers in some way to the service of his Master. But in that year he received the appointment from the College of Adjunct-Professor of Ancient Languages,—a chair which he occupied for three years, while pursuing a course of theological study. He did not, however, go through the Seminary. This was already quite unnecessary for him; for, after spending a year in Europe, he was appointed by the Directors of the Seminary Instructor in Oriental and Biblical Literature, and in 1835 was elected Professor in that department. He was not

* Semi-Centennial Address, p. 30.

inaugurated until September, 1838. He was, as has been already narrated, transferred in 1851 to the Chair of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History, and in 1859 to that of New Testament Literature and Biblical Greek. It was of little consequence over which of these departments he was installed, for he was alike proficient in each. Before he had well entered, however, upon the duties of his last position, he died (January 28, 1860). It should be stated that Dr. Alexander was not licensed by the Presbytery until 1838, — after he had been connected with the Seminary about four years, — and that he was ordained to the ministry in 1840.

The following quotations from those who knew him are tributes to his power as a scholar, professor, and preacher. Dr. Hodge has said: "I never saw a man who so constantly impressed me with a sense of his mental superiority, — with his power to acquire knowledge and his power to communicate it. He seemed able to learn anything and to teach anything he pleased. And whatever he did, was done with such apparent ease as to make the impression that there was in him a reserve of strength which was never called into action. The rapidity with which he accomplished his work was marvellous. The second volume of his 'Commentary on Isaiah,' a closely printed octavo volume of five hundred pages, with all its erudition, was written, as I understand, during one summer vacation, which he passed in the city of New York."* And again, with reference to him as a professor, the same writer says: "The clearness, rapidity, and force with which he communicated his ideas aroused and sustained attention; and the precision and variety of his questions, in the subsequent catechetical exercise on the subject of the lectures, drew out from the student everything he knew, and made him understand himself and the matter in hand. Students from all the classes often crowded his lecture-room, which they left drawing a long breath as a relief from overstrained attention, but with their minds expanded and invigorated."† And finally, as to his power in the pulpit, Dr. L. J. Halsey writes, that "he possessed endowments of the highest order, and was equally successful in whatever style he chose to deliver the sermon. He could enchain the attention of an audience when he read his discourse closely from a manuscript; and he could electrify and thrill the same audience when, without a line before him, he poured out a swelling and magnificent stream of thought with all the fervid animation of the most impassioned delivery." And again, apparently referring to a particular sermon, he says: "Nothing could exceed the energy, rapidity, force, and fire of his impassioned delivery. At times it was like a rising flood; it was a sweeping, on-rushing, impetuous torrent. And yet it was always free from any approach to extravagance and verbiage. It was the lightning of thought. It was the artillery of truth. It was the eloquence which combined the four elements of original stirring thought, brilliant diction, magnificent imagery, and a soul in earnest. Without anything of what could be called the graces of manner or the atti-

* Discourse at the Reopening of the Chapel, September 27, 1874, p. 24.

† Ibid, p. 29.

tudes of oratory, he had the very essentials of tone and powerful pulpit eloquence in the truth he uttered, in the words and images with which he clothed it, and in the ardor of his delivery.”*

JAMES WADDEL ALEXANDER, the eldest son of Dr. Archibald Alexander, was born March 13, 1804. He graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1820, passed through the Theological Seminary, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of New Brunswick in October, 1825. He became in 1827 pastor of the church at Charlotte Court-House, Virginia, where he remained nearly two years; in February, 1829, he accepted the call of the church in Trenton, New Jersey. From November, 1832, until the close of the following year, he edited “The Presbyterian”; after which he accepted the professorship of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the College of New Jersey. In 1844 he became pastor of the Duane Street Church in New York, where he labored until his removal again in November, 1849, to Princeton as professor in the Seminary. He soon found, however, that the duties of pastoral life were better suited to his tastes; and consequently he again became pastor in 1851 of the Fifth Avenue Church in New York,—a position which he successfully filled until his death, July 31, 1857.† Dr. Alexander, as might be expected, was a thorough and accomplished scholar. While his abilities were less marvellous than those of his distinguished brother, they were of the highest order. He was a voluminous and graceful writer, a genial friend, an earnest Christian, and a learned theologian. But it was in the pulpit that his talents shone the most brilliantly. He was one of the most popular preachers in New York; his style was fascinating and eloquent; and his discourses were full of striking thought and earnest Christian truth.

JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, also, was one whose power was most conspicuously seen in the pulpit. He was born in Kentucky, July 4, 1797, and graduated with honor from the College of New Jersey in 1818. In 1820 and 1821, while a student in the Seminary, he was also tutor in the College. He was licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, August 1, 1822. After having been chaplain to the House of Representatives, he was, September 10, 1823, ordained and installed in the pastorate of the McChord Church, Lexington, Kentucky. In 1826 he became associated with Dr. Glendy in the Second Presbyterian Church of Baltimore; in 1831, Secretary and General Agent of the Board of Education; in 1836, Professor in the Seminary; and in 1838, Secretary and General Agent of the Board of Foreign Missions. He died August 4, 1841.‡ Dr. Breckenridge was prominent in the courts of the Church, and was a strong debater. He was, both in and out of the pulpit, an eloquent extemporaneous orator; imagination, wit, and humor were equally at his

* Quoted in Life of J. A. Alexander, p. 442.

† Comp. “Forty Years’ Familiar Letters of J. W. Alexander, D. D.”

‡ Sprague’s Annals of the American Pulpit, Vol IV. p. 645.

command. The pulpit was emphatically his place, and was better suited to his temperament than was a professorial chair. His residence at Princeton, like that of Dr. J. W. Alexander, was too brief to allow him to become identified with the Seminary. Nearly twenty years elapsed after the death of Dr. Addison Alexander before the Seminary was again called to mourn the death of one of its professors. In 1878 the beloved and honored name of Dr. Charles Hodge, who had been for nearly twenty-seven years its senior professor, and for fifty-eight years one of its instructors, disappears from the roll of its Faculty. A connection with the Seminary so long, so conspicuous, and so influential, a reverence so profound as was entertained toward him, an attachment so strong, led many to think, as some said, "This can no more be the old Princeton." The personal presence and the intellectual and spiritual work of Dr. Hodge had been so much to the Seminary in its inner life, and so much to its prestige and power, and this for so long a time, that no one will account it strange if men thought of the Princeton of the future as necessarily another institution. Of the more than 3,250 students who had been matriculated up to the date of his death there were less than 200 who had not been his pupils.

CHARLES HODGE was born in Philadelphia, December 28, 1797, and died at his home in Princeton, June 19, 1878, in the eighty-first year of his age. Of this period nearly seventy years had been spent in Princeton, covering part of his preparatory, with his collegiate and theological studies, and the long term of his connection with the Seminary as teacher. He was graduated with the highest distinction from the College in 1815, and after a year entered the Seminary, where his course was completed in 1819. The next year he was chosen by the professors to aid them by giving instruction in the original languages of the Scriptures, and after two years of this service was elected a Professor by the General Assembly.

For eighteen years (1822-1840) he filled the professorial chair of Oriental and Biblical Literature, having early in this period increased his qualification for effective work by some years of diligent study in Europe. For fourteen years (1840-1854) he occupied the chair of Exegetical and Didactic Theology, which by a slight readjustment in 1854 became the chair of Exegetical, Didactic, and Polemic Theology. This he held for the remaining twenty-four years of his life.

In each of the two great departments of his work, the exegetical and the didactic, the Spirit's word and Christ the Word were law and life to him. This work was of a quality and power not to be mistaken or escaped by those who came under his influence in the lecture-room, as it was also rich in results to the Church through his diligent use of the pen and the press. To the last the foundation of his instruction in Christian doctrine was laid in the expositions of doctrinal epistles, which were given to successive classes in their Junior year. His reverence for the word and truth of God, his devoted loyalty to the person and cause of Jesus Christ, added tenfold power to the cogency of his vigorous and well-balanced thinking, and

the results of his broad and diligent research. Such a constant illustration of "thought brought into captivity to the obedience of Christ" had a wonderfully healthful influence. There was also manifest in his teaching, as well as in his private life, a rare blending of strength and tenderness, the crown of his strength and the charm of his tenderness being more of grace than of nature, although naturally he possessed rare endowments of balanced and sustained power in union with quick and delicate sensibilities. His power was nowhere more felt than when, with filling eye and quivering lip and arrested utterance, he spoke in the Sunday afternoon conference of Christ and his grace.

On that commemoration day in 1872 which was at the same time the proudest and the most trying in his long public career, it was with the most perfect sincerity and characteristic modesty that he sought, in his response to the congratulations and compliments that were poured upon him, to turn the course of thought to Christ, and lay the whole tribute at his feet. What he claimed for the distinctive character of the Seminary, and of the system of doctrine which has come to bear to some extent its name, — that all that was valuable and lasting in it sprang from its Christological character, — was a testimony at the same time for his Lord, for the institution, and for himself.

Early in his professional life he entered upon that career of editorship and authorship which has carried his name wherever theological literature circulates. Before he had been three years in his chair "The Biblical Repertory" was started (in 1825). With enlarged scope and corresponding change of name, "The Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review" continued under his editorship from 1829 to 1871, owing, during this long period, very much of its character and influence to his own contributions, which numbered about one hundred and forty. The richness of his resources, the breadth of his interests and sympathies, and his power in discriminating, elucidating, applying, and defending vital truth, are nowhere better exemplified. His influential utterances had no small share in moulding, during this important period, the judgments of church courts, as well as private conclusions. His annual reviews of the proceedings of General Assemblies carried with them much of the weight of judicial decisions.

To the department of Exegesis his commentaries on the Epistles to the Romans, the Corinthians, and the Ephesians made a contribution of recognized and permanent value. His "Constitutional History of the Presbyterian Church" and his "Way of Life" became authorities.

As he approached the time of life when with most men acquisition and literary production are reaching their natural limit, he concentrated his attention very much upon giving a final and permanent form to his course of theological lectures. The substantial labor of nine years was given to the preparation of his "Systematic Theology," which was published in 1871–1873, in three volumes, and at once took its

place wherever the English tongue is known, as of unsurpassed if not of unequalled weight and authority. At times he was inclined to yield to the urgent solicitations which came to him from many sides, that he would add a fourth volume on Ecclesiastical Theology. His physical strength was, however, unequal to the task. The closing years were given to his Seminary work, to his family and friends, and to the correspondence in which his extensive acquaintance, and his eminence as a theological and ecclesiastical authority involved him.

Some years before his death the Directors were prepared, and had signified their readiness, to provide for him assistance and relief whenever in his judgment the time had come. Accordingly on such a suggestion received from him the Board, in the spring of 1877, as has been already stated, elected as his associate his oldest son, Dr. A. Alexander Hodge, who had been for thirteen years occupying the corresponding chair in the Western Theological Seminary. No arrangement could have been more satisfying to the veteran professor preparing to rest from his toil; the gratification of parental affection, and the facility with which labor could be adjusted, being of less account than his assurance that the type and tone of theological instruction in the Seminary would continue as they had been, and would be maintained with an ability abundantly approved in other fields and lines of work.

For a single year Dr. Hodge enjoyed the benefit of this arrangement, the portion of work retained by him being performed with even more than the average regularity of the last few years. It was not until a few weeks after the close of the session that his vital power began to give way to an extent that excited special apprehension. His work was, however, done. No loving attention or scientific skill could revive his sinking power. After a few weeks of gentle decline, with no acute disease to hasten his end, tenderly, reverently ministered to, as was most due, he fell asleep in the afternoon of June 19, the day preceding the Commencement exercises of the College, of whose Board of Trustees he had been for some years the senior member.

On the Saturday following the hands of sons and nephews laid away his body in its resting-place. The funeral services were most fitly conducted by members of the Boards of the two institutions, and great and universal was the sorrow, and most expressive the manifestations of it, as for the last time his form was borne through the streets in which his presence had so long been a benediction.



LIBRARY OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

BY REV. WM. H. ROBERTS, A. M.

I. *The Initiative.*



WE begin with a quotation. In a pamphlet entitled, "A Brief History of the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton, New Jersey," published anonymously in 1838, but written by the Seminary's venerated second professor, Dr. Samuel Miller, we find the following expression of opinion by the author: "A good library is a matter of vital importance in a Theological Seminary. Without it, both professors and students are subjected to privations and embarrassments of the most serious kind at every step of their course." Such being the views held by Dr. Miller with regard to a theological library, and he having been one of the committee appointed by the General Assembly of 1810 to "digest and prepare a plan of a theological seminary," it is not strange that in the original plan of the Seminary there is found an Article VII., entitled, "Of the Library," and the provisions of which were well adapted to carry into execution its first section, to wit, "To obtain, ultimately, a complete theological library shall be considered as a leading object of the institution." Article VII., unfortunately, failed of approval by the General Assembly of 1811, and a work which ought to have had the support of the Presbyterian Church as a unit was left to be undertaken by the energy and generosity of the professors, officers, and friends of the Seminary. These, as always, failed not in effort for the highest welfare of the institution. Several of the Directors, Dr. Ashbel Green in particular, and also the first professor, Dr. Archibald Alexander, united with Dr. Miller in deep appreciation of the value of a library to the Seminary. On the second day of the first meeting of the Board of Directors, July 1, 1812, measures were taken looking towards the acquisition of books, and the following resolution was passed: "*Resolved*, That if donations of books be made to the Seminary before the next stated meeting, they be placed under the care of the professor." Further steps were taken at a meeting held October 1, 1812, by the making of an appropriation of \$ 100 for the purchase of books, and by the appointment of a committee of selection consisting of Drs. Green and Miller, and Mr. Samuel Bayard.

II. *The Librarians.*

The names and terms of service of the Librarians are as follows:—

1. The Rev. Archibald Alexander, D. D., from July 1, 1812, to the day of his death, October 22, 1851.
2. The Rev. William Henry Green, D. D., LL. D., from November 18, 1851, to October 25, 1871.
3. The Rev. Charles A. Aiken, D. D., from October 25, 1871, to December 17, 1877.
4. The Rev. William Henry Roberts, A. M., now in office.

It is proper here to add that the Rev. Dr. Charles Hodge interested himself frequently and effectively to the advantage of the Library, especially in the securing of German theological works. Further, that the Rev. James F. McCurdy, Ph. D., was for a time associated as assistant librarian with the Rev. Dr. Aiken.

III. *The Growth.*

The first books acquired by the Library were two Hebrew Bibles, two copies of Parkhurst's Hebrew Lexicon, and six copies of Wilson's Introduction to Hebrew, —twelve volumes in all. These were purchased in the fall of 1812. By the year 1816 the number of volumes had increased to 712. The increase thereafter by decades may be estimated from the following figures, representing at the dates given the number of volumes in the Library: 1820, 1,106; 1830, 4,887; 1840, 4,677; 1850, 8,628; 1860, 15,112; 1870, 21,681; 1879, 32,000. The decrease in the number of volumes between 1830 and 1840 was occasioned by the withdrawal of the John M. Mason collection of books from the Library. That collection was received in June, 1822, from the Synod of the Associate Reformed Church, but was in 1838 returned to that body by virtue of a decree of the Chancellor of New Jersey. It is now at Newburgh, New York, and contained, when returned, 2,438 volumes. The actual increase of the Library from 1830 to 1840 was 2,228 volumes.

IV. *Sources of Growth.*

The additions to the Library since its establishment have been, in round numbers, by purchase, 8,500 volumes; by donation, 23,500 volumes. The principal donations of books are the following:—

1. The Green library, so named in 1825, by vote of the Board of Directors, in honor of Dr. Ashbel Green, one of "the earliest and most liberal contributors to the formation of the Library." This collection contained, in 1825, 2,119 volumes, of which only 169 had been acquired by purchase.
2. The John M. Mason library, already referred to.
3. The Nisbet library, received in 1838, and containing 1,000 volumes. The donors were H. C. Turnbull, Esq., of Baltimore, Maryland, and Bishop McCoskry. This collection was formed by the Rev. Dr. Charles Nisbet of Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

4. The Alumni library, the first so called, begun in 1830, containing about 500 volumes, and composed of gifts of the Alumni of the institution. There is another Alumni library, now in process of formation, to consist alone of the works of the Alumni.

5. The Sprague collection, given by the Rev. Dr. William B. Sprague, part in 1840, and part in 1872. This collection consists of 1,219 volumes, of which 1,093 are volumes of pamphlets, and are thought to constitute the best collection of early theological pamphlet literature in the country.

6. The library of the Rev. Dr. John Breckinridge, a professor in the Seminary from 1836 to 1838. This library contained 1,200 volumes, and was given to the Seminary by the Associate Alumni, in 1842.

7. The library of the Society of Inquiry, the association formed by the students in aid of the cause of Foreign Missions. This collection contained 1,092 volumes and 1,200 pamphlets. It was received in 1852.

8. The Agnew collection, given by Samuel Agnew, Esq., of Philadelphia, part in 1854, part in 1858, and containing 1,205 volumes.

9. The library of the Rev. Dr. Joseph Addison Alexander, a professor in the Seminary from 1838 to 1860, containing 3,400 volumes, and presented in 1861 by Messrs. R. L. and A. Stuart, of New York City.

10. The library of the Rev. Dr. John M. Krebs, of New York City, given by his heirs in 1869, and containing 1,147 volumes.

11. The library of Stephen Collins, M. D., of Baltimore, Maryland, containing 824 volumes, and presented in 1872 by W. H. Collins, Esq.

In addition to these collections, many and valuable donations have been received from the numerous friends of the Library. Lack of space permits mention alone of W. W. Frazier, Esq., R. Lenox Kennedy, Esq., James Lenox, Esq., LL. D., Messrs. R. L. and A. Stuart, all of New York City; also the Rev. H. J. Van Dyke, D. D., of Brooklyn, New York, the Rev. W. M. Irvin of Troy, New York, and Levi P. Stone, Esq., of Orange, New Jersey. To these and other generous friends the Library is greatly indebted.

V. *The Buildings.*

The Library was at first kept in the residences occupied by the Rev. Dr. Alexander, as appears from the following minute in the record of the meeting of the Board of Directors, May, 1816: "The Librarian has changed his residence, and it is not convenient to introduce the bookcase of the Seminary [ordered made in 1813] into any apartment of his house, but he has separated the books of the Library on shelves in his study." In the fall of 1819 the Library was removed to a room expressly prepared for its reception in the northwest corner of the second floor of the building known as the Old Seminary. In 1843 it was transferred to the building now known as the Old Library. This commodious building is the gift of James Lenox, Esq., LL. D.,

of New York City, and both its architecture and furniture are pure Gothic in design and chaste in execution. It is situated in a lot of three acres located on the corner of Mercer Street and Library Place, or Steadman Street. It is well adapted to its uses, and is heated by steam. Its capacity being, however, insufficient to provide for the future growth of the Library, Dr. Lenox has erected near it a new building, yet more commodious in its arrangements, of unique and elegant design, of great solidity of construction, and now (July, 1879) ready for occupancy. The two buildings together will, it is expected, provide shelf-room for 130,000 volumes. They will remain enduring monuments of the far-sighted and intelligent beneficence of their donor.

VI. *The Arrangement of Books.*

The books of the Library are arranged upon the shelves in accordance with a topical, minute, yet simple system of classification. The theological portion of the Library, much the largest, is divided into six main divisions, namely: A. General Works, and Collected Works of authors; B. Exegetical Theology; C. Apologetic Theology; D. Didactic and Polemic Theology; E. Ethical Theology; F. Ecclesiastical Theology; G. Historical Theology. These main divisions are subdivided into two hundred and forty-three sections, the topics in all cases following the logical and natural, and not an alphabetical arrangement. In the sections the books are arranged in the alphabetical order of authors' names. This system of arrangement makes the finding of any required volume an easy matter.

VII. *The Catalogues.*

The Library has as yet no printed catalogue. There are in it, however, two manuscript catalogues, one an alphabetical card catalogue of authors, the other a subject catalogue. The latter will, it is expected, be in part issued in book form at an early date, the expense of publication having been provided for by the generosity of Robert L. Stuart, Esq., of New York City.

VIII. *The Endowment.*

The endowment for the maintenance and increase of the Library consists of,—

1. A fund of \$ 10,000, the gift of Robert L. Stuart, Esq., of New York City.
2. A fund of \$ 50,000, the gift of the executors of the estate of the late John C. Green, Esq., of New York City.
3. The annual sum of \$ 600 from the interest of a Special Contingent Fund, the gift of Robert L. Stuart, Esq.

The sum accruing from these funds, while sufficient in amount for the defraying of current expenses and the purchase of current books, is insufficient to make good to any great extent the deficiencies occasioned by the small income of the past.



NEW SEMINARY LIBRARY.

The friends of the Library can, however, be depended upon to furnish the Seminary with the means necessary for the acquisition as far as feasible of a "complete theological library."

IX. *General Character and Contents.*

Of the books composing the Library it may in general be said that they are well adapted to the uses of the Theological Seminary. While there are on the shelves many rare and valuable books, such as the fac-similes of the three earliest Biblical manuscripts, the four great Polyglots, Lepsius's "*Denkmaeler aus Aegypten*," Migne's *Patrologia*, etc., there are but few works valuable merely because of their curiousness and rarity. It is not so much a literary curiosity-shop as a collection of brain-tools. While yet far from being a "complete theological library," it is well advanced on the way to the attainment of that desirable end, clearly set forth in the original plan of the Seminary, strenuously advocated by its early and earnestly sympathized with and effectively sought by its present professors, directors, and trustees. The existence-reason of Princeton Seminary is the training of men who shall be, not persons "knowing nothing, doting about questions and strifes of words," but men of God, rooted and grounded in the faith, consenting to "wholesome words and to the doctrine which is according to godliness." Its Library is therefore substantial and scholarly in character.

VI.

THE TOWN.



BATTLE GROUND.



FOOT-BALL TEAM.

THE BATTLE OF PRINCETON.

By JAMES C. MOFFAT, D.D.



AFTER the calamitous defeat on Brooklyn Heights, the American cause, for many months, hung upon the decision and capacity of one man. Only Washington and Lee evinced ability for general command, and Lee proved unreliable, a mere soldier of fortune, with whom personal ambition was the absorbing motive. In November of the year 1776, when Washington retreated across New Jersey before a numerous and victorious enemy, the difficulties he had to encounter were enough to have discouraged the most hopeful. With not more than three thousand men when he reached New Brunswick, he saw his numbers daily diminishing. The militia had been enlisted for only a year. That term had nearly expired; and poorly fed and imperfectly clothed, many of them did not wait to complete it. The enemy was following fast upon their rear. Lee, absent about twenty miles to the right, receiving repeated orders from Washington to join him with the troops under his command, failed to comply. A proclamation issued by General Howe, offering pardon, or "peace, liberty, and safety," as it was termed, to all who "within sixty days should submit to the royal authority," alienated many of the people from the cause of independence; and not a few of the leading men of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, on that condition, made their peace with the enemy. Successive disasters in the field had discouraged the best friends of the cause. Nor, so far, had measures in council been more successful. The first State Legislature of New Jersey, which, on the 27th of August, had met at Princeton and elected William Livingstone the first governor, had, before the face of danger, retired to Burlington, thence to Pittstown, and then to Hattonfield, and had now finally disbanded. It was in vain that the governor made every effort to get out the militia of the State. Despondency brooded over all. And things were no better in New York and Pennsylvania.

To interpose himself between the advancing British army and Philadelphia, where Congress was in session, Washington had marched rapidly from the Hudson to New Brunswick. There he attempted to make a stand until Lee could join him.

But as Lee did not come, he removed, on the night of December 1, to Princeton, where he left about twelve hundred men, under Lord Stirling, to watch and retard the British advance. With the remainder of his force he pushed on southward, and reached Trenton next day. After transporting his stores and baggage over the Delaware, and being reinforced by fifteen hundred city militia from Philadelphia, he returned on the 7th towards Princeton.

Meanwhile Cornwallis had been detained by orders not to advance beyond New Brunswick, and remained there until the 6th, when he was joined by General Howe, "with nearly a full brigade of fresh troops." Their march was then continued to Princeton. Washington, on his way northward, met Stirling retreating before a greatly increased force. Happily for the American cause Howe delayed seventeen hours at Princeton, and moved slowly on his march next day, taking seven hours to make a distance of twelve miles.

Washington, retreating expeditiously to Trenton, on the 8th of December, removed all his troops and supplies to the Pennsylvania side of the river. All boats and other means of transportation, for seventy miles up and down, he also took with him, and effectually guarded the fords. Although retarded in their march by American skirmishers, the head of the British force sent to occupy Trenton entered the town as the last boats were leaving the Jersey shore. Next morning, Cornwallis, who had halted at Lawrenceville, went thirteen miles up the Delaware, but could find no means of crossing.

The force now with Washington did not exceed two thousand five hundred men, ill provided with food and clothing, and exposed to the severity of winter. In a few days the term for which most of them were enlisted would be at an end, and that, in the circumstances, they should volunteer to stay longer in the ranks was not to be expected.

At this juncture, Lee, slowly following by a route passing through Morristown and Baskingridge, when near the latter place, December 13, was surprised at his quarters and taken prisoner by a troop of British cavalry, and carried to Princeton. The command of his division devolved on General Sullivan, who proceeded with more alacrity to join the commander-in-chief, although, to get over the Delaware, he had to go up as far as Easton.

The apparently hopeless condition of the American cause, and the probability that the army would melt away of itself, rendered the British general patient of delay. Great numbers of the people, as many as two or three hundred a day, were coming in to take the oath of submission. Instead of building boats to follow up his advantage immediately, Howe resolved to await the freezing of the river, in full assurance that ere that time the diminishing remnant would be incapable of resistance. He considered the campaign successfully ended, and, to secure his victory, placed bodies of soldiers across the line of operations, at Trenton, Pennington, Bordentown,

and Burlington. Other stations were occupied in the rear, at Princeton, New Brunswick, and Elizabeth. And on the 13th he prepared for his return to New York to winter-quarters, leaving Count Donop to hold the line of posts from Trenton to Burlington. Lord Cornwallis, also, under the impression that the war was virtually decided, leaving General Grant in his place, returned to New York with the intention of embarking for England.

The last three weeks of December, during a part of which his army was actually dissolving, Washington employed the most energetic and sagacious measures to increase his numbers. Supported by Congress to the utmost of their power, and especially by the very efficient activity of Mifflin and Morris, then in Philadelphia, and joined by Sullivan, at the head of Lee's division, and by Gates with five hundred effective followers, among whom was Stark of New Hampshire, he found himself at Christmas in command of about six thousand two hundred men, of whom, however, not more than five thousand were effective. Detachments were stationed at Philadelphia, at Bristol, and nearly opposite Trenton. Still, in point of numbers he was greatly inferior to his enemy, especially when the latter was supported by American Tories, at that time not few, and daily increasing.

It was imperative, for the interest of the independent cause, to strike a telling blow before the sixty days named in the Royal proclamation should expire. Accordingly Washington, though still feeling his comparative weakness, resolved, in the depth of winter, to reopen active hostilities. On the evening of December 25, at the head of two thousand four hundred men, with eighteen field-pieces, he crossed the Delaware, nine miles above Trenton, with the intention of surprising the detachment of the British army at that city. Other corps were to have crossed at the same time, one under Colonel Ewing, about a mile below the town, and another under General Cadwallader, at Bristol. Though, on account of the intense cold and the ice floating in the river, these latter movements failed, the success of that under the immediate direction of Washington was complete. When the battle ended, his troops found themselves in possession of nine hundred and forty-six prisoners, six brass field-pieces taken from the enemy, and twelve hundred small-arms. Of the force they had encountered nothing remained. The commander, Colonel Rall, was slain, and the men who were not killed or captured had fled. Had the other parts of his plan been executed, Washington would have concentrated his forces at Trenton and followed up his victory with a march upon Princeton, to fall upon the main body of the British army before it could recover from surprise, and, if possible, drive it out of New Jersey. As it was, he had to recross the Delaware, which he effected safely on the night of the 26th. Of his own men he had lost two by the cold; in battle, not one.

Reinforcement of the American army now proceeded with a new alacrity, and the daily number of persons submitting to British allegiance suddenly diminished.

Cadwallader, who had failed in his part of the enterprise on the 25th, upon learning of his chief's success made another attempt to cross the river on the 27th, and succeeding, reached Burlington on the same day, found the British posts deserted, and learned that Count Donop had retreated with all his force to Princeton. Washington renewed his plan of concentration at Trenton, and on the 30th and 31st crossed the river with his whole army.

Meanwhile the news of their reverse at Trenton opened the eyes of the British leaders to the underestimate they had formed of their opponent. The American army had not been suffered to melt away. It was still strong enough to be dangerous; and the campaign was not at an end for the winter yet. Howe, after some vacillation and delay, bestirred himself to reoccupy the ground lost, and ordered Cornwallis to return and resume the command in New Jersey. The disappointed general obeyed, and hastened to join the main body of his army assembled at Princeton, taking with him reinforcements from New Brunswick. On the 2d of January, leaving three regiments of infantry, and as many companies of cavalry at Princeton, where Donop had thrown up defensive earthworks, he advanced upon Trenton, and, notwithstanding the obstructions put in his way by the American general, entered it by four o'clock on the afternoon of the same day.

Washington, again encountered by a more numerous army and a better equipped than his own, took ground to the south of the Assanpink, a brook which, although small, was deep and wide at that place, and on much of its course bordered with impassable marshes, which are now filled up. The bridge and fords he guarded with artillery. A brisk cannonade took place, and all attempts of the British to cross the brook were successfully resisted. The short winter day was near a close before the action began, and both armies soon withdrew and encamped for the night. Cornwallis sent orders for the troops left at Lawrenceville and two of the three regiments left at Princeton to join him immediately, and, expecting to finish the war in one battle, as his enemy was engaged between two rivers, the Assanpink and the Delaware, waited for morning and the arrival of his reinforcements.

The American leader had no intention of awaiting that conflict, which must be met with every advantage against him. His force did not amount to more than five thousand men on the ground, and full three fifths of them were militia who had been under arms only a few days, without experience and without discipline. The Delaware was now in his rear, a strong enemy before him. Victory was next to hopeless. Retreat would be ruin. But from the numbers now confronting him, he felt assured that those at Princeton and New Brunswick must be comparatively small, while at the latter place he knew that large military stores were collected. To get in the rear of his enemy and seize upon these might be worth as much, if not more than a victory in his present position. And the movement would at least compel his enemy to a retrograde march from the direction of Philadelphia,

which would thereby be protected. At a council of his officers the plan was agreed to. Sending off his baggage down the river to Burlington, and ordering his camp-fires to be kept burning, and other work about the camp to be continued, he began his march about an hour after midnight. The route pursued was the old Quaker road, to the left of the British position, and on the south side of the Assanpink. A hard frost set in about the same time, and soon made the previously damp ground as solid as a pavement. The sky cleared, but there was no moonlight. Although impeded by imperfections of the road, the whole force safely reached the neighborhood of the Quaker meeting-house, about one mile and a quarter from Princeton, by sunrise. The morning was clear and very cold.

At that point the main army wheeled to the right, taking a direct course towards the town by the back of the College, — there was then only one, which was occupied by British troops, and defended by earthworks, — while General Mercer, with about three hundred and fifty men, was detached by the road up Stony Brook, to break the bridge at what is now Bruere's mill, on the high-road to Trenton, with a view to delay the march of the enemy by that direction. For that was shorter than the road taken by Washington; and if his departure had been early enough detected, Cornwallis could have been at Princeton before him.

But the two British regiments, ordered to Trenton, had already started on their march. The 17th, with three companies of cavalry, under command of Colonel Mawhood, fully a mile in advance of the 55th, had already crossed Stony Brook, and were ascending the hill beyond, when their officers saw the sheen of the American arms through the trees, and instantly returned. In so doing they were joined by a part of the 55th, which by that time had come up. For a short distance they had to pass over very low ground, with hills on either side. Mercer, when he first caught sight of the British troops, was in a similar situation on the banks of the brook. Both parties hastened to avail themselves of the higher ground, which was equally near to both, on the northeast.

The first attack was a discharge of artillery from the British, returned by the Americans, who, having gained the higher ground first, continued to move up the farther ascent, to secure the barricade of a fence, from behind which they discharged their muskets. Mawhood's infantry returned the volley, and then rushed on with the bayonet. Mercer's men, being without bayonets, had no means of encountering the hand-to-hand charge, and broke into disorder and fled. Their officers, vainly endeavoring to rally them, were themselves slain. Then fell Haslet, Neal, and Fleming; and Mercer, whose horse had been shot, and who on foot was striving to restore order to his broken ranks, was struck down, and mortally wounded with bayonet-thrusts. His troops had been driven from the higher ground, over the crest of the hill, to the declivity on the southeast side. Opposite to them, a little to the east, was another rising ground, on which stood the farm-house of Thomas Clark,

now Henry E. Hale's. Beyond that slightly elevated ground the main body of the American army was advancing through the woods.

When Washington saw the beginning of the fight, he at once turned in the direction of it, and at the time when Mercer fell was already at hand with reinforcements. The Pennsylvania militia, supported by two pieces of artillery, hastened into line. Mawhood, emboldened by success, charged upon them, and attempted to take their battery. They began to waver. But in the crisis, Washington, to animate them by example, rode to the front and reined in his horse within some thirty paces of the enemy, at the instant when a volley of musketry was given on both sides. On no other occasion was he ever in greater danger; but he doubtless felt that the daring was vital to the cause. His aid, Colonel Fitzgerald, pulled his hat over his eyes that he might not look upon the fall of his beloved chief. Next moment he looked up, and Washington stood unharmed. Hitchcock fell in with a new brigade, and Hand's riflemen began to turn the left of the British. Mawhood, now perceiving that he had to deal with the main body of the American army, under its commander-in-chief, drew off his troops, after having displayed all the courage and coolness characteristic of his nation, and, while the way was yet open to him, fell back to the Trenton road. On the battle-ground he left two field-pieces, which, for want of horses, the Americans could not carry off.

General Mercer was taken into the house of Thomas Clark, where he died. His body was removed to Philadelphia for interment.

While the force of the American army was thus engaged, another part of it, under Stark and others, encountered the remainder of the 55th British Regiment, which, after a brief resistance, withdrew to the College grounds, and joined the 44th, which had taken no part in the contest. The American army followed them closely, and fired a few cannon-shots into the rear of the then solitary College building, Nassau Hall. At that time, and long afterwards, the southern transept was the College Chapel. Against its eastern wall hung a large full-length portrait of King George II. One of the cannon-shots, entering a window of the transept, defaced the picture, — tradition says, neatly cut the king's head off. The transept, as rebuilt since the fire of 1855, is larger than that of the earlier time, and the course of the cannon-shot can no longer be identified, as it used to be, with traditional precision.

Defence of the College was not long persisted in. Captain James Moore, of the Princeton militia, with a few others, burst open one of the doors and demanded the surrender of the troops within. They complied, and with a few invalids were made prisoners. The greater number of their fellow-soldiers were already on their retreat towards New Brunswick. Washington, after despatching a party under Major Kelley of the Pennsylvania militia, to break the bridge over Stony Brook, to retard the advance of Cornwallis, followed up his fleeing enemy as far as Kingston.

The British loss in the battle of Princeton was about two hundred killed and wounded, and two hundred and thirty prisoners, fourteen of whom were officers. The American loss, except in officers, was small, not more than one hundred in all.

At Kingston the attempt upon New Brunswick was abandoned. So much time had been used up on the way, that the favorable opportunity was past.

The British general, expecting to finish his work with the American army at Trenton, on the morning of the 3d of January, was early astir, but only to find that his game had disappeared. The American camp was entirely deserted. What had become of the rebels? Some thought they had run away, perhaps scattered. Cornwallis and his officers were exchanging opinions on the subject, when through the clear frosty air came a low rumbling sound from the northeast. Could it be thunder? "No," said Erskine. "To arms! General Washington has outgeneralled us! Let us fly to the rescue at Princeton." The probability of the remark recommended itself instantly. And the imminent danger of his most valuable depot of supplies at New Brunswick fired every energy of the leader. Without delay he broke up his camp, and marched with the utmost expedition towards Princeton. But the distance is ten miles by the shortest way. And the battle was fought before he could leave Trenton. Orders were hastily sent to turn back the detachment from Lawrenceville, which, proceeding accordingly, met and took up the defeated troops of Mawhood retreating from the battle. That united force was soon followed by the army under Cornwallis in person. So rapid was the march that the head of the column reached Stony Brook before the destruction of the bridge was completed. It was a wooden structure, and the officer of the party employed in demolishing it was still hacking apart the last supporting beam. His men fled. He persisted in finishing his work, and fell with the ruins into the stream. He was taken prisoner. Cornwallis waited not to rebuild the bridge. His men plunged through the water, and marched on, half encased in ice. On reaching the neighborhood of the town they were again brought to a halt by a cannon-shot. A party sent forward to reconnoitre found no military on the ground. The shot had been fired by some American stragglers, from an iron thirty-two pounder left by the British on a temporary breastwork at the west end of the village. The hasty march was resumed.

Washington had secured an important advantage that morning, — one which issued in turning the fortune of the war; but, with a strong enemy so close upon his footsteps, the design on New Brunswick must be surrendered. His men were imperatively in need of rest. They had crossed the Delaware, had fought the battle at Trenton, had marched all night and fought at Princeton in the morning, and many of them were now so exhausted that on the way they fell out of line asleep. Accordingly, at Kingston, Washington turned to the left, down

the course of the Millstone River, and across the country to Somerset Court-House, where he spent the night, and where his weary followers slept on the frozen ground among the woods. On the 5th he encamped on the hills at Morristown, — a position selected by him for winter-quarters before leaving the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware.

Cornwallis, in his anxiety about New Brunswick, did not pursue the American army. Its detour down the Millstone might be only an attempt to mislead him. An hour might be precious. He pushed on by the well-known road.

From his camp at Morristown Washington continued, through the rest of the winter, to improve the advantage he had obtained. The courage of all friends of the national cause was reanimated, a stop was put to desertion, and submission to the Royal proclamation came to an end. The German troops at Springfield were driven out by the New Jersey militia. The British withdrew from Hackensack before the approach of General Clinton. Newark was abandoned, and Elizabethtown was retaken by General Maxwell. From all posts between the Raritan and Delaware the troops were withdrawn. And before the approach of spring, there was not a foothold of British power in New Jersey, except New Brunswick and Amboy.

The battle of Princeton was fought by few troops, it lasted only about half an hour, and not many lives were lost on either side; but it was the turning-point of American fortune. Had it not been fought, or had the Americans been defeated in it, nothing now conceivable could have saved them; their cause would have been hopelessly lost. And when we have estimated what that cause has been to the world for the last hundred years, we may estimate the importance of that morning's victory.



THE FIRST CHURCH.

THE FIRST CHURCH.

By LYMAN H. ATWATER, D. D., LL. D.



NO account of the College of New Jersey can be complete which omits the First Church,—so called because, excepting the Friends' Meeting-House, near the Princeton battle-ground, some two miles from the College, it historically antedates all other church edifices and organizations in the town by nearly three quarters of a century.

The records of the Presbytery of New Brunswick show that, before the transfer of the College from Newark to Princeton, a body of people were residents of Princeton who were making movements for the establishment of stated Presbyterian worship. The fact that the people of the town gave two hundred acres of woodland, ten acres of cleared land, the site of the College, and one thousand pounds "proclamation money," to induce the founders of an institution essentially Presbyterian in its origin and character to place it among them, also creates a strong presumption that many of them had a decided leaning towards this type of Christianity.

However this may be, it is certain that preaching was instituted in Princeton by order of Presbytery a year and a half before it became the seat of the College. The fact that the Rev. James Davenport was one of the ministers provided by the Presbytery for the supply of the congregation, is among the many proofs of the intense sympathy of all the parties concerned with the promoters of the great religious awakening of 1740. Whitefield and the Tennents frequently preached there.

The establishment of the College in Princeton, in 1757, solved the problem with reference to providing stated religious services for this infant congregation. They rented seats in the College Chapel, and placed themselves under the pastoral care of President Burr, who, as also his successors in office down to the end of Dr. Witherspoon's administration, officiated as preacher and pastor for the students and the First Church congregation, meeting together for joint Sabbath worship, during the first few years in the College Chapel, and after 1763 in the house of worship erected by and for the use of that congregation. This was built soon after the accession of Dr. Samuel Finley to the Presidency, and while he was pastor of the church which had already enjoyed the ministry of Burr, Edwards, and Davies,—names among the most illustrious that have adorned the American pulpit.

The trustees of the College took a lively interest and rendered important aid in the erection of this edifice, giving not only the lot which is the site of the present First Church, but loaning £700 to the congregation to enable it to complete the building. Doubtless the College found the new edifice necessary, not only to afford larger accommodation to the increasing Sabbath assemblies of the students and people united, but also for its Commencement exercises. This loan was eventually repaid. The original gift of the land was on terms that contemplated its ultimate reversion to the College. This, however, was—after a long series of negotiations and divers successive conveyances, by a final deed as recent as September 7, 1835, and not recorded till April 6, 1846—fully conveyed to the church in perpetual fee, subject only to the conditions “that the trustees of the church were to appoint one half the gallery for the use of the students of the College on Sabbath days, and that the trustees of the College were to have the whole use of the church on Commencement days, and two days previous, to prepare; and they are to have the church properly cleaned and put in order before the next Sabbath, and repair all damages that may be done to the church during said time.”

The deed containing this with other stipulations was given in consequence of negotiations entered into prior to the building of the second house of worship, the first having been destroyed by fire on the last Sabbath in February, 1813. The interest of the College in the church was still evinced by the gift of five hundred dollars to the church to assist in rebuilding. It is a noticeable fact that the first edifice caught fire from the hot embers placed in a barrel, in a closet under the stairway, through the carelessness of the sexton. It had been furnished with stoves as early as 1805,—many years before these requisites to health and comfort in public worship were generally introduced into the churches of the country. It was not till from ten to twenty years later that the warming of churches became general in New England, and then, in most cases, only after sharp conflict.

It is a singular fact that about twenty years later, July 6, 1835, the second church edifice was burned, having been ignited by a sky-rocket that had been exploded upon or near the roof. Measures were immediately adopted to build the present edifice of brick, rough-cast, of dimensions 60 × 80 feet, in a style predominantly Grecian. Though plain before its recent enlargement, it was exceedingly pleasant and commodious, giving a fine audience-room in which the eye and voice of the preacher easily reached and commanded every hearer. Although this church was double the size of those that preceded it, which were 40 × 60 feet, it has recently been found expedient to enlarge and renovate it, thus greatly increasing its seating capacity while beautifying and adorning it, enlarging the lecture-room, and adding other rooms for various purposes. To a fine and spacious audience-room it now adds all the appendages and conveniences of the best-appointed church edifices. The original cost of the building was \$16,000; that of the late enlargement and renovation was about \$12,000.

The walls of the original edifice stood after the fire which consumed the wood-work. They were accordingly retained in the second edifice, which, however, was reconstructed upon a new interior plan. Its longer side fronted the street. In its original plan it was entered by two doors, fronting the street and opening immediately into the church, without porch or vestibule. These connected with two aisles running towards the pulpit on the opposite side, connecting with transverse aisles in front and rear, and through these with a centre aisle; thus affording two double blocks of pews immediately before the pulpit, in addition to wall-pews around the whole room, except so much as was required for the pulpit, doors, and gallery stairs. Thus far it was a simple copy of the prevailing interior church plans of the time. The pulpit had, however, in addition, a heavy velvet canopy overhead, placed there by Dr. Witherspoon at his own expense, for which he was afterwards reimbursed by the congregation. This corresponded to the sounding-board, then so common,—by no means the least graceful, and in some cases useful, feature in the churches of those days.

When rebuilt, it was also remodelled by placing the entrances at the west, and the pulpit at the east end, with two aisles extending eastward from each door, a double row of pews between them, and the wall-pews opposite, these being frequently double the size of the central ones, as in the former edifice, and put at rentals proportionally higher. The galleries, also, were made to correspond. A half-octagon extension for the pulpit was added at the east end, which greatly improved the interior and added something to its external appearance.

These edifices, including the present one, have a history, not only in the architectural sense, but in far higher relations, upon which something must now be said.

The First Church congregation had several successive forms of connection with the College. First, from 1756 to 1766, when the church completed its first house of worship, it worshipped in the College Chapel with the students, under the preaching and virtual pastorates of the Presidents,—Burr, Edwards, Davies, and Finley.

During the next decade, until 1776, the College worshipped with the congregation of the First Church in the new edifice of the latter, having for their common preacher and pastor, as before, the President of the College: in this case, for a short time, President Finley, until his death during the same year in which the church was completed; from 1768 onward, Witherspoon, who continued the pastor of the church for twenty-five years.

The third decade, from 1776 to 1786, was one of interrupted worship, the College being for most of this period nearly or quite disbanded, and its classes nominal, on account of the absorption of its students in the military, and of its President, the pastor of the church, in the civil service of the country. The College itself formed barracks alternately for one or the other of the contending armies. The church was occupied by the Hessians of the British army. Its pews, galleries, and whatever wood-work could be torn loose, were stripped from it and consumed for

fuel. The congregation, thus turned out of it during the war, found it untenable on the return of peace. They proceeded as rapidly as possible in their impoverished condition to restore and renovate it; a process which does not appear to have been completed till 1786. They then took steps to procure an act of incorporation as a religious society, which resulted in the enactment of a general law, authorizing all religious societies in the State to exercise corporate rights through a board of trustees. At a meeting of the congregation held February 21, 1786, it was

"Unanimously resolved, That the thanks of this congregation be presented to the Rev. Dr. Witherspoon for his long and important services towards them, and that he be requested to continue his public labors, and exercise a pastoral care over the same; and that, as a compensation for his services, we will severally subscribe to the trustees, for his use, a sum to be paid in quarterly or half-yearly payments."

Dr. Witherspoon continued in this office till increasing infirmities in 1793, the year before his death, compelled him to resign, and the Presbytery declared the pulpit vacant. His son-in-law, and successor in the Presidency of the College, Samuel Stanhope Smith, S. T. D., LL. D., aided him, and often acted as his substitute in the church as well as the College, of which he was Vice-President.

The next step was the election by the church of its own pastor, a person without office in the College, the Rev. Samuel Finley Snowden, who was ordained and installed November 25, 1794, and resigned on account of ill health in April, 1801. The students and Faculty attended his ministry. After his retirement the pastoral care again fell upon the President of the College, at that time, Dr. Smith, who retained it for three years, receiving a compensation for the same in addition to his salary as President of the College. But early in 1804 the Rev. Henry Kollock, who had previously been appointed Professor of Theology in the College, was chosen pastor. He held both offices for three years, when he was transferred to Charleston, S. C. He was very eminent as a pulpit orator. The Church and College then acted in conjunction in procuring pulpit supplies, each bearing half the expense. The next pastor was the Rev. William C. Schenck, a native of the town or neighborhood. He was ordained and installed over the church at the early age of twenty-two years, June 6, 1810. He died October 17, 1818, much lamented.

During his ministry the church edifice, as already mentioned, was burned. Before it was rebuilt the College, in the absence of any place large enough to accommodate the congregation and the students, established separate Sabbath morning services for the Faculty and students in the College Chapel, which, amid all other changes, has been continued to this day. This must have been done in the early days of Dr. Ashbel Green's presidency, under which religion in the College regained something of the high ante-Revolutionary tone, which had lapsed to extreme depression during the war. The establishment of the Theological Seminary about this time increased the academic class in the community, so that a single church edifice and service became still more inadequate to the wants of all.

While the relations of the First Church and College have, since this change, been less intimate than before, they have not been wholly severed. Its house of worship has been the principal place, not only for Commencement exercises, but for other great College occasions. The families of the presidents and the professors have, to a large extent, made it their church home. The students have in considerable numbers attended its Sabbath evening services. Not infrequently nearly the whole College has packed it closely on Sabbath evenings, when distinguished preachers from abroad have occupied the pulpit, or when drawn there by that mighty influence which great religious awakenings sometimes exert. It deserves mention, too, that these seasons of religious revival have usually pervaded this church and other churches in Princeton simultaneously with the College.

In the year 1829 seats were assigned to the theological students in the north gallery, thus indicating that the establishment of the Sabbath morning service for them in the Seminary Chapel is of later date, and that the Theological Seminary also has been closely related to the First Church. This is further evinced by the fact that the professors of that institution since its foundation, prior to 1861, and a majority of them since, have been connected with the congregation.

After the death of Mr. Schenck, the Rev. William Allen, afterwards President of Bowdoin College, was chosen pastor, but did not accept. Rev. George S. Woodhull was called to fill the vacancy in October, 1819. He accepted, and held the pastorate until released from it in October, 1832. In the following January the Rev. Dr. John McDowell, of Elizabeth, whose ministry in that town had been one of extraordinary power and success, was chosen pastor, but he declined the invitation. Dr. Benjamin Rice, of Virginia, was then elected, and was installed as pastor in the following August. During this interval a movement was made for the erection of a Protestant Episcopal church, the first church edifice, except the First Presbyterian, ever erected in the borough, and, with the exception of the Friends' Meeting-House, in the town. When Bishop Doane visited Princeton to form an Episcopal congregation, he did it in the Presbyterian Church, freely offered him for the purpose. Now there are three Presbyterian churches in the place which regularly sustain divine service, besides two other morning congregations in the College and Seminary chapels in term time; also one Episcopal, one Roman Catholic, and two Methodist churches, all of which are constantly sustained, though with varying degrees of prosperity.

Dr. Rice continued pastor till April, 1847, when he resigned. During the following January Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., a native of the town, was elected pastor, and exercised the office till April, 1852. He has since been, and now is, Corresponding Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication. Rev. William B. Weed, then of Stratford, Connecticut, a preacher of extraordinary genius, was then urgently invited to fill the vacancy, but declined. The Rev. James M. Macdonald, D. D., was next called, early in the year 1853. He also declined. On the call being renewed,

however, he accepted, and was installed pastor in November of that year. He continued in the office, beloved and honored, till his death, in April, 1876, a period of between twenty-two and twenty-three years. It is to a posthumous publication from his pen, entitled "A Century of the History of the First Presbyterian Church, Princeton, New Jersey, with special reference to its several Houses of Worship," that we are indebted for the principal facts embodied in this narrative. He has also left other publications which are honorable monuments of his literary industry and ability.

His successor in the pastorate is the Rev. Horace G. Hinsdale, late of Bridgeport, Connecticut, a graduate of Princeton College and Seminary, who was installed pastor of the congregation in the autumn of 1877. Few churches in the land have had so illustrious a galaxy of men connected with it, if we take into view its pastors, its office-bearers, its membership, or its stated congregation. All the illustrious roll of presidents of the College have been connected with it in one or the other of these relations. With the exceptions occurring since the formation of the Second Presbyterian Church, the professors in the College and Theological Seminary, including many names of world-wide fame, have been its devoted members, and some of them its officers. Among its pillars and ornaments were the two Richard Stocktons, father and son, the former, with Dr. Witherspoon, his pastor, a signer of the Declaration of Independence and delegate to the Continental Congress; the latter, the leader of the bar of New Jersey for a quarter of a century, and her representative and senator in the National Congress. The brilliant professors, Albert B. Dod and Joseph Henry, were successively presidents of its Board of Trustees. The late Dr. Charles Hodge, after having been for sixty-three years a communicant and still longer a worshipper in it, was borne from it to his last resting-place, June 22, 1878.

Among the stated attendants on the public worship in this church was that long succession of distinguished graduates of the College who reached the summit of renown in all the learned professions, and of honor and influence in Church and state, including a president and chief-justice of the United States, a large number of the foremost men in the Cabinet, in Congress, in diplomacy, in the legislative, judicial, and executive offices of the States; also many of the great pastors, preachers, professors, doctors, and bishops of the American Church. Well has she realized the motto inscribed on her seal, adopted upon her incorporation after the dark days of the Revolution, at once significant of calamities then overpast and of brightening future prospects, "*SPEREMUS MELIORA.*"




THE COLLEGE GRAVES.



GRAVES OF THE PRESIDENTS.

THE PRINCETON GRAVEYARD.

By WILLIAM BRENTON GREENE, JR., A. M.

HE old Cemetery of Princeton is situated on Witherspoon Street, about three minutes' walk from the front gate of the Campus. It lies on the east side of the street, and is shut off from it by a low brick wall. The original portion of the cemetery contained one acre, and was conveyed to the Presbyterian Church by the College of New Jersey. The oldest grave is that of Rev. Aaron Burr, first President of the College, who died in 1757. Before or after this date there were some interments in the lot on which the First Church now stands. Early in the present century the graveyard was much enlarged by the addition of a part of the adjacent farm of Dr. Wiggins. In his house, says Professor Cameron, General Washington, in 1783, while on his way to Congress, attended a party. The house, a plain brick structure between the gas-works and the cemetery gate, together with the farm, at the death of Dr. Wiggins, in 1801, was left to the First Church as a manse. Subsequently becoming undesirable for this purpose, it, with most of the land, was sold, and the money invested in the present manse.

Probably no burying-ground of equal size in the United States contains the tombs of so many illustrious men as the old part of Princeton Cemetery. Near the gate is a plain slab to Dr. Wiggins; also a square block of marble in memory of Samuel Ladd Howell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Chemistry in Princeton College. He died in 1835. By his side is a taller monument to his son, a student in the College, who died in the same year. A few yards farther on is the Bayard lot; conspicuous among the tombs in which is that of George Dashiel Bayard, a graduate of West Point, Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers, and the youngest brigadier in the service. He died at Fredericksburg, December 14, 1862. Near him is the tomb of Charles Hodge Dod, captain on the staff of Major-General Hancock, died in 1864 at City Point, Virginia. Here also is the monument of Albert B. Dod, S. T. D., a most brilliant mathematician, and Professor of Mathematics in the College from 1830 to his death in 1845. Just across the path is the vault of "John Berrien, Esq., one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature of the Province of New Jersey." He died in 1772. Near by is a plain stone

to Captain James Moore, a commander of militia in the Revolution, and the first man who forced his way into Nassau Hall while occupied by the British at the battle of Princeton.

A little to the right of the Bayard monument is the Stockton lot, surrounded by a thick and high hedge and filled with marble tombs. Here are the remains of Richard Stockton, a son of the signer of the Declaration of Independence, and himself one of our most distinguished statesmen and jurists. Born in 1764, he died in 1828. Here, too, is the grave of Commodore Robert F. Stockton of the United States Navy. Born in 1795, he entered the service in 1811, and received honorable mention for his gallantry in the War of 1812-14. In 1821 he obtained by treaty the cession of the original territory of what is now Liberia, and was for some years largely instrumental in suppressing the slave-trade in Africa and piracy in the West Indies. In 1842-44 he constructed the Princeton, the first steam-vessel in our own or any navy, and in 1847 with a small force conquered California. While a United States Senator he secured the abolition of flogging in the navy, and it was he who, in 1841, gave \$4,000, to pay "the whole debt due for building Whig Hall." He died in 1866. Not far distant is the tomb of John Neilson Woodhull, M. D., a physician of eminence, who, at his death in 1867, bequeathed to the College the land and most of the buildings about what is now known as Woodhull Hall.

To the left is the Miller lot, and especially the grave of Samuel Miller, D. D., LL. D., for twenty-one years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, New York, and for thirty-six years Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government in Princeton Theological Seminary. Born at Dover, Delaware, in 1769, he died in Princeton, January 7, 1850. There is in this vicinity a plain stone that few would notice, and yet of great interest. It is in memory of Guy Chew, a Mohawk Indian, and student in Princeton Theological Seminary, where he died in 1821. At the foot of the slab is the inscription, said to have been his last words, "Pray for the poor Indian." To the left is a handsome granite monument to George McCulloch McGill, Adjutant Brevet Colonel and Assistant Surgeon, United States Army. A son of Rev. Dr. McGill of Princeton Seminary, he was born in 1838 and died in 1867.

One would come next to the burying-place of the Fields, and the tomb of Judge Field, Attorney-General of the State of New Jersey, United States Senator and United States District Judge. It was he who, in 1869, delivered the oration at the centennial celebration of the American Whig Society. Here, too, are the vaults of the four Alexanders. Archibald Alexander, D. D., was born in Bainbridge County, Virginia, 1772, and licensed to preach at the early age of nineteen. At twenty-six he was made President of Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia. In 1795 he became pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, and in

1812 the first professor in Princeton Theological Seminary. At the time of his death, October 22, 1851, he was the greatest and most influential theologian, not only in his own church, but in all America. Near him are three of his sons,—William C. Alexander, but lately deceased; James Waddell Alexander, D. D., for many years pastor of what is now Dr. Hall's church, New York; Joseph Addison Alexander, D. D.; in 1830, when only twenty-one years of age, professor in Princeton College, in 1835 professor in the Theological Seminary. He died in 1860, in the prime of his life. Only a few yards distant is the still new grave of Charles Hodge, D. D., LL. D., the successor of Dr. Archibald Alexander in the Theological Seminary, and himself the foremost of modern theologians of the Reformed School. Born in 1797, he died in 1878, on the evening before the College Commencement.

The place of special interest is the College lot. Here sleep Princeton's Presidents. A long line of slabs, discolored by age, and many of them mutilated by relic-seekers, cover their remains. Partially obliterated Latin inscriptions recount their virtues, and the trodden grass attests their present remembrance.

The first tomb is that of Aaron Burr. Then that of Jonathan Edwards, truly, as his epitaph says, "*Secundus nemini mortalium.*" It should also be added that in the case of all the Presidents, except Dr. Carnahan, their wives are buried under the same stone with them. Next in order is the tomb of Samuel Davies, who was famed for his pulpit eloquence. By his side is the cenotaph of Samuel Finley. His remains are now at Abingdon, Pennsylvania. Mr. Finley happened to be visiting his friend, the Rev. Gilbert Tennent, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, when he was suddenly taken sick and died. He was buried in the churchyard with other members of the Tennent family. Some years afterward the Tennents removed to Abingdon, and took with them the family remains, and among them those of Mr. Finley. The College were not informed in time; for, although they took immediate action, the bones were already deposited at Abingdon. Just beyond is the tomb of John Witherspoon. Next to him is his successor, Samuel Stanhope Smith. Between Dr. Smith and Ashbel Green is the tomb of Walter Minto, LL. D., chosen Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in 1790. Beyond Dr. Green are the remains of Mary, wife of James Carnahan, and by her side President Carnahan. There is then a place vacant, and beyond it the vault of John Maclean, M. D., who emigrated from Scotland in 1795, and became the first professor of Chemistry, not only at Princeton, but in any American college. He was the father of ex-President Maclean. At his side are the tombs of several members of his family. East of the graves of the Presidents, but in the same lot with them, are the monuments of two students who died while in Princeton College; John Henry Moore died in 1845, and Gerard Seymour Hooe died in 1836. There is also a stone here to Alexander Cardon de Sandrans, Professor of French in the College about 1841. Here, too, is the grave of Aaron Burr, Vice-President of the

United States. According to his expressed wish he lies at the feet of his father, and the spot is marked by a plain marble stone bearing the following inscription : —

AARON BURR,

BORN FEBRUARY 6, 1756,

DIED SEPTEMBER 14, 1836.

A Colonel in the Army of the Revolution.

Vice-President of the United States from 1801 — 1805.

As to Burr's interment, and also his monument, there have been equally mysterious and equally untrue statements. Many affirm that he was buried at the dead of night, and some say that his tombstone was erected in secrecy and by a lady. There is no reason for such stories. There are persons of the highest character, now living, who were students of the College in 1836, and who attended the funeral of Burr in the Chapel. The Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., an eye-witness, and writer in one of the September numbers of "The Presbyterian," 1876, says that there were present at the service some six gentlemen, relatives and friends of Burr; and that among them were Collector Swartwout of the Port of New York and Governor Ogden of New Jersey. The sermon was preached by Dr. Carnahan, and the body accompanied to the grave by the Faculty and all the students. The stone, set up about 1856, was paid for by Burr's relatives, made by a Mr. Brown in New York, and erected by a Mr. John Murphy of Princeton, who is now living. Mr. Murphy states that he put it up in the middle of the day, and that while working he was witnessed by many. The stone is now much mutilated, as is also that of Jonathan Edwards. To prevent this, there is a strong protest by Dr. Carnahan printed, framed, and hung at the head of Edwards's tomb.

In the more recently added part of the cemetery, although there are many imposing tombstones, yet the students' graves are the point of most interest. These are: Thomas Tingey Crabb of the Sophomore Class, died in 1848 (in the same lot with him are the remains of Admiral Crabb of the United States Navy); David G. Aikin, died in 1850; Thomas J. Tripp of Georgia and Herman L. Platt of New York, who died while Juniors in 1854; Sylvester Larned Hennen of Louisiana, died while a Senior in 1855; John R. Harrison of Ohio, died in 1858, in his Senior year; Horace Coe of New Jersey, died in 1858; Robert Ross Herrick of Pennsylvania, died while a Senior in 1860; and Chester Pierce Butler of Mississippi, died in 1860. Specially prominent is a granite obelisk to Theodoric Bland Pryor of Virginia. One of the most brilliant students ever in Princeton, he died in 1871, within a year after graduation. On one face of the shaft is the inscription: "In commemoration of his virtues, genius, and scholarship, and in enduring testimony of our love, this monument is erected by his classmates."

Here, too, is the grave of Matthew B. Hope, M. D., D. D., missionary to India

in 1836, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Education in 1839, and Professor of Belles Lettres and Political Economy in the College in 1846. Also the grave of Henry Kollock, D. D., pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Princeton, and Professor of Theology in 1803, and pastor of the Independent Church, Savannah, in 1806. He died in 1818. Near by is the grave of Rev. W. C. Schenck, pastor of the First Church, Princeton, in 1818. Also the tomb of John Renshaw Thomson, United States Senator in 1853. A few yards to the north is a mound without a stone and surrounded by a high hedge. This is the grave of a man who was murdered in November, 1864. The fatal blow was struck on Witherspoon Street, and the body was dragged over the fence and laid by the headstone of one of the graves near the gate. On the spot where his head rested it is said that no grass has since grown, and there is still a smooth bare hole at which the boys of the neighborhood look with superstitious awe. In the southeast corner of the grounds are the monuments of three students of the Theological Seminary: Alfred Philips, died in 1853; Randolph A. Renz, died in 1856; Charles H. Young, died in 1857. On the extreme eastern side of the cemetery, not far from here, is the grave of James M. McDonald, D. D., for twenty-two years pastor of the First Church, Princeton. He died in April, 1876.

The Quaker Burying-Ground.

The Quaker Burying-Ground is about two miles west of Princeton, near Stony Brook. It contains upwards of an acre of land surrounded by a high wall. Near the gate is an old stone meeting-house. In this graveyard interments were made before the cemetery on Witherspoon Street was laid out; and it is here that Richard Stockton, who signed the Declaration of Independence, and graduated with the first class of Princeton College, was buried. The exact spot is not known, for the Quakers are opposed to monumental stones. He died in 1781. It was also here that in the spring of 1876 Ex-Governor Charles S. Olden of New Jersey, and a trustee of Princeton College, was interred.

TUSCULUM.

By WILLIAM BRENTON GREENE, JR., A. M.

TUSCULUM, President Witherspoon's country-seat, to which he retired after his resignation of the College Presidency, is exactly one mile from Princeton on the Blawenburg road. Though partially surrounded by well-grown trees, it requires but one glance to see the substantial, not to say costly style in which it was built. It is oblong, forty by thirty feet, two stories in height with a garret, and constructed of the most solid stone. To the west side, since President Witherspoon's time, a smaller wing of wood has been joined, and there is also in front a wooden porch which



must be a recent addition. The house is in excellent preservation. The floors have not sagged; the plastering is but little cracked; the sashes are as tight as when first put in; nothing but the massive walls would give the impression that this edifice is very old. There are upwards of seven rooms, two large pantries, and a

hall. The house, when erected, must have been ahead of its age, for the ceilings are higher than those of most modern country houses. Many of the mantels are marble, and the doors walnut-mahogany.

Passing up two flights of stairs, we enter the garret. It is a bare room with the slanting roof and rough rafters for walls, and with small, low windows. Here it is said that President Witherspoon, for the sake of absolute quiet, used to withdraw himself.

The house itself contains no relics or other objects of historic interest. A few yards to the west is a magnificent stone barn erected about fifty years ago by Commodore Stockton. There are several other outbuildings of wood; and around lies a farm of some one hundred and forty acres, the larger part of which is in a high state of cultivation. The farm when owned by Dr. Witherspoon was larger. Only a short distance to the north is the Devil's Pulpit, a lofty rocky place from which the college student is wont to rehearse his prize orations.

But little is known of the history of this house. It was built in 1773 by Dr. Witherspoon. In 1780 he speaks of it in the opening number of his "Druid" as "A small but neat house, in a pleasant, retired situation, surrounded with woods, in all the simple majesty of their uncultivated state." It was on this farm that Dr. Witherspoon indulged his rural tastes, and where, like many amateur farmers, he laid out much money without any return. He had a great passion for fine stock, particularly cattle. In his article on "The Affairs of the United States" he says: "You know I was always fond of being a scientific farmer. That disposition has not lost, but gathered strength since my being in America. In this respect I got a dreadful stroke from the English when they were here, they having seized and mostly destroyed my whole flock, and committed such ravages that we are not yet fully recovered from it."

In regard to President Witherspoon's life at Tusculum few facts are known. The following is due to the kindness of Mrs. Joseph A. Williamson of Georgetown, D. C., a granddaughter of Dr. Witherspoon.

Dr. Witherspoon lived in the enjoyment of every comfort and such society as his ripe scholarship and erudition would naturally draw. His habits were very regular. He always retired at nine and rose early. A portion of each day was devoted to study. An amanuensis had to be employed during the latter part of his life, as he was then totally blind. As far as his infirmities allowed, he delighted in superintending the work on his garden and farm. He had a body servant constantly in attendance, who drove him into Princeton whenever required by his duties as President.

He was a pleasant companion, a loving husband, a kind father and master. While children and servants rendered him strict and prompt obedience, they often experienced his indulgence. His domestics all loved him. When obliged to inflict punishment, he always did it in a Christian spirit. One of his servants once remarked:

"I don't mind Massa's whipping one bit, but it's the lecture and prayer makes me feel bad."

When his children were nine months old, he commenced to train them to habits of obedience, and for them he ever felt the deepest attachment. His eldest daughter by his last wife died about a year before he did, but the heart of the old father was often with his lost darling. On one occasion his wife coming into his study found the tears coursing down his cheeks. Being asked what troubled him, he replied: "Oh! Nannie, I was only grieving over the little bairn who has gone to glory before me." His second daughter was six months old when her father died. It was his intention to send her, when seven or eight years of age, to Scotland, as he did not believe that she could receive in this country the education that he desired. The execution of this plan was prevented by his death. Shortly before he died the old doctor experienced a most remarkable restoration of vision. Only a few days before his decease his wife brought his little daughter into his room, and Dr. Witherspoon, taking her in his arms, carried her to the window. He looked at her for some time, and then turning to his wife, said: "Why, Nannie, the bairn has eyes like yours." "Why, Dr. Witherspoon," said she, "can you see?" "As well as ever I could in all my life," he replied.

Dr. Witherspoon had considerable means: but unfortunately, in order to raise money for Robert Morris to advance to the Continental Congress, he went his bail for a considerable amount. When payment became necessary he called upon a Quaker in Philadelphia named Leslie, to whom it was due. Leslie said: "Friend Witherspoon, if thee will not compel me to take that vile continental money, I will never charge thee one cent of interest." It should be remembered that continental money was legal-tender at the time, and that Dr. Witherspoon might have required its acceptance. He did, in fact, reply "that he would rather pay the money than not, as he had it all ready." The Quaker, however, again repeated his request, and Dr. Witherspoon yielded. After his death Mr. Leslie came to Princeton to see Dr. Stanhope Smith, who was married to Dr. Witherspoon's daughter, and was his executor. He demanded both principal and interest. Dr. Smith was amazed, and said: "Mr. Leslie, did you not tell Dr. Witherspoon that you would never charge him any interest if he did not make you take continental money?" "Thee has nothing to show, friend Smith." "But did you not say so?" "Thee has nothing to show, friend Smith." Both principal and interest had to be paid. What the amount was, is not known, but after the payment very little was left.

Dr. Witherspoon was married while at Tusculum. His wife, Mrs. Dill, was the widow of a young physician, and daughter of a Seceder clergyman, Rev. William Marshall. Though only twenty-five when she married Dr. Witherspoon, who was sixty-eight, she made the last years of his life very happy by her thoughtful and dutiful attentions. Dr. Witherspoon's two children by his second-wife were

both born at Tusculum: Frances, a very bright child, who died when thirteen or fourteen months old; and Marianne, who was named after a French lady, a great friend of her father's. Dr. Witherspoon died at Tusculum. The cause of his death was either apoplexy or dropsy of the heart. His wife continued to reside there for some time after his decease.

As to the literary labors of Dr. Witherspoon at Tusculum, but little can be said with certainty. Two of his works, however, we may be sure were there written. One is an article on "The Affairs of the United States, dated from Tusculum near Princeton, March 20th, 1780." The other is "The Druid, Published in Numbers in a Periodical Publication of 1781." It consists of seven numbers. The first lays out the plan of the others. The second and third is on "The Just and Lawful Means of carrying on War." The fourth is on "Common Sense." The fifth, sixth and seventh treat of "Vulgarisms." These are all found in the fourth volume of Dr. Witherspoon's works.

MORVEN.

By BAYARD STOCKTON, A. M.



MORVEN, the home for many generations of the Stockton family, is one of the historic spots of Princeton. For two centuries the Stocktons have resided here, holding leading positions in the councils of their State and nation, and identified to a greater or less degree with most of the prominent events of American history. And they have been especially connected with the growth and prosperity of Princeton and of the College. In it most of them have received their education, and all of them have fostered and advanced the interests of the institution, as it lay in their power, with a warm heart and a ready hand.

History tells us that in the latter part of the seventeenth century the first Stockton came to Princeton. His father belonged to the Society of Friends; and some time previous to the year 1690, in common with many others at the restoration of the dynasty of the Stuarts, left England for the sake of his religious freedom. He landed with his family on Long Island, whence his sons emigrated soon afterwards. One of them came to New Jersey, and after some negotiation with William Penn succeeded in purchasing from that sage all the land bounded by the Province line of New Jersey on the west, the Millstone on the east, and Rocky Hill on the north, embracing the present borough of Princeton and about six thousand acres. This gentleman is supposed to have built the old house, and to have founded a permanent home for his family in what were then the wilds of New Jersey.

The grandson of this pioneer, John Stockton, was one of the first presiding judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Somerset. He was a man of education and influence in the early history of New Jersey, and it is recorded that his opinion as a lawyer and publicist was much sought for by eminent citizens of other States. His eldest son, Richard, succeeded to his father's position, and was probably the most distinguished of the inhabitants of Morven. He was born October 1, 1730, and was educated with great care: first, under Rev. Samuel Finley (subsequently President of the College) at his academy in Maryland, and afterwards in the College of New Jersey, then located at Newark, under President Burr. He took the first



MORVEN.

honors at the first annual Commencement of the College, in 1748, at the early age of eighteen. He then studied law under the eminent David Ogden, of Newark, and was admitted to the bar in 1754. He commenced the practice of his profession at Princeton, and soon attained such celebrity as frequently to be selected to conduct important cases in Pennsylvania and neighboring States. In 1766 he sailed for England, where his reputation and introductions secured him admission to the most distinguished circles. He was the bearer of an address from the Trustees of the College of New Jersey to King George III., acknowledging the favor which the Colonies had received from the repeal of the obnoxious Stamp Act. This address he delivered in person, and improved the occasion to express to the dignitaries with whom he was brought in contact his belief that the Colonies would never submit to taxation by a British Parliament. He also visited Ireland and Scotland, and in the latter country performed the acceptable service of overcoming the objections of Dr. Witherspoon to accepting the Presidency of the College of New Jersey, to which he had been elected, and which he at first had declined. He returned to America in 1767; and in August, 1768, was recommended by Governor Franklin to the Crown for a position in the Provincial Council, to which he was appointed on the 2d of November following. During the existence of that body his legal attainments rendered him a very influential member. In 1774 he was appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the Province, and for some time had for his associate his old legal preceptor, David Ogden.

On the 22d of June, 1776, he was elected by the Provincial Congress a representative of New Jersey in the Continental Congress, and, towards the close of the debate on the resolution of Independence, made a brief speech in its favor. Together with his son-in-law, Dr. Benjamin Rush, and Dr. Witherspoon, he then signed the Declaration. On the 30th of November following he was re-elected by the Convention of the State of New Jersey as a representative for one year. During his services in Congress his ability and integrity secured him the utmost public confidence. He was assigned many special duties, among them the inspection of the Northern Army in the autumn of 1776. He had just returned from this expedition when the enemy, following Washington in his retreat through New Jersey, arrived at Princeton. He removed his family hastily to the house of a friend in Monmouth County; but their hiding-place was soon discovered, and on the 30th of November a party of the enemy dragged him from his bed and carried him to New York, with many indignities. He was then confined in the common jail, and subjected to such ignominious treatment that Congress, on the 3d of January, 1777, directed General Washington to send a flag to Lord Howe, and expostulate against his cruelty. He was soon afterwards released, but his health was permanently affected and his property gone. The remainder of his life was a period of trial, closed only by his death at Princeton, February 28, 1781.

In his private life Richard Stockton lived up to the high standard which he had prescribed for his public career. Personally his manners were attractive and dignified, which, joined to his stalwart form and his great literary and forensic attainments and his hospitality, made his house a favorite place for the social meetings of the early Colonial days.

His wife, Annis Boudinot, was descended from a French family of Huguenot refugees, her great-grandfather, Elias Boudinot, having fled from his country after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Thus, in the children of this couple was mingled the blood of the two representative apostles of religious liberty. She was a faithful and devoted wife during the dark and stormy days in which she lived, and is recorded as possessing to a remarkable degree the affections of all with whom she came in contact.* When her husband and family were driven from Morven, Mrs. Stockton procured three chests and packed them full of the family silver and valuables, and had them buried about half a mile from her residence. Just as they were being carried from the house, the officers of the American Whig Society of the College (of which her husband and father were members) brought to Mrs. Stockton the records and papers of their Society. The College had disbanded, in fear of the approaching enemy, and the documents were in danger of being lost or destroyed. Mrs. Stockton loyally made room for the records among her family silver; and, though two of the chests were discovered through treachery, the Whig Hall papers and some of the silver were preserved, and recovered at the close of the war. During the last few years of her husband's life, when he was broken in health and ruined in fortune, Mrs. Stockton nursed him with a devoted tenderness, being seldom absent from his side.

The next owner of Morven was the eldest son of this couple, who was also named Richard Stockton. He had inherited his father's legal ability and courage; and, as he found the fortunes of the family at a low ebb, he set himself to work to revive them. At the early age of twenty-five he stood at the head of the New Jersey bar, which position he maintained till his death. He had no political aspirations, preferring the retirement of private life to the contests of the political arena. In politics he was a Federalist of the Washington and Hamilton school; but no one more freely condemned the ultra principles and designs of the Eastern or Hartford Convention Federalists. He was elected to the Senate of the United States during the administration of Washington, and after a short period of service there, retired from public life, which he re-entered again only to serve a single term in the House of Representatives during the War of 1812. It was as a great common-law lawyer,

* Mrs. Stockton was a great admirer and a devoted friend of General Washington. On the occasion of several of his victories, she composed and sent to him pastorals celebrating his success. To these he replied in pleasant and playful style, and from them sprang a valued friendship which lasted until her death in 1801. Mrs. Stockton was quite a noted poetess among her friends, but would never allow her productions to be published. Her descendants still possess a number of her poems, which are very highly regarded.

however, that he was chiefly distinguished. As such his reputation was co-extensive with the country. He ranked among the foremost lawyers of the United States. For profound learning, sound judgment, weight of character, and unblemished integrity, his memory will be cherished in New Jersey. His wife was Mary Field, with whom he lived long and happily, and who was much esteemed, by all who knew her, for her goodness and womanly qualities. Her house was always open, and any one crossing the threshold was sure of a kind welcome and unbounded hospitality.

Commodore Robert Field Stockton was born at Morven in the year 1795. At the age of thirteen he entered the College of New Jersey, and, although so young, he ranked among the first scholars of his class. Had he finished his collegiate course and pursued the legal profession, he would doubtless have stood as a lawyer upon the same lofty eminence that his father and grandfather had occupied. But the political horizon was dark. England had not accepted her defeat, and was seeking to provoke a quarrel by outrages on American commerce. Young Stockton saw the war-clouds arising, and knew that the ocean would be the theatre of strife. Fired by patriotism and love of adventure, he threw aside his books, and at the early age of sixteen received a midshipman's commission. On the 24th of June, 1812, he sailed from New York in *The President* under Commodore Rogers, and on this his first cruise earned his sobriquet of "Fighting Bob." In less than forty-eight hours after leaving New York he participated in an engagement with the British frigate *Belvidera*, and it is stated of him that on that occasion his conduct under fire was that of a veteran. At Alexandria and Baltimore he greatly distinguished himself, and soon after the last-named engagement, although but eighteen years old, was promoted to a lieutenantcy for gallantry in battle. He next served against the Barbary powers, first under Decatur and subsequently under Dallas and Bainbridge, and received the commendation of them all for his gallantry and coolness in action.

At the termination of this war he was transferred to the Mediterranean squadron, where he served under Commodores Chauncey and Stewart, with great energy and effect. In 1821 he set sail in command of *The Alligator* for the Cape of Good Hope, to aid the humane endeavors of the American Colonization Society, which expedition resulted in the purchase of a large tract of valuable land and the formation of the Republic of Liberia. As soon as this his first ship was clear of the capes, Stockton ordered all hands on deck, and with due solemnity buried the "cat" by throwing it overboard, and it was never afterwards used on any other ship under his command. He thus inaugurated that principle of humanity which has prevailed in the navy ever since, — that the common sailor is possessed of honor and loyalty, and that through these better feelings a much surer dominion is established for the commander than through the ignominious methods of corporeal punishment. In 1838 he was promoted to a captaincy, and visited England as a bearer of despatches. While there he devoted himself to naval architecture and

the art of gunnery; and on his return designed and constructed *The Princeton*, which was undoubtedly the most formidable vessel of her day.

In 1845 he was promoted to the rank of Commodore, and set sail in the frigate *Congress* for California. While there, circumstances compelled him, on his own responsibility, to the bold step of taking possession of that country in the name of the United States. The story of the conquest of California reads like a romance. Commodore Stockton had but a handful of sailors, and the enemy were numerous; but after a short and decisive struggle he established a government, and opened the way to the annexation of this rich territory.

He returned home in 1847, and though welcomed with ovations on every hand, announced his determination to retire to private life, after an active service of nearly forty years. He then turned his attention to the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and the Camden and Amboy Railroad; and to him more than any other man is due the credit of constructing both of these important improvements.

He next entered political life as an ardent supporter of General Jackson, and in 1851 was elected to represent the State of New Jersey in the United States Senate. As a member of that illustrious body his utterances always commanded the respect of his confrères and of the public. Public life, however, was distasteful to him, and he soon resigned his seat in the Senate, and, declining the offer of a position in the Cabinet of the new President, retired into private life. After this he occupied himself almost entirely with his domestic affairs, and died suddenly in October, 1866, deeply regretted by a large circle of warm friends.

At his death Morven passed into the hands of its present possessor, a nephew of the Commodore.

The house and grounds are spacious and well cared for. The house is situated in about the centre of the frontage on Stockton Street, some distance back from the street. On its easterly side are the remains of what was once a horse-chestnut walk. In its perfection (some twelve years ago) it was a hard, wide walk, which was covered with dried bark or "tan" over the gravel, and was bounded on each side by horse-chestnut trees so close together that they seemed almost like a hedge, meeting overhead and forming a kind of arched way or arbor. The walk was soft and noiseless, and good in all kinds of weather, which, added to its romantic appearance, made it very popular. Between this walk and the street there is a row of catalpa-trees, which have blossomed with patriotic regularity on every 4th of July since 1796, and those that are left of them still continue to do so, to the great admiration and delight of the younger portion of the populace. There was formerly a beautiful row of tall Lombardy poplar trees which formed the most eastern boundary of the place, but these have all disappeared, some of them having fallen, and some having been cut down. At the front of the house are some grand old pines and elms which have stood sentinel over all the principal events of American history. On the west

side of the house there was, first the orchard (a famous one in Jersey), and then the garden and stables, and beyond them, the main portion of the farm. At the southwest corner of the farm the "Morven Woods" existed until quite recently.

Morven is very rich in Revolutionary memories. The house was the headquarters of Lord Howe at the time of the battle of Princeton. There are yet remaining traces of a road which was cut through the woods by General Washington for the transportation of his ordnance. A brisk engagement took place on the westerly portion of the farm; and near by are several graves of soldiers who perished in this encounter.

Morven has been twice burned, and was much mutilated by the British when they occupied it at the time of the battle of Princeton; and their peculiar venom towards the owner was shown in the fact that they pierced with their swords and bayonets his portrait which hung in the mansion, after they had destroyed or appropriated all his household gods on which they could lay their hands. The traditions of the family relate that the front porch of Morven was built by Mrs. Mary (Field) Stockton, with the proceeds of her dairy and hennery, during the lengthened absence of her husband, attending court in Somerville. She had wished for a long time to have a porch to the house, but in those days the fortunes of the family were at a low ebb, and her husband was obliged to refuse her desires. So, during his absence, she, with the assistance of her cows and chickens, was enabled to prepare this pleasant surprise for his return.

There have lately been some improvements which make the Morven of to-day differ from the Morven of history; but the ancient appearance of the house and the grandeur of the old trees are to a great extent unimpaired. There still exists enough of the venerable to make the present Morven highly interesting in its suggestions of former life.

PROSPECT.

By BAYARD STOCKTON, A. M.



PROSPECT, the mansion of the late Mrs. T. F. Potter, adjoins the College Campus on the northeast. The house and grounds are as handsome and extensive as can be found in this section of the country. The house is built of brownstone, in the Norman style of architecture. It is very large and elegant, and presents an assurance of great taste in its internal arrangements. The grounds have, in connection with those of the late Judge Field, become a standard for comparison in Princeton. They are very large and beautifully arranged, and are always kept in perfect order. Nothing is allowed to mar the rich green of the close-cut lawns, or the hard smoothness of the gravel-walks, or the symmetry of the beds of flowers. Everything is in its place, and its place is appropriate to it.

Prospect is situated on the brow of a hill (one of the highest points between New York and Philadelphia), and commands a very extensive and beautiful view of the easterly half of the horizon. In the extreme distance are seen the blue hills of Monmouth County, stretching in a long, irregular line which covers nearly half of the horizon. Nearer are noted the smaller hills and broken surfaces of Mercer and Middlesex Counties, with the towns of Hightstown, Kingston, Cranbury, and many other hamlets nestling in the hollows. Nearer still is the junction and railroad; then the canal; and close at our feet the lawn at the back of the house, beautifully terraced and laid out with flowers and shrubs, and below the terraces some small lakes, one above the other, and connected together by pretty waterfalls. This hemisphere of view has a radius of about ten miles; and on a clear day the spires of Trenton show their glistening vanes just in the extreme range of vision. This view (whence the name, Prospect) is not exceeded in the neighborhood, and was the original reason for the selection of this site by Mr. Potter.

In a secluded portion of the grounds are several graves, which invest the place with somewhat of romance. "Mrs. Catharine Bullock" is the name on one of the stones, which immediately suggests to the romantic reader various and perhaps tragical pictures respecting Mrs. Bullock, and her reasons for selecting so unusual a resting-place. In point of fact, there are many stories floating about concerning her name and char-



MRS. POTTER'S, NOW THE PRESIDENT'S HOUSE.

acter, but none seem to bear the marks of authenticity, and many are fabulous. In spite of romance, the truth must be told, that she was most probably a commonplace personage, who chose to be buried in a quiet and picturesque spot, where she had doubtless spent many happy solitary hours.

Prospect has been for years the social goal of the students, and when once won the conquest has always been appreciated. It is only just to those who have enjoyed the hospitalities of Prospect, that this occasion should be taken to express their deep appreciation of the kindness which they have there experienced. For many the old place has memories so pleasant that they can never pass away; and there are some to whom Prospect was made by its beloved and honored mistress the most homelike of all spots after home.*

* Since the above was written, Prospect has been purchased by a friend of the College, and presented to the Trustees to be used as a house for the President, — a most appropriate and acceptable gift.

TRINITY CHURCH.

By BAYARD STOCKTON, A. M.



TRINITY CHURCH is situated on Mercer Street, some five minutes' walk from the College. The building was, we believe, largely the anonymous gift of a lady of Princeton, whose character prevented her from remaining long unknown. The plan of the church is cruciform, and the material fine stone. The interior is exceedingly rich and tasteful. There is much carving in a high line of art, both in stone and wood, and all the decorations are rich and artistic. Among these, the stained-glass memorial windows deserve special mention, as also the carved capitals of the supporting columns. The chancel occupies the whole of the top of the cross,—the most easterly portion of the church,—and is furnished and decorated in rich and appropriate style.

The altar is in the extreme rear of the chancel, and the lectern and pulpit in the front, the intermediate space being taken up by stalls for the readers and choir. The organ—a costly one—is on the left of the chancel, and the decorations of the chancel and the main body of the church are in the highest possible taste. The choir of boys is led and assisted by some of the students; and, by a faithful system of practising, has become a credit to its instructors. The grounds deserve special mention for the care with which they are kept.

Princeton has so long been noted as the stronghold of Presbyterianism,—the home of the Nestor of Presbyterian theology,—that it is somewhat remarkable that churches of other denominations should flourish there. This church, however, is exceedingly active and prosperous. It has a membership of about three hundred, and supports several mission stations in addition to its own parochial interests. The present officiating minister is an earnest, hard-working, and truly pious clergyman, by whose exertions, mainly, the church has been raised to its present condition. Though he is daily in and out among the sick and needy of the town, he devotes a large portion of his time to those of the students who have signified their desire to unite in the church services. He has organized a Guild, or Brotherhood, composed entirely of students, by whose instrumentality much good has been accomplished, and, it is hoped, a fellow-feeling created among the workers themselves.



IVY HALL.

By BAYARD STOCKTON, A. M.



THIS is a beautiful little building, — beautiful principally from its simplicity and its ivy. It stands next south of the Episcopal Church, and, like that structure, is cruciform. It probably was not so constructed with any ritualistic intent, as it has never yet been used for any religious purposes. The ivy, from which it takes its name, grows very freely on all sides of it, and gives it the appearance of being much older than it is. It was built, we believe, about forty years ago by the late Judge Field, and used by him as a law school. Apparently, however, the young ideas of Princeton refused to shoot in the most approved legal fashion; for we soon hear of it as purchased by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company for offices.

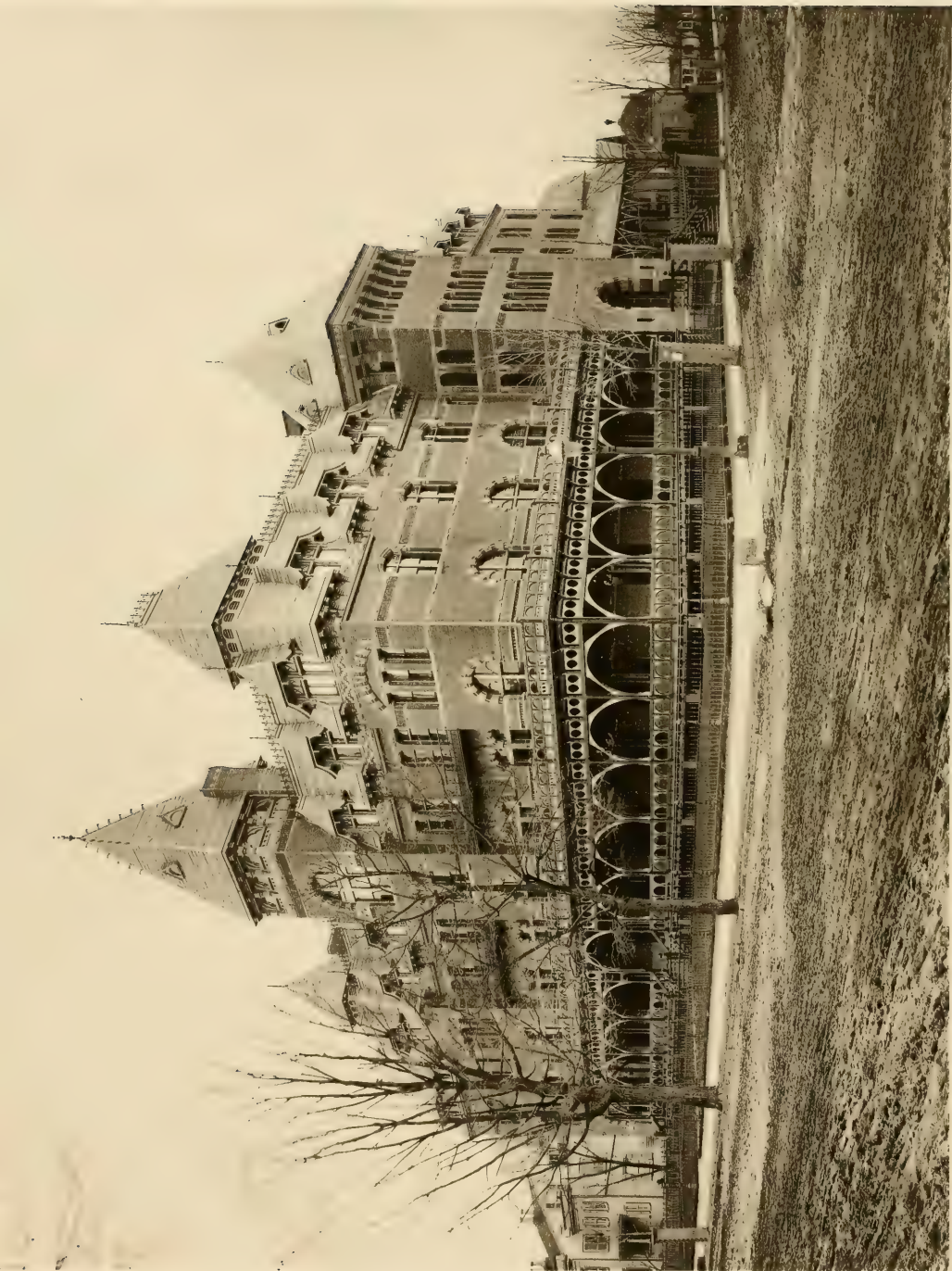
In the year 1870 the Railroad Company found that they had no further use for the building, and it was put up for sale. It was bought in by a prominent and public-spirited lady of Princeton, who, together with other ladies, founded a circulating library within its walls, and first gave it the appropriate name of Ivy Hall.

As their efforts were mainly directed towards the comfort and happiness of their fellow towns-people, they made a very stringent law at the inception of this undertaking, excluding all college students from participation in the pleasures and benefits of the institution; which law has been very rigidly enforced. The managers felt that the students had literary advantages not enjoyed by those beyond the classic walls; and, as they — the students — have generally been the *casus belli* in similar organizations, no impropriety was seen in excluding them. It is, we believe, a prosperous institution financially, and has at present in the neighborhood of fourteen hundred volumes.

The air of mystery which, to the average student, seems to pervade the place, heightens and broadens its importance vastly. He begins to believe that from those walls comes the mandate which makes or forever mars his social standing, — his prospective croquet-parties and his much-hoped-for invitations to tea. The glance

which he casts towards those windows is respectful to the last degree, indeed, may often be said to have in it somewhat of the element of awe. He is seldom rewarded by seeing anything; for the window-panes are so fearfully and wonderfully constructed that it is impossible to look within from the outside, while those inside have an uninterrupted view of what goes on in the street.*

* The library has lately been removed to other quarters, and the building rented to an organization of the students for the purposes of a social club-house. It is expected that this innovation on the traditions of Princeton will prove a happy one; and that the club will permanently remain as one of the features of the place.



UNIVERSITY HOTEL.

THE UNIVERSITY HOTEL.

By REV. WILLIAM HARRIS, A. M.



ALTHOUGH the Hotel is not owned nor managed by the College, yet it is so related to it in its foundation and purpose as to be popularly spoken of as one of the College buildings.

The scheme of erecting a "first-class hotel" in Princeton, to furnish comfortable accommodations to persons wishing to visit the institutions, originated among certain friends of the College and Seminary. A charter was obtained from the Legislature of the State, and a stock company was formed with a capital of \$100,000, which was finally taken by one gentleman.

The building was begun in the summer of 1875, and was opened for the reception of guests at Commencement in 1876. It is of brick, trimmed with Newark brownstone, and is finished throughout the interior with ash. Messrs. Potter and Robertson of New York were the architects.

The Hotel is arranged in suites of two and three apartments, with ample closets, specially adapted to the accommodation of families coming to take up a temporary residence in Princeton while their sons are in College. The usual conventionalities of the American hotel have been avoided, as far as possible, in the style and furniture of the rooms, and the home-like air of a gentleman's house characterizes the whole establishment.

VII.


MISCELLANEOUS.



FRONT CAMPUS.

ON THE CAMPUS.

By HENRY J. VAN DYKE, JR.

HERE is no spell more powerful to recall the memories of college life than the word Campus. It is a name set apart for that delightful land where college laws and customs are supreme, the home of song and jest and old traditions, a country whose inhabitants are always young, and from which "black care" is banished. And yet the history of that country has never been written, nor indeed can it be. The laws cannot be codified, the customs cannot be described, the traditions cannot be recorded. One might as well try to keep a flask full of sunshine, as to preserve in words the spirit and delight of college days. The most that can be done is to catch some faint outlines and shadows like those which the sun makes upon the sensitive plate, and trust that these may suggest the reality, as a photograph brings back scenes and faces that we have known. This task is mine, O Muse of History, to trace the story of the Campus, how it grew from small to great! Do thou recall to those who read the memory of the things of which they once were part, when, in the days of youth, they also walked beneath the cool and lofty shade.

The College of New Jersey in its first peripatetic stage, when it was drifting about Elizabethtown and Newark, had no territory worthy of the name of Campus. The condition on which the institution was to be settled in the village of Princeton, was that the inhabitants should give the College ten acres of cleared land, two hundred acres of woodland, and one thousand pounds of proclamation money. The earliest proof of the fulfilment of this condition is the record of three deeds given on the 26th of November, 1752. By the first of these a certain "John Hornor of Princetown" conveys to the Trustees of the College of New Jersey seven acres of land, "together with all the pastures, feedings, woods, underwoods, mines, minerals, waters, water-courses, hereditaments and appurtenances to the same belonging." The second deed is given by John Stockton, and conveys forty acres, "strict measure," lying somewhere on the precipitous slopes of Rocky Hill. The third is given by Thomas Leonard for two tracts, one of sixty, the other of one hundred acres, probably situated in the same region with the territory of the previous deed. The exact location of the

land described in these documents, and the final disposition which the College made of the property, are facts buried under the dust of years, and not important enough to be worth the trouble of disinterment. But the next deed on the record is of more consequence and interest. It was given on the "twenty-fifth day of January, in the twenty-sixth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Second, King of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the year of our Lord seventeen-hundred and fifty-three by Nathaniel Fitz-Randolph and Rebeckah his wife; Whereby they did bargain, sell, release and confirm, in consideration of £150 proclamation money to Nathaniel, and five shillings in hand paid to Rebeckah his wife, to the Trustees of the College of New Jersey a certain plot of land bounded Northward by the King's Highway, and containing about four acres and a half." This was the original plot, the nucleus of the college grounds, and it is still the most honored and familiar portion of them. It lies in the front and rear of Old North College.

In regard to the sums of money mentioned as consideration in these deeds, there is reason to suppose that the payment was merely nominal. This was certainly so in the case of Nathaniel Fitz-Randolph, for he states in a note that the mention of £150 was inserted in the deed merely to confirm the title, and express the value of the land.

The next addition of any importance to the Campus was made in 1760, after the erection of Nassau Hall, by the purchase, at public vendue, of a narrow strip of land adjacent to the college property. The deed is drawn in the name of Samuel Throckmorton, High Sheriff of Middlesex; and the cost of the purchase was £212 proclamation money. Several small pieces of ground were added shortly afterwards, and the Campus assumed that definite shape in which it existed when the first official map was made in 1787, and in which it virtually remained until the beginning of the new period of growth in 1850. The outline of the original Campus, as taken from the first map, is marked in the ground-plan which is given at the beginning of this volume.

The Campus as it existed at that time, under the Presidency of Dr. Finley, was small and unadorned. There was a print published in 1770, entitled, "A North-West Prospect of Nassau Hall, with a Front View of the President's House, in New Jersey," which represents the Campus as a square enclosure, no wider than the college buildings, and running out in front of them to the highway. It was bounded on the west and north by a paling-fence; on the east apparently by nothing more than a scrubby hedge. There was a road running back from the highway between the College and the President's House, and another on the eastern edge of the Campus. A broad walk led through the middle of the enclosure to the main hall door. The ground was entirely bare of trees, except what appear to have been a few evergreens, planted at intervals along the fence. The President's yard was also destitute of anything more arboreal than one small bush, although there is reason to believe that the two massive buttonwoods which now stand one on either side of the gate were planted about this time.

In November, 1780, an interesting traveller, the Marquis de Chastellux, at that time a major-general in the army which France, as an ally, had sent to America, passed through Prince-Town on his way to Philadelphia. He describes the College as an immense building which was visible from a considerable distance, and says, rather contemptuously, "As it is remarkable for nothing but its size, it is unnecessary



to describe it; . . . it is situated towards the middle of the town on a distinct spot of ground; and the entrance to it is by a large square court surrounded with lofty palisades." This, of course, was the Campus, and it probably was in very much the same condition as when the print of 1770 was made.

In regard to the customs which prevailed upon this ancient Campus, it is impossible to gather much accurate information. Of one thing, however, we can be certain: it was the scene of a much more rigid and punctilious etiquette than that which rules in the present college world. The college boys of those days, with their knee-breeches, silk stockings, and powdered heads, were far more stately and dignified than their modern successors. We have some evidence of this, and at the same time a hint of the amusements and tendencies of our academic ancestors, in the College Laws which were in force under President Finley, and of which every student, at matriculation, was required to make a copy in his own hand. Some of these laws were very curious. There was a fine of fourpence for absence from church. "None of the students shall play at cards, or dice, or any other unlawful game, upon the penalty of a fine not exceeding five shillings for the first offence; for the second, public admonition; for the third, expulsion. — None of the students shall be absent from their chambers without leave first obtained from the

President or one of the tutors, unless half an hour after morning prayers and recitation, an hour and a half after dinner, and from evening prayers till seven o'clock, on the penalty of fourpence for each offence. — No jumping, hollaring, or boisterous noise shall be suffered in the College at any time, or walking in the Gallery in the time of study. — The students of the College shall be required to appear in such habits as the President, tutors, and any of the Trustees shall fix upon. — No member of the College shall wear his hat in the College at any time, or appear in the dining-room at meal-time, or in the hall at any public exercise, or knowingly in the presence of the superiority of the College, without an upper garment and having shoes and stockings tight. — Every scholar shall rise up and make obeisance when the President goes in or out of the Hall, or enters the pulpit on days of religious worship. — Every Freshman sent of an errand shall go and do it faithfully, and make quick return. — Every scholar in College shall keep his hat off about ten rods to the President, and five to the Tutors."

It was in connection with the last of these laws that Oliver Ellsworth, of the Class of 1766, got into trouble. He was arraigned before "the superiority of the College" for having failed to keep his hat off for the requisite distance to one of the officials. He defended himself with an ingenuity which did credit to the course in logic of that day. "A hat," he said, "is composed of two parts, the crown and the brim. Now this hat has no brim, consequently it is not a hat, and I can be guilty of no offence." He escaped punishment; and it afterwards came out that he had torn off the brim, with an eye to his future defence. This boy subsequently rose to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Another incident which throws some light upon the student life of that time is preserved in connection with the name of James Madison, of the Class of 1771. The revolutionary spirit which then pervaded the country was rife in Nassau Hall. When the news was brought, in July, 1770, that the merchants of New York had broken their resolution to import no more British goods, the students were filled with virtuous indignation. They assembled on the Campus, dressed in black gowns, and to the tolling of the college bell publicly burned the letter which the recreant New-Yorkers had written to the Philadelphian merchants asking their concurrence. This is the first political bonfire in the history of the College. At this time there were one hundred and fifteen students in College, and all with one accord wore American cloth, and appeared so dressed at the Commencement.

During the last quarter of the eighteenth century many changes and improvements were made in the Campus. Some new buildings were erected, — notably a refectory and steward's house. The kitchen-garden, which was attached to this department, can hardly have been an ornamental feature of the grounds. It was surrounded, I believe, with a board fence, but was not impregnable enough to escape the depredations of the feloniously inclined students, who doubtless regarded it in

the light of a providentially provided poaching-ground. It was about this time, also, that President Smith set out some of our largest trees. The two old acacias and the elm near the middle gate in the front Campus, and the large elm in the President's back yard, were planted by him. To him also we owe the stately old patriarch that stands between East College and the Chapel, and upon whose "giant bole" the irreverent students of to-day put up their notices of decrepit furniture and battered text-books for sale. The Bulletin-tree has a girth of twelve and one fourth feet, five feet above the ground, and the spread from tip to tip of its branches is one hundred feet.



It was during the Presidency of Dr. Smith, in the year 1807, that the "little unpleasantness" which was known as the Great Rebellion convulsed for a time the college world. The students had, for some reason or other, become dissatisfied. It is said that the trouble originated in the dislike of some of them for one of the college officers. However that may have been, the difficulty, small at first, grew by nursing, until the malcontents resolved to rebel. They laid their plans carefully, provisioned North College for a siege, and at a given signal one day every door was barred, and every accessible window barricaded with fire-wood. What happened within those walls during the beleaguerment we shall probably never discover; but we know that the rebels organized themselves into a complicated state of society, and tradition speaks of two consuls who held sway over the classic community. Either by internal dissensions or a too resolute siege, they were finally compelled to capitulate; and thus the dawning light of another great republic went out ignominiously.

Even more notable than this was the episode of the "big cracker," which oc-

curred in 1814, in the beginning of the Presidency of Dr. Ashbel Green. It was on Sunday morning, January 9, at the early hour of two, that fire was discovered in one of the out-buildings. The steward, tutors, and orderly students rushed out to extinguish it. On their return they found that the Prayer Hall had been opened and entered, and preparations made for some "mighty work of mischief." Loose powder, a quantity of tinder, and a large plug were found lying on a stage in the hall, before the pulpit. The day, however, passed peacefully until a little after nine in the evening, when the "big cracker" was exploded in the entry, just opposite the Chapel door. It broke all the glass in the entry, cracked the adjacent walls from top to bottom, and drove a large splinter of wood through the Chapel door. The Faculty immediately convened, and, after securing the remains of "the infernal machine," met in an adjacent room to sit on them. It appeared that the cracker had been made of about two pounds of powder confined in the hub of a wagon-wheel which was procured at a shop in Queenstown, *vulgariter* Jugtown. Of course such a dangerous and destructive affair could not go unpunished, and all the machinery of college justice was put into operation to catch the offenders. Meanwhile the students petitioned for a holiday. The Faculty refused, until good order was established, and then, as Dr. Green puts it, surprised the students by giving them a holiday for a sleighing-party. So conciliating was the kind-hearted President, that he lent money to "as many as chose to ask him," in order that the improvident and impecunious might not be deprived of the pleasure of their more prudent comrades. It was not long before the townsman who had made the "big cracker" was discovered and taken to New Brunswick for trial, and fined one hundred dollars. Seven students were subpoenaed as witnesses. Four of them refused to testify lest they should criminate themselves. The Faculty considered this an evidence of their guilt, and, with this for a starting-point, soon managed to get almost all those implicated within their power. The matter was compromised for a time by confession, and amnesty declared; but the most unruly spirits never regained their standing, and were subsequently dismissed. Thus ended the notorious affair of the "big cracker."

The long and successful Presidency of Dr. Carnahan, extending over a period of thirty years, saw many changes in the Campus and the laws and customs which prevailed upon it. East and West Colleges and the Halls were built, enclosing the back Campus, and making the nearest approach to a college quadrangle that we possess. The multitudinous trees which stand there now, making the game of foot-ball, as played among them, a bewildering calculation of intricate probabilities, —

"A mighty maze, and all without a plan," —

were set out some time about 1835. Those in the front Campus, with the exceptions already mentioned, were planted earlier in the same administration.

The college game at that time was hockey, commonly called "shinny," for reasons best understood by those who have played it. This was played between East and

West Colleges. The accounts of those "old fellows" who were in their college days ardent devotees of the shinny-stick depict the game as violent and bloody. Matches were played between the different classes and between the Halls. When ex-Chancellor Halsted, of the Class of 1810, came back to the Centennial of Clio Hall, in 1865, he asked if the students still had a shinny-ground. But the game by that time was extinct, having gone out of fashion between 1850 and 1860. It is a curious illustration of the power of habit, that the old gentlemen who were devoted "shinnyists" in their youth look down upon its modern successor, foot-ball, as boyish and vulgar, and express surprise that college students condescend to such an undignified game; while the students of to-day are inclined to think that the contrast is altogether in favor of foot-ball.

Just at this point my veracity as a faithful chronicler compels me to mention several unlawful and noxious customs which flourished at that time, but have in the course of years vanished from the Campus. One of the most picturesque and pernicious of these was throwing "fire-balls." A pile of balls, soaked with turpentine, was prepared in the middle of the Campus. At a given signal the students rushed out, lighted the missiles, and threw them in every direction. The darkness of the academic night grew brilliant with the eccentric meteors, and the walls of Old North rang to the familiar cry of "Heads out!" This, of course, usually had the desired effect of drawing out the President and tutors; and the flights and pursuits that ensued were doubtless very exciting. This custom was finally put down by the Faculty's making it a penal offence, and punishing offenders with dismissal. The tradition of the "rail-man" also comes down to us from about this period. The custom consisted in mounting on a rail the distinguished individual who took first at the wrong end of his class, and riding him around the Campus with much levity and unseemly behavior. But of greater importance and wider fame than either of these customs was that of horn-sprees. This originated later in the history of the College, and developed, from small beginnings in the way of irregular tootings upon the melodious fish-horn, to a definite and organized shape, some time about the year 1850. The insane practice among the students of marching about in companies, performing on these satiating instruments, grew to the most unbearable proportions. Night was made hideous. The echoes of the Campus had no rest. The studious man was robbed of his meditation, and the sleepy man of his repose. Sometimes the trees in the Campus were occupied by aspiring harmonists, and from one to another the notes of the horns

"Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue,"

while in the darkness below the tutors pursued transverse the disturbers of the peace. The noisy custom was at last broken up by legislation which made expulsion the penalty for being discovered in possession of one of the instruments of discord. A college poet thus celebrates the decline of horn-sprees:—

"The horn that once through Nassau's halls
 The soul of tumult shed,
 Is now as mute in Nassau's brawls
 As if that soul were dead.

"So sleeps the lake when sinks the breeze,
 And breakers lap the shore ;
 And hearts that once beat high for sprees
 Now feel that pulse no more."

Hazing has never been popular at Princeton. During the earlier presidencies such a thing was not known. The personal dignity and chivalrous tone of the majority of the students would not allow coarse familiarities and rough treatment to become common. Hoaxing, as it was called,—a kind of traditional practical joking in which the harmless tricks of mock examinations and trials were carried out,—supplied merriment for the winter nights. An attempt was made during the last decade to establish hazing in its more violent forms. Tradition says that the first man who suffered was a member of the Class of 1863. The last marked case occurred in the Class of 1871. Of the so-called Hogi-Mogi, reliable tradition has preserved little more than the name, and the fact that they used to smoke the pipe of peace in the rooms of the Freshmen. Hazing, indeed, is not native to Princeton, nor has the attempt to plant it there ever been successful.* It is against all the college traditions, and the college feeling is, and ought to be, quick to condemn any aping imitation of foreign customs.

The year 1845 marks the beginning of a period of new growth in the history of the Campus. At this time the Trustees of the College purchased from Professor Halsey seven and a half acres of ground, forming a parallelogram extending from the extreme southern line of the Campus to the path in front of the Gymnasium. The will of Dr. Woodhull, who died in 1867, left to the College the lots on the north side of Williams Street and the west side of Washington Street. Mr. John C. Green, and, since his death, his residuary legatees, have, at various times, purchased and presented to the College the lots lying between this strip and the old Campus; thus acquiring a continuous front on Nassau Street. The plot extending from the west line of Professor Alexander's house-lot to Railroad Avenue has been obtained since 1850 by three separate purchases. The latest addition to the Campus is the Potter estate, purchased and presented by Messrs. R. and L. Stuart of New York. It contains thirty-four acres of park, field, and woodland. Four acres of it are reserved for the President's Mansion. The whole Campus now embraces over fifty acres.

The central point of the Campus, the hub of the college world, is undoubtedly the big cannon, which stands mouth downwards in the centre of the quadrangle between

* This is not disproved, but rather confirmed, by the violent resistance which was recently provoked by an attempt at hazing.

East and West Colleges. At this point, therefore, I must pause, briefly to record its history, together with that of the little cannon, planted a few yards farther south. Both of them were used in the War of the Revolution, and left, after the battle of Princeton, near the College. During the War of 1812, when New Brunswick was thought to be in danger from the British fleet, the big cannon was sent down to aid in the defence of the city. It was, however, found to be unserviceable,



and was condemned. After it had been left for some years in New Brunswick, a contest arose as to the rightful ownership; and, as the Brunswickers declined to return it, some of the townsmen and students of Princeton determined to recapture it by violent means. They procured four horses and a driver from Phineas Withington, a large wagon from John Gulick's mill, near Kingston, and, armed with the necessary implements, drove down to Brunswick at the dead of night, captured the gun, and brought it home in triumph. This was in the year 1838. Some time afterwards it was planted in its present position.

The little cannon has had a more eventful although a less important history. It was left during the Revolution at a mill near the canal, on the road leading east from Queenstown. It was afterwards brought to Princeton, and lay for some years in front of the college grounds. When the main road was repaired, somewhat later, the gun was set up as a post at the corner of Witherspoon Street. This involved a claim of ownership on the part of the town which the students were inclined to resent. What had previously been uncared for suddenly became of great value in their eyes. College feeling was excited; and under the leadership of the Class of 1859 a raid was made, the gun captured, and planted in the back Campus at midnight on the 16th of October, 1858. Previous to this time the gun seems to have done duty for Fourth-of-July celebrations and salutes, regular and otherwise. There is a tradition that the students once laboriously hoisted it into an entry of old North, with the purpose of discharging it in a most irregular manner. Professor Dod joined the crowd in disguise; and when the heavy task was accomplished, and the gun in position, he said quietly, in his well-known voice, "Now, gentlemen, let us take it back again."

It was probably some partisan version of the history of the big cannon which fired the students of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, with the idea of reprisal for their traditionary wrongs. One night in April, 1875, just before the Princeton students had returned from their spring vacation, while the Campus was dark and deserted, a party of Rutgers students drove down from New Brunswick, lifted the little cannon from its secluded repose, and made off with their prize. So quietly was it done, that nothing was known of it until the daylight revealed the empty hole and the tracks of the retreating raiders. What was to be done? The college honor was imperilled. A revolutionary relic was doubly precious at a time so near the year of the Centennial. When the term had reopened and the students returned, college feeling ran very high. A "War of the Cannon" began to be imminent. The report was brought back that the Brunswickers guarded the gun with superhuman care, never leaving it in the same place for two consecutive nights, and always keeping a watch who slept with their heads pillowed on the cannon. Wild expedients for retaliation and recapture were talked of, and one foray was actually executed, with no better result, however, than the capture of a lot of muskets from Rutgers as hostages. Meanwhile the authorities of the two colleges were carrying on a more dignified but no less determined contest; and, after a final resort to arbitration, it was decided that the cannon must be returned to its original proprietors, and it was accordingly replanted in its old position.

The simplest way to describe some of the customs of our present student life will be to follow the course of the college year upon the Campus. Let us begin, then, with the second week of September, and observe what interests agitate the bosoms of the returning and the entering students. Prominent, if not first, among them is the coming cane-sprees, that annual expression of the innate and inalienable superiority of Sophomores to Freshmen. The custom was introduced at Princeton

in the autumn of 1868, when a few canes were taken from the Class of 1872 by that of 1871. The method pursued at that time was irregular and rough. Half a dozen skirmishers would lie in wait behind a fence or in a dark corner, and when the unwary Freshman passed by, they would spring upon him and capture his cane by the overpowering force of numbers. When the Class of 1873 entered, in the following year, the cane-spree was commenced on the same plan. There was a general perception, however, of its unfairness; and by the interference of the upper classes the rule was established that only one Sophomore at a time should be allowed to attack a Freshman. The remainder of 1873's cane-spree was carried out under this man-to-man rule, and it has ever since prevailed in College. During the last two or three years it has been very much refined, and reduced to a system. The combatants are carefully matched beforehand, according to weight and age, by the Seniors and Juniors. Certain "holds" on the cane are assigned to each of the two men. The whole affair has assumed a scientific aspect, and lost much of that freshness and spontaneity which at first characterized it. But it is still picturesque and exciting. On an appointed evening in the second week of the term, the Freshmen, usually to the number of about half the class, dressed for the fray and carrying their canes, march out to the Campus. There the Sophomores meet and attack them. The ground is quickly dotted with struggling couples, each surrounded by a ring of spectators large in proportion to the fame of the combatants. Most of the tussles are brief, and as the crowd around a finished match breaks up, it adds itself to the ring about one of the matches still in progress. Some of them last for an hour or two; and the swaying circle of witnesses grows larger and larger as it bends and sweeps this way and that way to enclose the fortunes of the fight. The Juniors protect the interests of the Freshmen; the Seniors stand by the Sophomores. At last the longest contest is ended, and the crowd scatters, leaving the field bare and silent in the moonlight. The legal time, according to college tradition, at which a Freshman may carry a cane is the first day of Senior Chapel-stage speaking, usually in the early part of November. The Class of 1873, in their Sophomore year, set the example of printing a proclamation, intimating to the Freshmen that after that date they might carry canes in peace. This manifesto was posted by night in every accessible and conspicuous place. Repetition of this by subsequent classes has foolishly made a custom of a performance whose only merit was in its originality and cool assumption.

"Rushing" is not native to Princeton. It was first imported in the fall of 1874, and has since been rather feebly maintained. It is not likely to become one of our college customs.

After the excitement of the cane-spree has somewhat subsided, every battle having been many times fought over in words at the club-table or the post-office, when the nights have grown a little cooler and more bracing, the thoughts of the

Freshmen begin to turn towards their bonfire. It is considered essential to the dignity of the class that they should burn something at midnight around the big cannon. As long as they provide their own fuel, this is a harmless pastime; and the hairbreadth escapes from the pursuing Proctor, which are recounted by the participants the next morning, are largely imaginary. But when neighboring fences and lumber-piles are put into requisition, the pursuit and the danger become altogether real.

The old-fashioned bonfires which used to light up the entries of Old North with ruddy glow, and shine so brightly through the tower windows, have fallen into disuse, with other childish though picturesque customs. The election bonfire, with its accompanying political contest, is a custom of the later autumn. Political manifestations of one kind or another have doubtless been made from the beginning of the history of the College. But about the first definite expression of opinion in the form of a bonfire of which I can find any record, occurred during the late Civil War, at the time of the Vallandigham excitement. The Southerners made the first demonstration. The Northerners retaliated by burning some one in effigy. Party feeling ran high, and was aggravated by the attempt to pass resolutions committing the College to one party or the other. But fortunately the disturbance was allayed, and peace restored, by the wise moderation of President Maclean. In November of 1870, two candidates were nominated in College for the honorary position of Governor, one representing the Republican party, the other the Democratic. The contest ended in a victory for the Republicans. The next evening a mass-meeting was held in the Campus. Many cords of wood were burned about the cannon, and much eloquence "shook the arsenal and fulminated over Greece." The elections have been kept up ever since; and the merit of the political principles of the opposing parties is further tested by the match games of foot-ball and base ball. These used to excite considerable interest, but now seem to be dying out.

Although the new Rugby Game has now begun to usurp the place of our time-honored, old-fashioned foot-ball, and may ultimately drive it out of the field, certainly no description of our college life would be complete which omitted to mention the daily games which formed the chief autumnal interest of the back Campus. As soon as the weather became cool enough to play with comfort, every noon and every evening saw the foot-ball set up on the middle walk, and heard the familiar cry, "A to M on this side!" More than half the College was often engaged, and a big rush through the trees or a scrimmage in front of one of the goals was no light work. What pleasant recollections cluster about those games! How the quick run or long kick of some good player was hailed with applause, or the misfortune of some green hand greeted with roars of laughter! It was a good game, with all its defects; and if it should die out altogether (more would be the pity), something equally free



STUDENT'S ROOM.

and general must be supplied to take its place; for the health and courage of the College can never be kept up by the present plan of letting some thirty men do all the athletics, while the others stand by and watch them.

When the winter settles down upon the Campus, and the once solid ground is transformed into alternate snow and mud, or covered, as it sometimes is, with a wide glare of ice, all outdoor sports, except skating, are at an end, and we must look for college life within the students' rooms, in chess-clubs, or debating-societies, or lounging-associations, or in those unorganized, informal coteries which meet to talk over everything, from college jokes to the Philosophy of the Unconditioned. A stranger in one of these groups might be puzzled to understand some of the odd phrases and words which would almost certainly be used. Four words in particular are employed in speaking of a recitation, which, so far as I know, are of Princeton origin: "Stump," "flunk," "fizzle," and "rowl," or "tear." These denote four grades of excellence or failure. The first signifies the point-blank confession, "Not prepared"; the second, an attempt to recite, with entire failure; the third, a mild and painfully prolonged exhibition of ignorance; the fourth, a brilliant and successful recitation. Another word of frequent occurrence is "Honeyman." It is used to indicate that simple style of repartee which consists in telling an assailant, "You judge others by yourself"; and is so named after a man in a bygone class whose wit is said to have been entirely confined to this form. He has built himself a monument more lasting than brass. While speaking of these Princeton peculiarities, I may take the opportunity to record the twofold tradition in regard to the origin of the college cheer, or Nassau rocket. The one story relates that it was taken up, during the Civil War, from a New York militia regiment that passed through the town. The other tradition is that it was invented by the Class of 1860 in the old Philosophical Hall, in a burst of wild enthusiasm at the unexpected success of some experiment in Natural Philosophy.

The Princeton color, so far as I can learn, was formally adopted about the same time. To the original orange, which belongs by inheritance to the House of Nassau, black has recently been added.


The longest winter comes to an end; and when the spring mud is abated from off the earth, the Campus again grows lively. Milder amusements are now in vogue. Quoits are played in all varieties, from the classic discus down to the vulgar penny. The gentle disciples of croquet, if any such still haunt this rude sublunar sphere, bring out their mallets. The autograph-books which ten years ago littered the Seniors' tables through the spring months, and made such drastic calls for sentiments and verses, have now given place to photographs as the circulating medium of friendship. Oratorically inclined students practise in the secluded nooks of Potter's Woods; and there is one favored spot from which, on a propitious evening, one may often hear the mingled eloquence of three speakers, each thundering away uncon-

scious of the others' proximity. With the warm weather return those old, familiar birds of passage, the tramps. Peripatetic philosophers in rags, sailors with yarns of wild adventure, men who bear the traces of former culture and refinement, speaking several languages and reading Greek at sight, waifs and strays of all kinds, drift through the Campus on their wanderings. Some there have been who returned year after year, for many seasons, to glean a harvest of old clothes and money, until finally some spring-time has failed to bring their familiar figures, and they have passed into the unknown. Such a character was the old "Navigator," well remembered by men who graduated in the sixties, but to us of the seventies no more than the shadow of a name. But we are not altogether dependent upon foreign visitors for the society of eccentric genius. Princeton has her own permanent stars. "Constitution Joe" has been an institution for twenty years or more. Who does not know "J-jim J.," and "Billy Shakespeare," who does the Ghost Scene from Hamlet with such spirit? Who has not heard the "Counsellor's" eloquence on election-day and other festive occasions? All these and many who have preceded them have been important members of the college world.

When the short and pleasant third term is fairly under way, and the leaves have come out, the front Campus becomes the favorite place in which to spend the leisure hours. The lofty shade is grateful on a warm afternoon; and when the twilight lengthens, and the after-supper hour daily grows longer and more attractive, every evening finds the sward dotted with groups of students, and the good old student-songs rise and fall pleasantly through the dusk. And who can tell the beauty of a walk around "the Triangle" on a clear June night? The white moonlight, and the soft, dark tree-shadows; the faint resinous odor of the pine-trees, and the *susurrus* of the wind among their great branches; the distant cadence of singing, and the flow of pleasant friendly talk, — manifold delicate sensations blend into a spell of quiet delight. And so the days of the last term pass happily away with mingled work and pleasure. The short Senior vacation, *otium cum dignitate*, slips by, and Commencement week arrives, to round off the college year with a blaze of light.

COLLEGE ORATORY.

By REV. S. J. McPHERSON, A. M.

T is not easy to determine precisely the amount of attention which was given to the cultivation of oratory in Princeton during the administrations of the first three presidents. Several considerations show, however, that it was never entirely neglected. The first object of the founders of the College was to train candidates for the Presbyterian ministry, and this object was not to be reached without paying marked attention to the study of logic, rhetoric, and elocution. The known tastes and talents of the first three presidents indicate the method by which this end was attained. President Dickinson was one of the foremost writers and speakers of the time. All the evidence shows that President Burr is correctly described upon his tombstone:—

“CONCIONATOR VOLUBILIS, SUAVIS ET SUADUS,
ORATOR FACUNDUS.”

If President Edwards was not an orator in the proper sense of that word, he possessed a wonderful power over audiences, and was by no means a man to undervalue the substantial elements of an influential elocution.

These probable evidences are confirmed by the records of the early Commencements and by what we know of the curriculum. At the first Commencement in 1748, “customary scholastic discussions” were heard; a salutatory was delivered “in Latin, from . . . memory, in a handsome oratorical manner.” Other Commencements, up to 1760, were similar, so far as one can judge from the scanty knowledge which has come down to us. In regard to the curriculum, Joseph Shippen, a Freshman, in a letter dated February 13, 1750, says: “We dispute once every week after the syllogistic manner”; and four months later he writes to his father as follows: “My time is filled up in studying Virgil, Greek Testament, and *Rhetoric*. . . . The President tells our class that we must go into Logick this week.” The earliest history of the College, nominally written by Samuel Blair in 1763–64, states that a weekly course of disputations, in syllogistic form, was begun by President Burr.

The most important testimony, however, to the value of the course in Oratory during these years is found in the character and the achievements of the graduates. The number was about one hundred and forty-five. Of these at least a dozen displayed a high degree of eloquence. Among these was the Rev. William Ramsay (1754), "whose superior genius and native eloquence shone so conspicuously as to command the attention and gain the esteem of all his hearers."

At least two members of the Class of 1857 became distinguished for their eloquence, Joseph Reed and the Rev. Joseph Strain. Reed was a member of the Continental Congress, and afterwards the president of the Pennsylvania State Convention. He was a lawyer of celebrity. A contemporary lawyer said there was no one he so little liked to have behind him in the argument of a case as Joseph Reed.

"Strain was a preacher," says Dr. A. Alexander, "of uncommon power and success, and his manner awfully solemn."

The eloquence of the Rev. William Tennant (1758), a preacher in Charleston, South Carolina, who died at the age of thirty-seven, is said to have combined "elegance of style, majesty of thought, and clearness of judgment." Like almost all the early graduates of Princeton, he was an ardent patriot. In consequence of his eloquence and patriotism, "the people," says David Ramsay, "elected him a member of the Continental Congress. In different hours of the same day, Mr. Tennant was occasionally heard in his church and the State House addressing different audiences with equal animation on their spiritual and temporal interests." One of his most eloquent speeches was delivered in favor of giving equal religious liberty to all churches. Among the other eloquent graduates of this period were Rev. John Todd (1749), successor of President Davies as minister of the Providence church, Virginia; Rev. S. McClintock, D. D. (1750), and Rev. Robert Henry (1750); Hon. Samuel Livermore (1752), member of the Continental Congress and of the United States Senate; the Rev. George Duffield (1752); the Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker, D. D. (1752); and the Rev. John Ewing, S. T. D. (1754), professor, and afterwards provost, of the University of Pennsylvania.

In the administration of President Davies, the oratorical training of the students seems to have gained a more definite and important place in the College course. This was a natural result of the remarkable enthusiasm of so great an orator. He was undoubtedly the most eloquent preacher of his day in America, as is shown not only by his extraordinary popularity, but by the great demand for his printed sermons. "A poet and orator himself," says his successor, Ashbel Green, "he turned the attention of his students to the cultivation of English composition and eloquence with great effect. He introduced the practice . . . of delivering monthly orations by members of the Senior Class." This practice, with necessary modifications as the number of students increased, has continued ever since, and it exists to-day in the "Chapel Stage Speeches" by members of the Senior Class. In 1759, the first year of

Davies's administration, the Trustees passed a resolution providing that, at evening prayers, the officiating officer should have the liberty of appointing any student to translate publicly a portion of the New Testament, or "to read a portion of Psalmody." This was designed to be an exercise in language and elocution as well as an act of worship. A side-light is let in upon the customs of the College in that day, from an account of a reception given to distinguished visitors, on July 8, 1760. They were welcomed by "the humble addresses of the President and tutors," and "also complimented by two young gentlemen of the Senior class, in a Latin and an English oration." The report of the Commencement of 1760 sheds further light upon this matter. "The Collegiate Exercises began with a handsome Salutatory in Latin; . . . then followed a Latin Syllogistick Dispute, . . . which was well maintained and opposed." Then "Mr. Benjamin Rush arose, and in a very sprightly and entertaining Manner delivered an ingenious Harangue in Praise of Oratory. Then followed a Forensick Dispute in English, in which it was held that 'The Elegance of an Oration much consists in the words being Consonant to the Sense.' [Would that the same position were more universally "held" at modern Commencements.] The Respondent, Mr. Samuel Blair, acquitted himself with universal Applause, in the elegant Composition & Delivery of his Defense; and his Opponent answered him with Humour and Pertinency. This was succeeded by a Latin Dispute in the Socratic way." "An elegant, pathetic Valedictory Oration" was not wanting, but its delivery was assigned to "a Tutor in the College,"—perhaps to remove a source of mutual jealousies from the Senior Class. The report declares that the exercises concluded "to the Universal Pleasure and Satisfaction of a numerous Auditory."

Among the eloquent men whom President Davies instructed may be mentioned Hon. Peter R. Livingston (1758), President of the Provincial Congress in 1776; Jeremiah Van Rensselaer (1758), Member of Congress and Lieutenant-Governor of New York; the Rev. James Caldwell (1759); the Rev. James Hunt (1759). Mr. Hunt was the teacher of many pupils distinguished for eloquence,—among them William Wirt; the Rev. Jacob Ker (1760); the Rev. Joseph Alexander, father of Dr. A. Alexander; the Rev. Samuel Blair, D. D. (1760), who was elected President of Princeton when he was only twenty-six years old; and Benjamin Rush, M. D. (1760), who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a member of the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States.

The administration of President Finley is pretty well known from "Blair's History of the College," which is generally ascribed to Finley himself. Under this President an English school was established in connection with the College, for the purpose of teaching boys "to write well, to cipher, and to pronounce and read the English tongue with accuracy and precision." The College curriculum made ample provision for fulfilling this promise of a thorough rhetorical training. It is true that the Freshman year was almost wholly occupied with Latin and Greek, but these studies were at that

time pursued by the members of the three lower classes in such a way as to secure to the students great accuracy and fluency in the use of English. They were required to revise the classic authors "principally as examples of fine composition." "They first give," says Blair, "a more literal translation of a paragraph, afterwards the sense in a paraphrase of their own, and then criticise upon the beauties of the author." The three lower classes had a much more thorough training in public speaking at that time than they have now, as the following pregnant paragraph will show: "On every Monday three, and on other evenings of the week, excepting Saturdays and Sundays, two out of each of the three inferior classes, in rotation, pronounce declamations of their own composition on the stage. These are previously examined and corrected, and occasion taken from them early to form a taste for good writing. The same classes also, in rotation, three on Tuesday evenings and two on other evenings, with the exceptions just mentioned, pronounce in like manner such select pieces from Cicero, Demosthenes, Livy, and other ancient authors; and from Shakspeare, Milton, Addison, and such illustrious moderns as are best adapted to display the various passions and exemplify the graces of utterance and gesture." President Witherspoon afterwards declared that this system had the most excellent effects.

In addition to this practice in writing and speaking, every class but the Freshman had some special oratorical training in the College course. The Sophomores began the study of logic and rhetoric. The Juniors entered upon a weekly course of disputation, which was continued throughout the Senior year. Besides this, the Seniors discussed two or three theses every week, "some in the syllogistic and others in the forensic manner, alternately; the forensic being always performed in the English tongue." "A series of questions is also prepared," continues the historian, "upon the principal subjects of natural and revealed religion. These are delivered publicly, on Sundays, before a promiscuous congregation, as well as the College, in order to habituate them early to face an assembly, as also for other important and religious ends to which they have been found conducive. There is likewise a monthly oration-day, when harangues or orations of their own composition, are pronounced before a mixed auditory. All these compositions, before mentioned, are critically examined with respect to language, orthography, pointing, capitalizing, with other minutiae, as well as more material properties of accurate writing."

Literary Societies first came into prominence during this administration. They had probably existed at least under President Burr, and almost certainly under President Davies, but their history in those periods is involved in doubt and perplexity. Shortly after Finley became President, there existed the Well-Meaning Club and the Plain-Dealing Club, of which Clio Hall and Whig Hall are respectively the successors. These organizations have ever since been a distinguishing and peculiar feature of the College. Their influence upon students has been incalculably great. They have been invaluable auxiliaries to the more theoretical training of the

College curriculum. They test and utilize by the practical art of discussion the forms of thought and acquirements of knowledge with which that curriculum endows a faithful student; they unite the *copia fandi* to the *copia rerum*. The Hall exercises are fitted to develop, and they do develop a power of independent thought and a grace of expression, both in style and action, not to be obtained in the ordinary routine of the College. They necessarily stimulate whatever talent for oratory a young man may have. A late Professor in the College writes as follows: "I recollect when Aaron Burr visited Clio Hall some years before his death, and from him, as from all the old graduates who, in those days, visited the College, carrying its traditions back into the last century, the uniform testimony was that" the Halls were "especially noteworthy as schools of rhetoric and oratory." In the early days, the Halls, more than any other influence in the College, developed that spirit of patriotism which made Princetonians so ardent and powerful in support of the Revolution, and which brought out so many orators, as well as soldiers and statesmen.

Following are the names of some of those graduates of this period who became distinguished as orators. Joseph Manning (1762), first President of what is now Brown University, and Member of the Continental Congress of 1786. He was a man of varied abilities, and was an uncommonly ready and effective preacher. Of the Class of 1763, nearly every member became distinguished in some sphere where eloquence was largely necessary to success. William Patterson was an influential member of the Continental Congress, and of the Convention to frame the United States Constitution; he was Attorney-General and Governor of New Jersey, and a Justice of the United States Supreme Court. Tapping Reeve was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Connecticut; Thomas John Clagget was Bishop of Maryland; and the Rev. John Craighead was a preacher and patriot of fiery eloquence. Ebenezer Pemberton (1765), a teacher throughout his life, was distinguished for his scholarship, his courteous manners, and his finished oratory. In 1766 graduated Oliver Ellsworth, Luther Martin, and the Rev. John Woodhull, three eminent and eloquent men. As a member of the Convention to form the Constitution of the United States and as Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court, "Ellsworth was a model of a legislator and judge. His perceptions were unusually rapid, his reasoning clear and conclusive, and his eloquence powerful." Luther Martin was long the first lawyer in Maryland, and he had few equals in the whole country. Like Ellsworth, he was an influential member of the great Convention. In spite of his eccentricities of character and manner, he exerted a marvellous power over juries, and was regarded as a most powerful speaker. John Woodhull was an eminent preacher and teacher. While he was a licentiate of theology, he is said to have once preached in a private house with such power that sixty persons were converted. He was an ardent Whig. "He advocated the cause so eloquently that he succeeded in enlisting as soldiers every male member of his congregation capable of bearing

arms, he going with them as Chaplain." During the years 1767 and 1768, when the presidency was vacant, several distinguished speakers were graduated. Among them were Ephraim Brevard, M. D., the reputed author of the Mecklenburg Resolutions; the Rev. Thomas Reese, D. D., a scholar and popular minister; and Judge Pierpont Edwards, a member of the Continental Congress. All of these were members of the Class of 1768.

Under President Witherspoon appear the beginnings of the system of competing for prizes. "Upon the day preceding the Commencement of 1771," says Dr. Witherspoon, "there was (and it will be continued every year hereafter) a public exhibition, and voluntary contention for prizes, open for every member of the College." *

It is now the custom in some quarters to depreciate the prize system, as productive of malignant passions among the competitors, and as establishing premature and untrustworthy tests of eloquence. But the sanction of such an educator as Witherspoon should carry some weight, and the history of the College, shows, I think, that the plan thus introduced, supplementing as it did, a larger plan, has been fruitful of excellent results.

President Witherspoon brought about a revision and enlargement of the curriculum. Early in his administration, it was resolved, as he tells us, "to have an English Master for teaching the English language regularly and grammatically, and for perfecting by English exercises those whose previous instruction may have been defective or erroneous." The Freshmen studied rhetoric then as now, and the President gave lectures upon composition and criticism to the members of the two upper classes, repeating the same course year by year, so that every student heard it twice. These lectures embrace an excellent and practical range of topics.† As compared with many later presentations of the principles and methods of eloquence, they will amply repay the careful perusal of any student of the subject.

Under President Witherspoon the Seniors delivered original speeches once in five or six weeks. The members of the other classes pronounced orations (evidently selected), in rotation, throughout the year, two or three speaking every evening after

* There are first, second, and third prizes, on each of the following subjects: 1. Reading the English language with propriety and grace, and being able to answer all questions on its orthography and grammar. 2. Reading the Latin and Greek languages in the same manner. . . . 3. Speaking Latin. 4. Latin Versions. 5. Pronouncing English Orations. The last seems to have been the precursor of the present "Junior Orator Contests."

† "1. Language in general, its qualities and powers; eloquent speech, and its history and practice as an art.

2. Oratory as divided into its three great heads, the sublime, simple, and mixed: their characters, distinctions, beauties, uses.

3. Oratory as divided into its constituent parts, invention, disposition, style, pronunciation and gesture.

4. As its object is different, — information, demonstration, persuasion, entertainment.

5. As its subject is different, — the pulpit, the bar, the senate or any deliberative assembly.

6. Structure and parts of a particular discourse; their order, connexion, proportion, and ends.

7. Recapitulation and inquiry into the principles of taste."

prayers. Dr. Witherspoon declared (in apparent contradiction of Blair's History) that "this excellent practice" had been "kept up almost from the first foundation of the College." A visitor in 1787 says that plays were allowed, and that "dialogue speaking was principally cultivated."

The classes sent out by President Witherspoon contained, perhaps, the most celebrated men that have been educated in Princeton. A description of all that distinguished themselves by their oratory would occupy many pages. All that can be done is to mention a few of the most celebrated. The first one in the list is Samuel Stanhope Smith, the successor of Witherspoon. The first alumnus to become President of the College, he graced his office with scholarly accomplishments, affable manners, and captivating eloquence. He was probably the most eloquent preacher in the Colonies. Dr. Addison Alexander says of him: "I have never seen his equal in elegance of person and manners. . . . The tones of his elocution had a thrilling peculiarity, and this was the more remarkable in his preaching, where it is well known that he imitated the elaborate polish and oratorical glow of the French school. Little of this impression can be derived from his published works, which disappoint those who do not know the charm of his delivery." Yet the written discourses are remarkable for clear, earnest thought and finished diction. His most eloquent production, perhaps, was his "Oration on Washington," wherein his patriotism and his personal admiration unite in a eulogy of the man whose great qualities he was among the first to discover. In 1770 graduated Frederick Frelinghuysen, whose eloquence and sound judgment alike rendered his career in the Senate of the United States distinguished. A year later James Madison completed his college course. If he was not an orator, his literary style is clear and forcible, and his words have had a mighty influence upon his countrymen. In the same Class were Hugh H. Brackenridge, Philip Freneau, and the Rev. Samuel Spring, whose extemporaneous preaching is said to have been striking and powerful. In the Class of 1772 were several members distinguished for eloquence; among them the Rev. James Grier, the Rev. William Lime, Aaron Ogden, William Bradford, and Aaron Burr deserve special mention. William Bradford, an attorney-general of the United States, had eloquence of the best kind, and "was uniformly classical in style." Burr's farewell address to the Senate would alone raise him to the rank of orators. In 1773, we find "Light Horse Harry" Lee, whose eloquence lives chiefly in his "Oration on the Death of Washington." Therein are found the well-known words, "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." John E. Calhoun (1774) deserves mention for the forensic eloquence which marked his career in the Senate. William R. Davie (1776) was Colonel of Pulaski's Legion of Honor; but his wonderful achievements at the bar and in public life eclipsed his brilliant career in arms. One plea of his is mentioned by a contemporary with enthusiasm. "I was present in the House of Commons," says Judge Murphy,

"when Davie addressed that body, asking for a loan of money to erect the buildings of the University of North Carolina; and although more than thirty years have elapsed, I have the most vivid recollection of the greatness of his manner and the power of his eloquence upon that occasion. His eloquence was irresistible." Richard Stockton (1779) was admitted to the Bar at the age of twenty, and was at the head of the profession in New Jersey for more than twenty-five years. He was a skilful and eloquent debater and senator. President Ashbel Green (1783) was, as a preacher, precise, vigorous, and perspicuous in style, and very impressive and powerful in his influence over those who heard him. The venerable Dr. Maclean says of him, "Perhaps, when he was in his prime, there was not a more popular preacher in the country." John Ashton Bayard (1784), United States Senator for Delaware, was regarded by his contemporaries as a man of exceptional eloquence. His two speeches, on the "Foreign Intercourse Bill" and the "Repeal of the Judiciary," are considered masterpieces of forensic oratory. John Vernon Henry (1785) attained the highest eminence as a lawyer in the State of New York. "The great skill of Mr. Henry as an advocate consisted in his skill in condensing an argument,—in saying everything which could be said in favor of the position he wished to establish, with the fewest of words. . . . He was neither florid nor brilliant, but luminous and strictly logical, and at times powerfully eloquent." John N. Abeel (1787), Bishop Hobart (1793), and Henry Kollock (1784) were clerical graduates of remarkable ability, learning, and eloquence.

This imperfect list shows how fruitful of orators were the administrations of Presidents Davies, Finlay, and Witherspoon. This period probably constitutes the golden age of Princeton Oratory. Among the chief causes of this must be mentioned the careful instruction and brilliant example of these eloquent teachers, and the stimulating events which marked that period in the history of the nation. The graduates, almost without exception, supported civil liberty and public order. The Presbyterian ministers of that day, many of whom were Princetonians, like the adherents of the Presbyterian faith generally, were for the most part strenuous Whigs, and national themes inspired many of their most eloquent utterances. Clergymen and public men, although belonging to thoroughly distinct and independent orders, labored together in advocacy of the popular rights of the Colonists.*

Under the presidency of such a man as Dr. S. S. Smith, the disciple and successor

* This fact, as well as Princeton's proud share in the Revolution, is amply illustrated by a memorable scene in the Continental Congress. When the Declaration of Independence was before that body, and its passage seemed doubtful, the eloquent words of Princeton's President were mainly instrumental in deciding the momentous issue. "To hesitate," said Dr. Witherspoon, "is to consent to slavery. That noble instrument on your table, which insures immortality to its author, should be subscribed this very moment by every pen in this house. For my own part, of property I have some, of reputation more. That reputation is staked upon the issue of this contest; that property is pledged. And although these gray hairs must soon descend into the sepulchre, I had infinitely rather they should descend thither by the hands of the public executioner, than desert, at this crisis, the sacred cause of my country."

of Witherspoon, the oratorical culture of the students was not likely to diminish. The Commencement of 1795* presents the usual list of Salutatories, Orations, and the Valedictory. Near the close of the account appears a paragraph which suggests the present J. O. contest: "On Tuesday preceding, . . . six young gentlemen . . . delivered orations with great approbation before a large and genteel audience. The Trustees decided three honors of speaking."

In the spring of 1804, President Smith made a report to the Trustees upon the course of instruction. It is there stated that the President instructed the Seniors and Juniors in belles lettres, criticism, composition, and logic, and attended the usual exercises in speaking after evening prayers.

Many eminent men were graduated during the presidency of Dr. Smith, and some of them became known as men of exceptional eloquence. The barest mention of a few names must suffice. The first to be named is President James Carnahan (1800). As a preacher he was considered able and eloquent by those who heard him regularly. Of the Class of 1804, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Chancellor of the University of New York, President of Rutgers College, and United States Senator; Samuel Southard, President of the United States Senate; Joseph R. Ingersoll, Minister to the Court of St. James, — ought to be mentioned as men of eloquence. Thomas Skinner (1809) became distinguished as an eloquent preacher in New York City. George M. Dallas, Foreign Minister and Vice President of the United States, was a pleasing and influential speaker, popular alike with the cultured and the unlettered.

The presidency of Ashbel Green seems to have led to little development in the cultivation of oratory. The course remained substantially what it had been before.† English composition was taught to every class. The Freshmen and Sophomores were instructed in English grammar, and the Seniors in belles lettres and rhetoric. The first Commencement under President Green,‡ held in 1814, was very much like later ones in regard to oratory. It included, however, three "debates."

Under Presidents Carnahan and Maclean those parts of the curriculum relating to the study of oratory remained *substantially* unchanged. Thoroughness in general culture was more sought for than special excellence in oratory or in any other one thing.

In 1825 the literary societies first entered into the arrangement which secures an annual oration before them, at each Commencement, from one of their distinguished members. The societies choose the orators alternately. The Hon. Samuel L. Southard was the first "Annual Orator."

The few remaining words must relate to the present condition of oratory in the college. The curriculum is much fuller and more complete than ever before in the branches which bear upon the subject. The Freshmen have a good course of instruc-

* See Dr. Maclean's History, Vol. II., pp. 7 and 8.

† The Appendix to Dr. Green's Discourses; and Maclean's History, Vol. II. p. 204.

‡ Maclean, Vol. II., p. 160.

tion in rhetoric. The Sophomores have an excellent course of lectures upon language and criticism. The Juniors are thoroughly taught the elements of logic, and both they and the Seniors hear valuable courses of lectures upon English literature. All classes are required to write English compositions, which are corrected with much care, considering the large number of students. The Seniors prepare two original speeches, one of which must be spoken by the writer; the other is intended for Commencement, and is only delivered in case the writer attains a high rank in his class. The other classes also prepare speeches occasionally. The stated instruction in elocution is all given by one Professor. It happens, therefore, that aside from the attention granted to those Seniors who participate in the "Chapel Stage Speaking," or in the Commencement exercises, or to the contestants for prizes, the elocutionary training afforded to the students (now numbering nearly five hundred) is necessarily limited. The Freshmen have a regular course in declaiming selected orations, which extends over a good portion of the year. The Sophomores, and sometimes the Juniors, have a similar course, only shorter. The wealthy and the ambitious find the means of securing private teaching; but the average student is left mainly to the general influence of the whole curriculum, and to the special incitements which the Halls afford, for his oratorical cultivation and inspiration. This method prevents any development of mannerisms peculiar to Princeton, but it sometimes allows timid or lazy students to lose needed attention. The Halls are doubtless as prosperous and as efficient as they have ever been, although the number of students who do not belong to them has been increasing for three or four years past. The number still remaining in them, however, is as large as they can profitably accommodate. Both the two old Societies and the new Nassau Scientific Society offer very many prizes for success in writing compositions, in pronouncing orations, and in debating.

The College itself has a large number of prizes for excellence in oratory and kindred subjects. Four gold medals and one money prize are annually given to those who speak at the Junior Orator Exhibition. This contest produces, directly and indirectly, a large amount of careful study of Oratory among the students. The four Juniors from each hall, who take part in the Exhibition contest, are selected by means of a previous competition. Nearly every Junior in College is thus induced to do his best to present a good oration.

In 1872, Washington's Birthday was recognized by the College authorities as a holiday, and has since been celebrated by the students with an exhibition of oratory in the Chapel. The orations, generally patriotic in their nature, are pronounced by four students who are elected, one by each of the classes.

In 1876, Mr. Charles R. Lynde provided liberally for an annual prize debate which promises to have a very beneficial influence. This contest occurs, like the J. O. contest, in Commencement week, and is engaged in by six Seniors, three from each Hall. The appointments from each Hall are made by competition. In


this debate the question is announced one week, and the sides are appointed one day, before the contest. Extemporaneous speaking in this way receives great encouragement.

A considerable impetus has been given to the cultivation of Oratory in Princeton by the establishment of the Intercollegiate Literary Association. The idea of this Association originated in Princeton. Such an association was proposed by a writer in the "Nassau Quarterly" for October, 1864. Colonel T. W. Higginson advocated intercollegiate contests in speaking and writing in an article published in "Scribner's Monthly" some years later. In the "Nassau Literary Magazine" for October, 1872, the idea was taken up and warmly discussed by W. H. Wiggins, 1874, in an article which drew out a discussion of the subject by many of the College periodicals. In the fall of 1873, Princeton originated the first practical movement for the formation of an Association. A committee of the Class of 1874 was appointed to take action in the matter. A few articles were written for the newspapers to draw the attention of Colleges to the subject, several meetings were held by the Princeton students, and finally a communication was sent to Williams College asking the students there to join those of Princeton in a call for an intercollegiate convention. The students of Williams assented, and a circular letter, prepared at Princeton and signed by three men from Williams and three from Princeton, was sent to the leading colleges, inviting them to meet these colleges in convention at Hartford, Connecticut, in February, 1874. The Convention accordingly met, with representatives from fourteen colleges, and made arrangements for the first contest, which was limited to oratory and essays. In accordance with the original design, the contests have been extended to intercollegiate competitive examinations in several branches of literature and science. The influence of the Association upon the cultivation of Oratory in Princeton has been stimulating, although not perhaps so much so as many at first expected. An annual preliminary contest is held, where a representative orator is appointed. The plan, so far followed, has been to allow the Senior and Junior Classes to appoint each six men, three from each Hall. These twelve men become the contestants at the preliminary competition, and the selection of the orator is made by an unprejudiced committee of five men.

Upon the whole, then, Princeton does more in the cultivation of oratory than most other American colleges. Her history in this respect is a proud one, her resources are not small, and the men who preside over her interests are not disposed to neglect them in any respect. If Oratory does not seem to receive, relatively to other subjects, so much attention as its practical importance appears to demand, every reasonable friend of Princeton must feel encouraged to believe that this attention shall continue to increase as it is now increasing; the inspiring traditions of earlier days, and the renewed vigor and enthusiasm which have marked the last ten years, make any other course as unlikely as it is undesirable.

THE PRINCETON JOURNALS.

By HENRY F. OSBORN.

T is a matter of no little surprise to him who for the first time looks into the history of undergraduate Princeton, to find that it was not till late in the present century that the first College newspaper appeared. Whether in our search for an explanation we turn to written history or to the records of memory, we are alike unsuccessful. The first fact that can be established is that forty-four years ago silence was at last broken, and College life, manners, and thoughts took expression in print.

The Chameleon. 1835.

In the summer of 1835 James Chesnut, Aaron Jerome, James McKinstry, and Joseph Thomas instituted the "Chameleon." The peculiar title might convey the false impression that this, the earliest offspring of student pens, was dedicated to natural history. Such, however, was not its object; neither does it appear whether it was so christened because of its versatility of ideas and changeableness of opinion, or, in short, of that fickle character for which its namesake in the animal kingdom is famous. In fact, so many cobwebs of age gather around this crude first-born that only a feeble light can be cast upon its history.

That the "Chameleon" was a small quarto, perhaps of eight or ten pages, printed in Princeton, devoted to College news, poetry, and prose; that the first number appeared in the sultry months of the summer of 1835; and that it ran into an untimely grave at the graduation of its editors,—this is a brief abstract gathered from an old graduate of the same year who has kindly recalled its history.*

Five years elapsed before a successor appeared to the "Chameleon." Its fate was not reassuring.

The Gem. February 20, 1840.

"A Gem from Nassau's Casket" was the remarkable title of an eight-page paper that next stepped forward upon the boards with the pretentious motto, "Omnes undique flosculos carpam atque delibem." The editorial bow was coupled with the following:—

* Kindness of Hon. John T. Nixon.

"A few sons of old Nassau, associated for the purpose of affording a channel for the effusions of her genius, beg leave to introduce this little Gem to the Faculty of the College, respectfully soliciting their confidence, — with the assurance that on no occasion shall any paper of a personal or immoral character be inserted in our columns. . . . We feel as conscious of our inexperience and diffidence as the bashful youth who is suddenly ushered into the presence of some social circle. We would not introduce ourselves in the character of those, who, having explored the vast fields of Science, would publish to the world the fruits of their hard toils: but professing simply to have wandered a little way in the paths of Literature, we would offer, as a tribute to those who would patronize us, such flowers as we may cull in our leisure moments."

This is surely both quaint and innocent; the origin of the paper is also unique. It was the exponent of a secret literary club formed in 1839, whose membership roll contained the names of James H. McHenry of Maryland, Hon. Nathaniel G. Taylor of Tennessee, Jehu Patterson of New Jersey, Charles Scribner, the late publisher, the Rev. William Scribner, and Anastasius Menæos, a Greek; all the above were from 1840; from 1841 and 1842 were the Hon. John T. Nixon and the Hon. William P. Ross.

At the weekly meetings of the Club, anonymous essays were submitted through an editor, and subjected to merciless criticism. In this way they accumulated rapidly, and the suggestion that with careful selection they should be published met with favor, in the hope that a permanent College magazine might result. McHenry was elected treasurer; John Bogart, the town printer, was employed, under the strictest injunctions of secrecy, and, heralded by no prospectus, "The Gem," a double-column octavo of eight pages, was issued February 20th, 1840. It created a great stir in the College. The publication was fortnightly. It played a purely literary rôle, and that of a very flowery order. It roundly attacked sectarianism, claimed allegiance to neither Hall, opened its columns to contributors, and for the time seems to have acted the duenna to the poetical Muse of the College. This is from the second number: —

"It would be amusing to communicate to our patrons the different remarks which our introduction occasioned: we have joined incognito in many an animated discussion upon the merits of our production, and have laughed in our sleeves at the ill-directed taunts aimed by young and presumptuous critics."

The slurs by "young and presumptuous critics" were indeed less to be feared than another foe which early began to threaten the life of this exotic journal. The third number was published March 19th. The fourth appeared just before the close of the winter session, April 2d. It contained sixteen pages, or double its usual size, — a sign of outward prosperity in decided contrast with the forebodings of the bursar, found in the same number. That prudent functionary was quite conscious of an alarming contraction of the purse-strings of the Gem, and made no attempt at concealment; for, despite his frequent rounds with the subscription lists, there was no adequate response from the students. "The Gem from Nassau's Casket" was

either unpalatable because too highly flavored with sentiment, or else this was an era of unusual "close-fistedness" at Princeton. The attempt at a renewal at the opening of the second session was coldly received, and thus it came about that the *Gem* died in its fourth issue.

The Nassau Monthly, February, 1842.

A hearty interest is attached to the establishment of the "Nassau Monthly," in 1842, for its lot has never been cast with a more talented assembly than that associated with its origin. By them was imparted that character of honest and staid equanimity with which it has witnessed unchanged the ebbing and recurring prosperity of the College, the change of Presidents, the decay of old and birth of new interests in Princeton, and with which it appears to-day in the robust form of the "Nassau Literary Magazine." The honor of instituting this venerable magazine belongs to Benjamin T. Phillips, Thomas W. Cattell, and Samuel Motter, an editorial committee elected by one hundred and forty-two. It was published as a small octavo of thirty or forty pages, in February, 1842. On the cover was a wood-cut of Nassau Hall, and beneath it this pen-stirring motto: "*Legere et non scribere est dormire.*" The editors, two from each Hall, took the management in turn; but to its contributors mainly the Monthly owes the high literary character of its early volumes. Theodore Cuyler sent in the first article to the initial number, and in later months contributed generously; and George H. Boker, now well known as a poet and dramatist, was a frequent writer; while second to neither in zeal and talent was Charles G. Leland, more widely known to-day as "Hans Breitmann." A description of the latter contributor while he was an undergraduate at Princeton, as given by a college-mate, is interesting: "Leland was a tall, slim, dark-haired fellow, keeping his room most of the time, and having but little regard for the prescribed college course. A great lover of German poetry, he had an air of Black Letter and Mediæval Literature about him,—in his leisure moments dipping into the Lake school of poetry. There was so much gravity and so little fun in his character that I was not a little surprised to hear of him in 1868 as the author of the 'Hans Breitmann Ballads,' in the patois of the Pennsylvania Germans."* Cuyler is said by a classmate to have been a great enthusiast, constantly writing and speaking. He had graduated and was a student of theology when his connection with the Monthly began. Of Boker it is known that he was young, handsome, and sprightly at the time, rather popular in his class, but hardly giving promise of the seriousness of his later genius. It can be imagined that such a trio of clever minds left a brilliant impress upon the pages of the Monthly, in a happy mingling of prose and verse. Nor, glancing at the brief "Editor's Table," can we fail to admire the modesty of the editors who, to express a few thoughts of their own, took a retiring position on the closing pages.

* Rev. Theodore Cuyler.

It was no laughable task, either, to be burdened with editorial cares, especially in the warm months of the second session ; for it will be remembered that in 1842 the College Calendar divided the year into a midwinter and midsummer term, with a recess in the spring and fall. The editors were also frequent contributors. The final page was occasionally given to answering correspondents, — a department which would have benefited the Monthly by its omission.

Thus, with not a word of outside affairs from cover to cover, the Monthly was simply a collection of essays and poetry, capped with a brief editorial, all the articles appearing under fictitious names, and none of them containing the most remote reference to the College. This tone of absolute indifference to what was then the present was certainly a peculiar feature. Perhaps the square simplicity of the old buildings, as they echoed the coaches which rattled past daily and pulled up at the Nassau Hotel, infused an ascetic fervor and love of letters which our elaborate towers and arches and the odious whistle of steam have dispelled. At all events, there was a freedom from gossip, an innocent lack of worldliness, a smell of parchment, so to speak, about the Monthly ; and these qualities combine to suggest irresistibly that this was an era of gowns, mortar boards, and tallow dips, — those relics of mediævalism which the editor of 1879, in his gas-lit and steam-heated sanctum, would turn from in disdain.

To enter more into detail, the first volume was completed in seven numbers, and the second volume was begun in September, 1842, having passed into the hands of David T. Bagley, George P. Blevins, James H. Cuthbert, and Henry C. Pindell, of 1843. No change was made in the management. Leland wrote constantly in verse and prose, displaying a maturity of talents certainly prophetic of his later eminence. Over his signature, "Carlos," in the second volume, were a series of papers upon the "Earliest English Poets." Others deserving mention are articles upon the "Trouveurs and Troubadours," and "Goethe." In illustration of the profuseness of his writing, in one number appeared a long essay on Spinoza, and two poems, all from his pen. A few verses quoted below offer a fair type of Leland's earliest efforts at verse-making.

"They tell me, love, that thou wilt soon be gone
To a more genial clime — a southern shore,
Whose flowery meads excel the hills of Spain,
And where rude blasts can chill thy frame no more.

"I am unknown to thee, and never yet
Have clasped thine hand or praised thy glowing charms ;
And never yet have told thee of my love,
Or held thee gently blushing in my arms.

"Then fare thee well, and mayest thou happy be ;
The barque in which thou goest never bore
A maid one half so lovely on its deck,
For maid so fair hath never lived before."

But while most of the poetry was signed "Carlos," for several years Cuyler's nom-de-plume was attached to one or more essays in every number. Amongst others from his pen was the first article handed to the Monthly, "An Hour's Talk about History"; in later numbers "Brother Jonathan in England," "Tomb of Napoleon," and "Charles Dickens"; the latter article secured the writer flattering notice and an introduction to "Boz," who was then in this country. B. Chambers Wicks, Theodore Crane, and Benjamin T. Phillips wrote often and well; from the latter came a series of clever articles in the first volume, on "College Bores."

The poetry of the Monthly was in great part inspired by the tender passion. Here are some glowing lines indited to M—, of Long Island, and signed E. Smith:—

"Fair Italy may boast of girls
Soft as the skies above them,
And melting eyes and waving curls;
But I could never love them:
The Scottish maids are wild and free,
As deer upon the highland,
But Scotland cannot match the e'e
The blue e'e of Long Island.

"The northern girls are glorious girls,
There's spirit in their glances;
The southern girls are gentle girls,
Beware the dark eye's glances.
Light as the fawn's the bounding step,
On heather and on highland,
But earth has not a fairer than
Fair Mary of Long Island."

There were occasional Literary Notices also, relieving the Monthly of the charge of being wholly opinionless,—a charge that was, however, aggravated by the character of the "Editor's Table." This was an impersonal sort of monthly gossip without the dignity or force of an editorial, prompted by any rambling caprice of the writer, sometimes vain, sometimes apologetic. Always fervent in the praises of Nassau Hall, these articles never criticised her educational advances or defects; a class of criticism that is valuable, as coming from the student standpoint, if for no other reason. It is to be regretted that, in preference to any expression of opinion, the Editors chose this dreamy, sentimental style, because it set a model of composition that was followed in the Tables for many succeeding years, and always with disadvantage. In their way these editorials were perhaps excellent, but it was a mistaken way.

The higher grade of essays in the Monthly lacked a vivacity, a rubbing with the world, to make them the very best examples of undergraduate literature. While fully

indicating thought, care, and talent, they cannot conceal a want of study of life and character; they lack the social spice that always gives this class of immature literature a relish. These are deficiencies that reflect even up to the present time the influence of the quiet and uneventful town of Princeton, and which were of necessity more marked in the earliest days of Princeton Journalism, when stage-coaches were the sole means of communication, and a journey to New York or Philadelphia was a matter of some five or six hours.

The Editorial Chair seems to have been at times no sinecure. There was occasionally a strain of complaint at the inertness of contributors and the burden of responsibility. The following is from Mr. Hill of Georgia, now in the United States Senate. Referring to the spring recess he says:—

“Ah, how earnestly and devoutly we wish that we could have enjoyed that period for a season longer! and thus have put off to a later day the cares and troubles which bedeck, adorn, and make miserable the wearer of editorial robes. Who but an editor would believe, that in this glorious May month we had to pull forth our old *bandanna*, and draw it slowly and solemnly across our eyes, instead of meeting youthful friends on the green sward to leap gaily and happily around the May-pole, as we were wont to do in childhood's days; no, no, the sluggishness of aged blood, the gravity of gray hairs — all forbid this retrograde movement.”

Name changed to the Nassau Literary Magazine, 1847.

In 1853 news items were admitted for the first time. But in 1847 a more important change took effect, a change of the old christening to the more ambitious title, “Nassau Literary Magazine.” It has been known as the Lit. and Mag. up to this day. The editors also referred with pride to the engraving of the Hall of the Muses superseding the unpretending woodcut of Nassau Hall. Beneath the engraving was placed the Greek motto which now adorns the cover. The motto itself is an adaptation of one of the most famous fragments of Pindar 182 (213) which is found in Plutarch's Life of Lysurgus. The original is a grand characteristic of the Spartan commonwealth, and recorded in Boeckh's emended text:—

ἔνθα βουλαὶ μὲν γερόντων καὶ
νέων ἀνδρῶν ἀριστεῖοισιν αἰχμαί,
καὶ χοροὶ καὶ Μοῖσα καὶ Ἀγλαΐα.

As αἰχμαί did not answer for a college in those days the adapter put ἄμιλλαι (contests) on the old engraved cover of the Nassau Lit. Many of the words are accented in the most independent manner.*

It was at this time that the Muse of Poetry, the gifted Muse of early days, became wanton and fickle. An editor in the Lit. of April, 1859, makes a laughing reference to her as follows: “Our Muse used to be a well-mannered jade, but in her intercourse with the outside world, during her vagrant absence, she seems to have contracted one of its ways. The sober Presbyterian maxims under which she was

* Kindness of Professor B. L. Gildersleeve.

trained at home, we are sure, never taught her to make merry of others; she tickles one and stings another, and this she does for sheer self-amusement."

The Literary also began to lose its former excellence, the College took a waning interest in its welfare, and in its tenth year it seemed in imminent danger of collapse. A foreboding of failure is found in September, 1852: "Another year has rolled away, and our Class is called to take charge of the Literary; those who are not appointed to the editorship ought to congratulate themselves on their good luck, for if they had the business in hand they would get heartily tired of it. It requires a great deal of nursing to keep the magazine in existence." This might be considered the random wail of a dyspeptic editor were it not that further inquiry shows that such was not the case. The review of its history between 1853 and 1863, the date of its suspension by order of the Faculty, is not a pleasant one. Occasionally it passed into more able hands. These were but the props of a decaying structure which seemed destined to fall. It is refreshing to note the earnest and manly tone that the Literary took during the war, in frequent reference to the handful of brave fellows who had abandoned their classes to take part in the struggle, each Literary containing a list of the honorable dead.

Discontinued in 1864.

In 1864 the Literary was discontinued. It is not essential to the completeness of this history to quote the paragraphs that gave offence to those whose decree caused the suspension of this matronly magazine. Nor, in justice to the offender, need the inquiry go deeper than this, that the February number (1864) contained a criticism of some Faculty action, of a nature distasteful enough to bring down the severe displeasure of that body in the shape of an order for immediate discontinuance. No trace of this order remains on the Faculty minutes. Whatever the shade of the offence, or however loth the editors were to retract it, the extent of the punishment certainly showed mistaken rigor, not towards the editors who had the Literary in charge at that time, and who were doubtless in the wrong, but to Princeton College; for it was a measure which, because of an error made in a single number, forbade the continuance of a magazine whose pages recorded the undergraduate writings of more than a score of classes. Thus it was that the Literary came to a sudden death after twenty-three years of shifting fortune, exchanging a voice that had been in turn thoughtful and merry, foolish and sad, for complete silence, which was unbroken until 1867.

The Nassau Herald. June, 1864.

The Nassau Herald began its unchecked and useful career in June, 1864, appearing then as now as a record of Class Day, published in quaint newspaper form, and prefaced with a long florid editorial, containing one or two poems, a full membership list of Whig and Clio Halls, a rambling description of the Commence-

ment season, and a brief retrospect of the year. According to the whims of successive editors, the *Herald* took each year a different outward shape until 1869, when it donned its present attire, an octavo pamphlet. It has more than a passing interest, as it will serve in future time as a history of the only day in the College year when the student has unlimited sway, the Faculty graciously handing over their sceptre to the undergraduates.

The Nassau Quarterly. October, 1864.

No effort was made to resuscitate the *Literary*, — like the dead lion of fable notoriety, it lay uncared for, — superseded in October, 1864, by the *Nassau Quarterly*, a venture which reflects no little credit on the class of 1865, when we recall the poverty of the times. The editors refer to this in an apology for the less frequent issue and homely appearance of the *Quarterly*. It is only to be regretted that they did not direct their efforts to a re-establishment of the *Literary* in preference to founding a new magazine.

The *Quarterly* was issued every two months, closely resembling its predecessor the *Literary*, with the exception of the introduction of the Editor's Gleanings, and Drawer. The former was a résumé of College news; the latter, a rallying-place for humor: and as this was a commodity which the College wags were not always able to supply, the Drawer formed a recess in the editorial furniture that was opened irregularly. From a literary point of view the *Quarterly* was superior to the later volumes of the *Literary*. Many of the essays and verses were capital, and, of course, the less frequent publication gave double the time for preparation. It is not a fair criterion to judge of the literary qualities of the *Quarterly* by the fact that it ran through only four numbers. Such was, however, the case; for the last number appeared in May, and was not resumed in the following autumn.

Attempt to establish the College World, May, 1866.

The resolute attempt made in 1866 to establish a College newspaper deserves passing mention. J. Boyd Nixon of 1867 sent out a prospective to the College and authorities representing that Princeton was about to have an organ, that the *Nassau World* would soon be issued as a sixteen-page fortnightly journal, and soliciting the co-operation of the students. James C. Wilson and Arthur D. Walbridge were also concerned in the movement. Just as the material for the first number was going into the hands of the printer, a bull was issued by the President forbidding publication, and the whole matter fell to the ground.

Re-establishment of the Nassau Literary Magazine. 1867.

We welcome in June, 1867, the revival of our old friend the *Nassau Literary*. In its earliest numbers it renewed the full vigor of its youth, and was remodelled to

somewhat its present form, and contained for a year or more frequent contributions from the Faculty. The impetus it received was in full agreement with the awakening life and energy of Princeton after her long period of torpor preceding and during the war. Some of the more important changes were the introduction of the Olla-Podrida, Exchange Notes, the Literary Calendar, and Exchanges, features that remain under other names to the present day. Until 1875 it was published quarterly, but was changed at that time to a monthly, each number under the charge of two editors. Upon the incoming of the Princetonian in 1876 it was again altered to a quarterly, and finally restored to its historic position as a monthly by the Class of 1879.

For several years following its re-establishment, the Literary held a successful and easy supremacy, and, uncontested by any rival, regained, as has been hinted at above, an infallible position over college thought, in fine contrast with its precarious rule at the time of its suspension in 1864. It can be readily understood how it exercised unconsciously a kind of dog-in-the-manger influence upon the College; for, while owing to rare publication it was wholly inadequate to act in any other capacity than as a literary magazine, with its well-established prestige it had a tendency to crush every attempt which was made by the students to start a College newspaper. Again, its would-be rivals met with no great favor from the Faculty, among whom there prevailed the impression, inherited from immemorial times, that Princeton was too small to support properly two journals; and that the Literary held the field by a sort of divine right, and to admit another journal would be a mild heresy.

College World. March, 1871.

Despite these ill-omens, and with the disasters which had overtaken its predecessors in full view, the College World was again established in 1871 under the auspices of a Junior Class of marked ability. It won, diplomatically, the early approval of the Faculty. The following appeal accompanied the editorial bow:—

"Ask yourselves whether there is a pressing need for such a journal as we present you; ask yourselves whether this paper has a *reason for existence*. Ask its principles, and the manner in which they are applied. If the result of your investigation is unsatisfactory, we would not for a moment entreat your encouragement. . . . We have no feud with the time-honored magazine that has represented the students of Princeton for a quarter of a century. We are inferior to none in due reverence for its hoar antiquity. . . . We do not desire by unapproachable superiority in literary merit to exterminate our contemporary. We merely wish, on the other hand, to aid it in representing aright Princeton's not inglorious past, and her active present, — a task too arduous to be performed by her alone."

W. R. Martin and C. W. Kase edited the College World, assisted by J. R. Adams, J. C. Boyd, Albert Williams, N. W. Wells, and Martin Dennis, all of the Class of 1872, and to each of whom special departments were assigned. The initial number appeared March 15th, 1871, as a fortnightly journal; in form a large quarto

of eight three-column pages; and in general so arranged that the columns devoted to news divided the space about equally with those of a more strictly literary character. Under the news department were classed College Notes, at Princeton and elsewhere; and full boating, base ball, chess, and science jottings, from all sources whatsoever. The balance of preparation and supervision devolved upon the editors-in-chief. The above division of its space gave the *World* at once a distinctively newspaper character. The *World* placed the Faculty upon its roll of contributors. An article from Dr. McCosh, entitled, "The Necessary Elements of Modern Poetry," heads the second number, followed in other numbers by contributions from Professors Shields and Atwater, and an interesting financial statement by the College Treasurer. Moreover, correspondence was solicited from Princeton graduates and fellows who were studying at the foreign universities, and several letters received in reply were printed. These two features were certainly unique. Three columns of College Notes preceded the editorial page, which was followed in turn by a liberal supply from the news editors. Book reviews, personals, and a generous application of the scissors, filled the remaining corners. Fiction appeared for the first and last time in the opening number. The gentle muse was rudely slighted in the admirable rule announced at the start: "No poets need apply." A perusal of the College magazines for the preceding twenty years confirmed this as a wise rule; and, while it forever condemned the *World* in the eyes of the dabblers in verse, it undoubtedly saved its readers many ill-sustained flights.

These were the general features of the *College World*. It was conducted on the broadest platform which a college paper can attain. Every article was modern, and up to date. In fact, it had a freedom from dulness and platitude, a warmth and a practical tone, which enabled it to perform a good mission in checking the florid and prosaic tendencies of the Literary and constituted it an admirable fellow for this worthy elder. The topics most frequently discussed in the *World* were educational, and especially questions of higher education. With occasional puffs of self-praise and rare dogmatism, the editorials, if not always able, were rarely lacking in either vigor or originality. Indulging frequently, and upon one or two occasions dangerously, in satire, always eloquent in the defence and praise of Princeton, they reached, upon the whole, a much less local grade of subjects than the college journal usually attains.

The editors did not, however, sail continually upon the fair seas of success. In the hurry of the last moments before sending to the printer, they were once betrayed into an unguarded freedom of expression concerning the College authorities. Thus, in speaking of the "claims to homage" made by some of the Professors, the remark that these gentlemen are but mortal was followed by this passage: "What a misfortune it was that Empedocles did not leave his sandals behind him when he leapt into the volcano! When man lays claim to divinity, there is ever the tossed-up sandal to

prove that, instead of being divine, he is only weaker than the average of his fellow-men." This, taken together with an equally inconsiderate and distasteful passage in the ensuing number, fully merited the visitation of wrath which followed. The unlucky editor was called up before the august body whom he had offended. He did penance in a garb of astonishing innocence; and in the following number of the *World*, agreeably to the advice of some of his friends in the Faculty, made further expiation in an editorial apology. This was afterwards described as being worse than the offence, and as having but one merit,—that the satire took a deeper turn and was less penetrable than before. Fortunately the Commencement season turned the attention of the wounded officials to other subjects, and the offence passed without further punishment.

The first volume was complete with the eighth number on July 1st, and the second volume began with the October number. This contained a full account of the Commencement exercises; and among other notes there were a few sentences regarding the Whig and Cliosophic Societies, that were afterwards mistakenly alleged as the secret of a quarrel among the editors, which resulted in the suspension of the paper. It was neither to this cause nor to the disagreement with the Faculty that the *World* owed its sudden and disastrous decease; but, in common with every college venture of this character on record, "lack of funds" was its dying strain. Many were the ingenious subterfuges resorted to by the editors to ward off the inevitable, but in vain. Money, far more efficient than brains in such cases, was not forthcoming; and, without a word of warning, the *World* died in its tenth issue, sending an humble card assuring the subscribers that their money would be returned, as the only formal announcement of the decease. With the many good qualities of the *College World* in mind, we cannot but view this failure with considerable regret.

The *Literary* was once more the sole representative of the Princeton student, and was conducted with considerable success, and with a high standing among its fellows at other colleges. Its position was in no wise impaired in 1876, by the founding of its present colleague, the *Princetonian*.

The Princetonian. June, 1876.

The history of this colleague is so fresh in the minds of young Princeton that more than an outline would be superfluous. It owed its birth to the need felt for a vehicle of fresh College news, which, as Princeton's interests widened in education and athletics, became more evident every day. This began at length to be appreciated by the Faculty; and when the matter of a College journal was presented to them in its best light by the Class of 1877, it met the favor of quite a majority. The Class committee proposed that this journal should not in any way conflict with the *Literary*. To this end the *Literary* was to be altered to a quarterly, and to be edited exclusively

by the Senior Class, while the journal should draw a portion of its staff from the under-class men. This proposal, once approved, took rapid effect, and the first Princetonian appeared on June 14th, 1876.

The Nassau Literary Magazine has now reached the dignity of its thirty-fourth year; the Princetonian is only in its third. Together they ably represent the undergraduate life and thought of the College, and have, in fact, become indispensable. By continued vigor and usefulness, may they ever win the approbation and support of their Alma Mater.

GLEE AND INSTRUMENTAL CLUBS.

BY ALFRED L. DENNIS, JR.



DETAILED account of all the musical clubs that have ever existed in Princeton might be as interesting as it is impossible. The attention that music received was, until quite recently, desultory and evanescent. We may perhaps find accounts of a brass band springing up twenty or thirty years ago, but it is spoken of certainly not with blessings. From time to time there have been spasmodic attempts of this kind, which have passed through an ephemeral existence, hardly leaving a trace behind them.

The history of the two musical organizations now existing in College extends over a period of only a few years, but is none the less interesting on that account. We do not have to go further back than the year 1873 to find the first indications of a Glee Club. It was nothing more than a University Quartette, composed of Messrs. J. H. Dulles, Jr., Martin Dennis, Arthur Pell and R. L. Lawrence, but they added not a little to the charm of summer evenings under the fine old trees of North Campus. They even ventured upon a concert in Paterson, and with very creditable success. It was not, however, until the summer of 1874, through the energy and ability of Mr. C. C. Allen, that the Glee Club was organized. There were originally thirteen members. The experiment proved an immense success and was deservedly popular. The fine quality of the first tenors was everywhere remarked, while the voices of all the parts harmonized beautifully. Concerts were given in Freehold, Orange, Flemington, Newark and Philadelphia. In all these places the hearty reception they met was very gratifying. The first concert in Princeton was given in the spring of 1875, under the auspices of the Lecture Association. The reception by the unusually large audience which greeted the club on its débüt was very flattering.

In 1876, the loss of the two leading first tenors almost dissolved the Club. It seemed for a time, that the once glorious Glee Club must ignominiously retire. Indeed, through almost an entire lack of high tenors, such must have been the case, had it not been for the discovery of a little freshman with an alto voice. The Club was enabled to go on, much to the satisfaction of their leader, Mr. Marquand, and all who were interested. However, by this time, the Glee Club had become as an old

story. There was not the same enthusiasm which had encouraged them the year before. Their popularity was waning, and it was just at this time that there arose an organization which was destined soon to rival the older society. During the winter of 1875 and 1876 a select few had been quietly practising together not vocal, but instrumental music. The only instruments they had were two first and one second violin, flute, cornet and piano. They practised at first very privately, but at last attracted considerable notice, and proposals were entertained of inviting them to play at the Glee Club concert to be given in March. It was decided, after careful deliberation, that, as a special favor, they might be permitted to play. The Instrumental Club meekly acquiesced and the posters announced their first appearance. They were evidently inspired by the crowded house, for their really excellent playing aroused unbounded enthusiasm in the audience. They were brought out again and again, and the evening ended with a "tiger" and three cheers for the Orchestra, as they were popularly called. Their success was assured from this time, and the interest in the Club never slackened. They played again at Commencement, and on much better terms.

During the Spring, the Glee Club made the tour of New York, Elizabeth, Philadelphia and Washington, for the benefit of the Boating Association. It was not much of a success financially, though they were well received at all these places. The next year was marked by steady improvement. Mr. Dennison was elected leader, and the services of Professor Edward Giles, of Philadelphia, were secured for vocal training. The faculty gave the use of a convenient room where a piano was placed for the joint use of the two clubs. An agreement was made that in all future concerts given by the two clubs together, the profit and loss would be shared equally. The pleasantest feature of this year was the concert given in Wilkesbarre for the benefit of the Home for the Friendless. The receipts yielded \$ 500 for the Home, and the clubs carried away the most delightful impressions of the hospitality of the people. A concert was given in Freehold and two in Princeton, before Commencement. The Instrumental Club demonstrated their ability as well as their independence of the Glee Club, by giving a concert alone and unaided. They had this year added to their number Mr. Johnson, who played the bass-viol, and Mr. Clark, an exceptionally fine pianist. By having four hands at the piano they made the absence of a 'cello less felt, and were thus able to play a much better style of music. The year closed most satisfactorily with a concert at Commencement, in which the Glee Club displayed remarkable taste in their rendition of Mendelssohn's "Turkish Drinking-Song."

At the opening of the next fall term the prospects were very bright for the ensuing year. Mr. Johnson was elected leader of the Glee Club, and the Orchestra, having lost no one, preserved the momentum they had acquired, and so pushed on to much higher ground. The quality of their music was greatly improved by the acquisition of a Weber grand piano. Their progress was certainly rapid. They took up the

study of Haydn, and found that, even with the instruments they had, his symphonies were as charming as ever. They played two evenings in the week, and made one of their rehearsals public. The large room of the Club was crowded with the Professors' families, and the students who were interested in music. A series of delightful musical evenings was thus enjoyed by a large number of people. Their repertoire embraced a great variety, and was quite extensive. The kind of music played during the year may be best indicated by mentioning a few of the selections that appeared on their programmes: Strauss' Waltzes, Operatic Selections from Mozart and Wagner; Pleyel's Duos for two violins; Beethoven's, Schubert's and Weber's Sonatas for violin and piano; Overtures from Auber, Weber, and Herold; and Haydn's Symphonies. When it is considered that they never had a quartette of strings, nor any other wind instruments except cornet and flute, and furthermore that all their work was accomplished without the aid of a master, great praise must be given to the founder, Mr. L. W. McCay, who remained with the Club for three years, and showed rare ability, not only in his fine *technique* on the violin, but also in his spirited manner of conducting his *quasi* orchestra. This, however, would have availed little had it not been for the faithfulness and excellence of the individual members. The year closed with the concert at Commencement, in which both Clubs displayed unusual taste and power.

During the present year, under the efficient leadership of Mr. Wright, the Glee Club is doing excellent work. Having adopted a new constitution and by-laws, they are proceeding on a much firmer basis. They gave a concert in Hightstown unaided, and one other in Princeton, assisted by the Instrumental Club.

The latter organization, still in a prosperous condition, gave, in connection with the quartette from the Glee Club, a concert in January, 1879, for the benefit of a missionary society of Westminster Church in Elizabeth. The receipts netted a considerable sum for the missionaries; and the reception after the concert made a most delightful termination to the evening's entertainment. A list of the names of all the members of the two Clubs, and a specimen programme, will be found below:—

Princeton College Glee Club.

J. RIDGWAY WRIGHT, *leader.*

First Tenors.

T. H. P. FARR, '81.
F. LARKIN, '79.
L. C. VANUXEN, '79.

Second Tenors.

C. H. BEASLEY, '80,
C. H. McCORMICK, '79.
H. M. PAYNE, '81.
J. B. SHOBER, '82.

First Bases.

G. C. COMSTOCK, '79.
A. L. DENNIS, JR., '79.
J. R. WRIGHT, '79.

Second Bases.

R. D. HARLAN, '81.
E. W. HEDGES, '80.
R. E. SCHIRMER, '80.
PROFESSOR C. E. McMILLAN.

Former Members.

C. C. Allen, '75.	A. N. Dennison, '78.	A. J. McClure, '79.
A. K. Bates, '74.	A. M. Dulles, '75.	J. H. Miller, '76.
W. L. Biddle, '74.	F. Dunning, '76.	Wm. H. Murray, '78.
H. Brown, '76.	C. M. Fleming, '75.	D. Paton, '74.
A. V. Bryan, '78.	D. Fleming, Jr., '78.	W. R. Polk, '78.
William Burgess, '78.	W. A. Galt, '78.	F. S. Presbrey, '79.
C. C. Cuyler, '79.	W. F. Kaufman, '76.	E. H. Trotter, '79.
E. P. Davis, '79.	F. H. Markoe, '76.	W. B. Van Lennep, '76.
E. M. Deems, '74.	F. A. Marquand, '76.	W. R. Yourt, '77.

*Princeton College Instrumental Club.**Violin.*

R. E. SCHIRMER, '80.
J. B. McCONKEY, '80.

Cornet.

J. R. WRIGHT, '79.

*A. L. DENNIS, JR., leader.**Flute.*

H. B. FINE, '80.

Piano.

A. H. CLARK, '80.
A. L. DENNIS, JR., '79.

Bass Viol.

W. EARL DODGE, '79.

Former Members.

H. D. Chapin, '77.	F. H. Markoe, '76.	S. M. Nazro, '79.
G. A. Hay, '79.	L. W. McCay, '78.	E. J. Van Lennep, '78.
H. S. Johnson, '78.	A. B. Milford, '79.	

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

- I. Overture — "Der Freischutz" *Weber.*
INSTRUMENTAL CLUB.

- II. *a.* "The Legend of the Rhine" *Smart.*
b. "The Water Lily" *Ahl.*

GLEE CLUB.

- III. Piano Solo — "Rhapsodie Hongroise," No. II. *Liszt.*
MR. FRED. CLARK.

- IV. Quartette — "Sleep in Peace" *Geibel.*
MESSRS. VANUXEN, PAYNE, WRIGHT AND SCHIRMER.

- V. Aria — "Don Giovanni" *Mozart.*
INSTRUMENTAL CLUB.

- VI. College Songs *Carmina Prinetonia.*
GLEE CLUB.

PART SECOND.

- I. Symphony in G-major (Surprise) *Haydn.*
a. Adagio Cantabile — Allegro vivace. *c.* Menuetto.
b. Andante. *d.* Allegro di Molto.

INSTRUMENTAL CLUB.

- II. "Sailor's Song" *Hatton.*

GLEE CLUB.

- III. Violin Solo — "Cavatina" *Raff.*

MR. SCHIRMER.

- IV. *a.* "Ruined Chapel" *Becker.*
b. "Hark! The Drum" *Krugh.*

GLEE CLUB.

- V. "Fest March" — Tannhauser *Wagner.*

HISTORY OF BASE BALL.

By WILTON M. SMITH.



YOUNG men, you have just so much vital force. If you waste one half of it in your sports, you have only one half left for intellectual pursuits. This kind of philosophy often meets the student. It is not our purpose to inquire into its fallacy. If men are determined to disbelieve in active exercise as an aid to study, we are content to leave them alone as not seekers for the truth, and wish them "Good speed" in their dyspepsia. It is our purpose merely, before giving a detailed history of the growth of base ball in the College, to show how, in our belief, it is a very profitable and even necessary addition to the general discipline of a college course.

A distinguished judge in the western part of New York recently delivered a lecture to academy students, arguing from statistics that a college education unfitted men for success in life. Very often men of little or no education succeed better in the world; and the question presents itself, "Why is it that men who are trained only in the school of experience are oftentimes more successful than the college graduate?" Is it some inherent fault, some disadvantage which is inseparable from the advantages of broad culture? Or is it a kind of discipline found in wide contact with the more active business world, that a college training fails to impart?

We believe it to be both. College, in the first place, gives men a consciousness of inferiority which strikes nerveless the strongest arm. The old statesman who said, "Self-examination is the key to success," was only partly right; for the disclosures of weakness consequent upon such self-examination, instead of spurring men on to conquer their faults, result too often only in an unmanly diffidence and spiritless sheepishness. The wisdom of Socrates culminated in the maxim, "Know thyself;" but he directed us only to know our own nothingness. This may do for philosophers, but for men who are to be at the front, and who ought to ride forth in full armor, it is the destruction of courage and the death of usefulness. "Know thyself" should mean, "Know your weapons, your strength, your cause, and trust yourself for all you are worth." But, alas! it too often means a knowledge and realization of insufficiency. This is the one disadvantage that often accompanies high education. Men come, by college training, to know enough to know that they know nothing, and so, with

ambition abated and audacity lost, they go out into the world unfitted for active, energetic fighting.

But once more, education does refine,—broadens men's views of life, develops "high art instincts;" but in proportion as it liberalizes and enlightens the mind, it renders intensely disagreeable the troublesome details of common experiences. Men get too far above common things to work successfully among them. With all its advantages, education often puts men too high. It is too hard to get down to real earnest fighting. It brings into men's minds a distaste, a shrinking from the little jars and raspings, the wrestle with the outside world. It makes men pre-eminently men of thought, puts the weapons in their hands, and — takes away their courage. An active, aggressive life is a fight, and sometimes a dreadfully dirty fight. The world calls for men of nerve, not culture. Life cannot be handled with gloves. Our fanciful culture and refinement,—refinement of manners, of intellect, of courage, however beautiful it may be theoretically, leaves in mediocrity men of the highest ability, because there is no development of push, nerve, and courage to win. High education, then, because it teaches men their inferiority, because it renders the rough-and-tumble fighting of the world distasteful, because it lacks influences which would tend to the development of nerve, engenders self-distrust and lack of self-reliance. One half the advantage of education ought to be in "learning not to be afraid." "And yet," as Emerson adds, "our half-education, teaching a youth Latin, Metaphysics, and History, and neglecting to give him the rough training of the boy; allowing him to skulk from the games of ball and skates and coasting,—this is unmanliness, and is teaching him to play a contemptible part when he is full-grown." Add to this the necessity of a strong physical basis for all intellectual work. Gather the illustrations from men of fine physique coupled with wonderful intellectual power; call to memory men who leave college utterly broken down in health. Must the one end and aim in life be the pursuit of culture? Is it to be all intellectual competition? Are there no rough-and-tumble fights ahead,—no contests with forces other than intellectual? Are there to be no little competitions with men who, though devoid of culture, are completely armed with energy and self-reliance,—weapons gained by long training in that wider school of human experiences? Certainly, the educated and the uneducated in the race for success must crowd and vie with each other; and too often, alas! culture fails because in its refinement it has not the nerve and force of its more active competitor. The wrestle with life calls for nerve-power more than broad views. Ability and mental power without the nerve, the push, the powder, behind them, are useless and ineffective.

Our colleges need a chair of self-reliance. The self-distrust of men who know themselves, the sensitiveness and refinement, the fear and dread of hard fighting, can only be overcome by inuring men to hard knocks. This very discipline is found in the college sports. They develop nerve and self-reliance. "But," says the critic,

"base ball is a strain,—a game of too much intensity." So are all the more serious sides of life. The best training for the boat-race is the oar. The veteran soldier is not born of dress-parades, but of powder and battle-smoke. Base ball is a game of intensity, of quick decisions, and of prompt action. It is persistency, downright courage, that wins the hard-contested game. It develops manhood,—the steady eye, the firm arm, the full chest, but more than all the *iron nerve*. There is too much fine metal and too little alloy in character. "Colleges are auger factories," says a writer. How often, alas! is a college-educated man an auger that will not bore. Courage is the bore to the auger. Ability and mental power, to be effective, must be *steel-edged* with courage and self-reliance.

The founders of the game of Base Ball in the College conferred upon their Alma Mater a lasting benefit. They infused life, energy, and spirit into the College. They brought to bear upon the education of young men the influence that prepares them to bring every gun to the front. Why then decry College sports? Beyond question they develop physique, strength, health. We believe further that they are invaluable as a development of nerve power. A conspicuous element in manhood is courage. How many fail because they dare not venture. In education men must learn to dare to trust themselves. An army of thinkers never carried an entrenchment. Men should be thinkers, but to be successful they must be fighters too. We believe that this training, not found in the curriculum, can be obtained only in the College sports.

In the Freshman Class of 1858 were Lewis W. Mudge, Harry L. Sampson, and H. L. Butler. The first of these may be called the founder and father of Base Ball in the College. Coming as they did from Brooklyn, where the game was early introduced, they organized a class club. By the fall of 1859 the interest starting in the Freshman Class had spread throughout the College. A College Nine was soon formed, but games were still confined to the classes, boarding clubs, and halls, until the fall of 1860, when a visit was made to Orange, and the first College game played with the club at that place. The game was exciting, resulting finally in a draw after seven innings, the game being closed by darkness. This was the first ball game of the College, and the players were, L. W. Mudge, Captain and Pitcher; N. Perry, Catcher; H. L. Sampson, 1 B.; J. L. Munn, 2 B.; E. Camp, 3 B.; C. Young, s. s.; L. H. Anderson, L. F.; H. Young, c. f.; H. Robinson, R. F.

The contagion soon found its way to the Seminary, and the second match of which we have been able to obtain the records was played April 19th, 1862, with the Seminary Club, resulting College 45, Seminary 13.

Coming to the season of 1862-63, the most notable event is the defeat of the Stars of New Brunswick in October, 1862. By this victory, won after a hard contest, the Nassaus (for by this name the College Nine was known) became the champions of New Jersey, and for the first time began to attract notice. In the spring of 1863

they met for the first time an enemy which afterward became well known at Princeton, the Athletics of Philadelphia, and were defeated by a score of 29 to 18, but redeemed themselves completely on the following day by defeating the Olympics by a score of 20 to 14, and in the fall of the same year completely wiped out all remembrance of the old defeat by beating the Athletics in a game of 29 to 13. This game was the first important match played in Princeton, and the victory over this strong professional club infused so much enthusiasm into the College that it resulted in the Nine's going upon their first tour. As yet Princeton was the only College in which the new game was played by an organized Nine, and therefore the clubs encountered were the best of the neighboring cities. Two weeks after the victory over the Athletics the Nine went to Brooklyn and played four days in succession, beginning October 19th, 1863, resulting in three victories and one defeat, defeating the Resolutes 13 to 9, the Excelsiors 12 to 11, in which the College Nine played a magnificent up-hill game, making seven runs in the last inning, winning a victory from the Stars 16 to 7, and on the last day, worn out by three hard games, suffering a defeat from the Atlantics of 18 to 13, the game being called at the seventh inning on account of darkness. These four clubs all played in Brooklyn, and were the best in the country at that time. The College Nine were Willspauagh, Jacobus, Henry, Halsey, Wickham, McIlvaine, Condit, Rankin, Little.

In the following year the Nine remained very much the same. Two good players left, but the Nine was strengthened by the addition of Mr. Mudge, who had come back to the College as tutor, and was induced to take his old place on the Nine. The principal games were with the Athletics at Philadelphia, in which our Nine suffered a very honorable defeat of 14 to 9, a victory over the Mutuals of New York, at Hoboken, by a score of 19 to 10, a fine game with the Stars at Brooklyn, resulting in favor of the College 26 to 22; and defeats from the Eurekas at Newark and the Atlantics at Bedford. These games were played between June 30th and July 8th, 1864.

The season of 1864-65 was notable for the class rivalry which has continued ever since. Previous to this season there had been frequent matches between the classes, but up to this date no care had been taken to organize and train class nines, and there had been no special contests for class championship. But the fall was specially memorable in witnessing the first College contest. The Nine of Williams College came to Princeton in November, 1864. The game was intensely interesting. Although Princeton took the lead from the start, the Williams Nine played with characteristic nerve. The game is worthy of a full record, which we give in the style the scores were then kept.

After the game a very elaborate entertainment was given in Mercer Hall. A large banner at the head of the Hall was inscribed with "*Welcome, Williams.*" A very pleasant supper was provided for the members of the two Colleges, which was enlivened by toasts, speeches, College songs, etc., and the Williams boys departed, well pleased with their reception. Following is the score.

PRINCETON.				WILLIAMS.						
	R.	O.			R.	O.				
Crocheron, S. S.	3	3			Pratt, 3 B.	2	4			
Hunt, L. F.	3	4			Whitman, P.	2	4			
Rankin, 2 B.	5	2			Clark, 1 B.	2	3			
Little, R. F.	2	4			Jerome, C. F.	2	1			
McIlvaine, C. F.	2	4			Wheeler, S. S.	1	4			
Finley, 3 B.	2	4			Delano, C.	1	5			
Wickham, C.	3	3			Morris, 2 B.	3	1			
McPherson, P.	4	3			Martin, R. F.	3	1			
Condit, 1 B.	3	0			Meacham, L. F.	0	3			
	<hr/> 27	<hr/> 27				<hr/> 16	<hr/> 27			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Princeton	3	4	7	0	5	3	4	1	0	= 27
Williams	0	0	1	3	1	5	2	3	1	= 16

Passed balls, Delano 3, Wickham 9. Umpire, Mr. Mudge.

The remainder of the season is blank, as far as we have been able to obtain any record. The Nine remained the same as above, with the exception of Tutor Mudge, who played in all games except those with other Colleges. At the close of the College year a third trip was taken and games played with the old antagonists of the Nine, resulting in signal victories over the Mutuals, Athletics and Eureka's, and a defeat from the professional Atlantics of Brooklyn. These successes gave the College Nine a reputation second to none.

For the season of 1865-6, very few records can be found. The excitement incident to the close of the war, together with other causes seems to have turned the attention of the students from their sports. Also the formation of the Princeton Base Ball Club, as distinct from the University Nine, considerably weakened the College Nine. This, however, resulted in more home contests, in which the College was generally successful. A few class matches were also played when the College Nine, without discipline or training, went to Williamstown to play the return game with Williams College. The game was played June 30th, 1865. The sting of the 30 to 17 defeat was alleviated only by the kindness with which the Nine and those who accompanied them were received and entertained. It was not until the following spring that the Nine was in effective trim. The three games played in the spring term of 1866 were all victories. On May 5th, Princeton met for the first time Rutgers, defeating them after a long game by a score of 40 to 2, May 19th, the Edge Hills, 41 to 24, and on May 26th, the Nine went for the first time to Burlington, returning victorious by a score of 40 to 22. In the fall of the same year and the spring of 1867, the games were entirely confined to class matches and matches between the town, Seminary and College, in which the College Nine was generally successful. The class matches resulted in the championship being taken by "1869"

who were then Sophomores. Their confidence in their own strength led to their challenging Yale's 1869 Nine, who were equally strong in that College. The first game occurred in Princeton, May 4th, 1867, resulting in a victory for the Princeton Sophomores by a score of 58 to 52. The return game played at New Haven June 27, was equally close and still more exciting, but resulted after a very hard fight in another victory for Princeton of 19 to 18.

Season of 1877-8. The unfortunate division of forces which gave to the town Nine some of the best College players, and prevented a completely organized College Nine still continued. The class matches resulted in the success of 1869 again. In the latter part of the year the forces of the College were withdrawn from the town club, and there was organized what was known from that time as the Princeton University Base Ball Club. This new Nine, although poorly managed, started May 15 on a tour, playing Columbia May 16th, with the following score.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Princeton	5	4	10	0	4	5	3	9	19	= 59
Columbia	1	0	2	0	2	1	3	1	3	= 13

This was the first game with Columbia College. The next game of the town was with Harvard June 23d, in which Princeton suffered a defeat. The following is the score:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Harvard	2	0	0	1	1	3	0	8	2	= 17
Princeton	1	2	4	2	0	0	4	3	0	= 16

As will be seen by the score, Princeton led till the eighth inning, when Harvard by a magnificent spirt added eight to their score, winning the game. The game with Williams the next day at Williamstown was more successful, Princeton coming out victorious by a score of 24 to 14. From Williamstown the Nine went to New Haven, playing Yale for the first time as a College Nine, and suffering an honorable defeat of 30 to 13.

In the fall of 1868 occurred two class matches which excited the most intense interest in College. The Class of 1869, whose Nine as Sophomores had twice defeated the Sophomore Nine of Yale, was compelled to yield the championship to the Class Nine of 1870 in two very exciting games of 16 to 10 and 25 to 10.

The only game played in the fall of 1869 was with the Intrepids of Philadelphia, resulting in a victory for Princeton of 20 to 17. The interest centred, however, in the matches for the class championship, in which 1872 came out successful. Throughout the winter the Nine trained regularly in the Gymnasium. The first game in the spring was a bad defeat of 20 to 3, from the Athletics of Philadelphia. Confidence in the Nine, however, led to their being sent on a tour to meet the Eastern colleges. Before the trip, a suit consisting of white shirts, knickerbockers, and blue stockings, had been adopted. On the shield of each player was the number of his class, with

the name of "Princeton" on his belt. Thus equipped, the Nine started out on the 29th of June. June 30th, they defeated Brown University Nine by a score of 25 to 18. The next day, at Boston, after a close struggle, the Nine were defeated by Harvard, 26 to 13, Princeton becoming demoralized in the latter part of the game. During the evening, as the guests of Harvard, the Nine were royally treated, leaving with a feeling of hearty regard for the sister college. The Trimountain Nine suffered defeat the next day, in a beautiful game of 13 to 7; and on the following day a similar bad defeat was administered to the Lowells, — Princeton 36, Lowells 16. The next day saw our Nine at Springfield, where they secured a very easy victory over the Mutuals, of 42 to 8, and started for New Haven with strong confidence and determination for the game with Yale. This struggle with the Yale Nine had been looked forward to with much interest. Both Nines were in good condition, and played their strongest teams. Princeton, after a few innings, however, took the lead, and by out-playing their opponents at every point, gained an easy victory by a score of 26 to 15. Coming back to Princeton, and meeting there a hearty reception, the Nine disbanded, well pleased with their work. They had met six of the strongest Eastern clubs, and had suffered but a single defeat.

The fall of 1870 saw the College with a very strong team. Rutgers was first met and defeated, 46 to 7. The next week, October 15th, the strong Nine of Easton was signally defeated, 27 to 7. The Nine from Fordham, the Rose Hills, whom our Nine had failed to meet on returning from the tour, the game being prevented by rain, played a beautiful game at Princeton, which, after a long up-hill fight on our part, resulted in our success, 22 to 18. Too much praise cannot be given to our Nine for the steady nerve and precision which characterized their playing. Two days following, the Nine went to Newark to play the State champions, the Amateurs, and although disturbed by demonstrations of one kind and another on the part of the crowd, finally came off victorious by a score of 17 to 13. The spring of 1871 found the Nine still strong and effective. It was determined to send them on a tour to the Eastern and Western States, but finally the project was abandoned, though five hundred dollars had been raised for their expenses. The uniform was changed to brown tights and light shirts. The only game played was the return game with the Amateurs, of Newark, which resulted in an easy victory for Princeton of 26 to 8.

The fall of the year 1871 was peculiarly unpropitious. Two defeats from the Trentons, of 15 to 8 and 17 to 13, were the only games played. A winter's rest, and the spring scored two victories. The Dolly Vardens, a club composed largely of Princeton Alumni, were defeated 49 to 7; and the professional Eckfords were also badly beaten in a game of 20 to 4.

The fall of 1872 gave no promise of the success which was to crown the Nine in the following spring. For several years, the base ball talent in the College had been rapidly developing, the Nine becoming stronger and more successful each year; but

in the fall of 1872 all life and interest in the game seemed to have died out. Without discipline or proper management, the Nine played nervelessly and carelessly. They came out successful, however, in two contests with the Seminary, but came near suffering defeat from Rutgers, winning finally, after a long game of 23 to 16.

In the spring all was changed. New life and energy seemed to enter the organization. During the winter the members of the Nine were frequent visitors at the Gymnasium, and they came out in the spring in effective trim for the work before them. By virtue of faithful practice and perfect obedience to good management, they were soon in excellent condition, playing with nerve and steadiness. The season opened auspiciously, the first club being the widely known Chelseas of Brooklyn. Princeton from the start showed the benefit of hard work and careful training; and the Chelseas, although they struggled hard, were completely overmatched and beaten by a score of 15 to 1. The next contest was with Yale. Our Nine, playing with several substitutes, were beaten 9 to 2. In nowise discouraged by this defeat, and strong in confidence, they redoubled their efforts and arranged a tour to Yale and Harvard. May 10th, 1873, found them at New Haven playing the second game with Yale. The game, closely contested, resulted in a victory for Princeton by a score of 10 to 9. The following day the Harvard game was played. The game was a remarkable exhibition of nerve, strength, and skill on both sides. Very few errors marred the score; and from the first to the last the excitement was so intense that the crowd almost pressed in upon the diamond. In the second inning, Princeton, by good base running, secured two runs. The third inning gave a run for Harvard and a blank for Princeton. Not another run was secured on either side until the eighth inning, when Princeton, by good batting, added one to their score. The remaining inning being a blinder for both sides, brought to the close what was then the finest amateur game on record, with a score of 3 to 1 in favor of Princeton. Harvard was stronger at the bat, but the beautiful field play of Princeton fully made up for any weakness in other respects. The fielding on both sides was at times very brilliant. By this game the reputation of the College Nine was very widely spread; and upon their return challenges poured in from the best professional clubs in the country.

At the time of this game, the Harvard Nine held the championship. Princeton had lost and won a game with Yale. Harvard had signally defeated Yale, and finally suffered defeat at the hands of Princeton. The championship, therefore, went to Princeton. The Harvard Advocate of May 23d, 1873, said, in giving a report of the game: "The University Nine, of Princeton College, visited Cambridge yesterday, and played a game with the Harvard Nine for the College championship, which resulted in the defeat of the Magenta, and the subsequent departing of the Princeton Nine with the glories which have now for so long a time been ours. . . . And since the fates have decreed that our championship should come to an end, we are very

glad to resign it into the hands of our Princeton friends. . . . Thus ended a game very disastrous for Harvard in two ways, the loss of their championship," &c.

But Princeton was unwilling to claim the championship without a third game with Yale. Immediate efforts were put forth to arrange such a game. The Nine redoubled their practice, fully determined to win the game, thus securing beyond all dispute the championship. While the date for the Yale game was as yet unfixed, another magnificent game was played at Princeton and another professional ball added to our trophies. The Resolutes of Elizabeth came with the avowed intention of teaching the Princeton Nine the difference between college and professional teams. By carelessness of our Nine the Resolutes at the very start secured two runs. The Princeton Nine soon rallied, and left their opponents without another score. In the fifth inning by tremendous batting the Nine secured three runs. This was followed by another in the sixth, making the score 4 to 2. The Resolutes, beginning to realize that they were playing a losing game, resorted to "blocking" the ball, but without avail. Two more runs in the eighth inning for Princeton, and a whitewash on the ninth for both sides, gave us the victory. This game was very highly spoken of by the papers throughout the country. Soon after, while the examinations were in full blast, the College Nine of La Fayette came to Princeton. Our Nine played poorly, but were easily victorious by a score of 26 to 11. A few days later the Nine suffered a defeat from the Athletics of 22 to 6.

The third game between Yale and Princeton was now postponed by Yale till fall, much to our disappointment. The fall season, however, soon arrived, and saw the Nine working faithfully. The Irvingtons were easily beaten September 27th by a score of 31 to 7. The strong team of the Chelseas were also defeated after a close game of 15 to 14. The professional Atlantics, however, were more successful, defeating our Nine 16 to 3. Two days afterwards, the Trentons were taken in camp 47 to 3, and on the day following occurred the long waited-for third game with Yale. The game was played October 18th, 1873, at Princeton. The old ball field was lined from fence to fence with eager spectators to see the game which was to prove conclusively to Yale the already established fact in other quarters that Princeton had fairly won the championship. The excitement, at first intense, dwindled down into an easy feeling of interest near the close. The Princeton Nine played steadily, and with a precision almost faultless, and finally vindicated their claims to the championship by a victory of 18 to 4. We have no space for a full description of these games, but it would certainly be a mistake to omit the names of the Nine which brought so much honor to the College. The Nine, as it played the Harvard game, was as follows; Pell, pitcher; Davis, behind the bat; Ernst on first; Lawrence, second; Bruyere, third; Beach, short stop; Williamson, Paton, and Fredericks in the field.

The spring of 1874 found the Nine again in very fair condition. The first game of the season displayed to advantage the new suits, which were of grayish blue cloth with orange braids. In this game the Zephyrs of Philadelphia were defeated 10 to 2. The 12th of May brought a defeat from the professional Philadelphians, which, though expected, came rather too severely in a score of 15 to 7. The 26th brought another defeat, this time from our old opponents, the Eastons, in a beautiful game of 7 to 4. On the 30th the Montagues were easily beaten 13 to 9. Williamson, who had played in left field for three years, dropped the ball for the first time. The professional Hartfords defeated the Nine June 4th, 14 to 6. Two days following occurred one of the finest games of the year. The Germantown Nine was composed partly of College graduates, and this year was especially strong. On the beautiful grounds at Germantown, June 6, the College Nine played by far the best game of the season. By fine fielding and the dash and freedom, yet precision, of their play they were victorious in an unusually interesting game of 8 to 1. The following week saw the Nameless defeated 21 to 4, and the Montagues again beaten by a score of 23 to 4. A defeat followed from the professional Philadelphians in a wretched game of 17 to 6.

The many attempts made to induce Yale and Harvard to visit us proving futile, the Nine resolved to go upon another tour. The result was not equal to that of 1873. Jacobus was unable on account of sickness to go, which necessitated a complete change in the positions of the Nine. Worn out by a long trip, and conscious of weakness, the Nine suffered a defeat of 16 to 1 in the first game with Yale at Hartford from the strongest Nine Yale ever had in the field. The next day, however, the game with Harvard at Boston was more successful, and Princeton was victorious after a close contest of 13 to 11, but the tables were again turned two days afterward, July 2d, by a defeat from Harvard of 19 to 4. July 3d at Hartford the university played their best game, and, but for some palpably unjust decisions, the defeat of 18 to 13 from the professional Hartfords might have been a different story. July 7th, Princeton was again defeated by Yale at Brooklyn in a game of 11 to 3, Princeton playing beautifully till the sixth inning, when Yale made not only her first but seven runs. The day following saw the Nine at Hartford for the third game with Harvard which, after a hard fight, ended in a victory of 11 to 8, thus giving to Princeton the *second place in the race for championship*. The game was won by heavy batting. Williamson, with the best batting score of the season, carried off the prize bat. The Nine of this season, though not always successful, was well managed and played brilliantly at times.

The fall season of 1874 opened with a defeat. The Nine, strong and determined, showed lack of discipline, and although playing pluckily, were defeated by the Staten Islands 6 to 3. The Class Nine of 1877 came off victorious in a game with the 1877 Nine of La Fayette, and the following week succeeded in beating the College

Nine of Rutgers. The university Nine surprised their friends and opponents by the brilliant game they played on October 22d, with the Flyaways. There was scarcely a point in which Princeton did not show her superiority, especially at the bat, winning the game with a record of 10 to 3. The Trentons were also easily defeated, but the following day saw a complete change of fortune and a bad defeat from the professional Philadelphians of 12 to 2. On through the winter the Nine were faithful in their practice. The games in the spring were well contested and very creditable to the College. The record sprinkled, as it is with defeats, is one nevertheless of which the College need not be ashamed. The clubs met were of unusual excellence. The first game was a defeat of 8 to 3 from the Chelseas. The same result followed in the first game for the championship with Harvard. The fine playing on either side was highly creditable, especially the pitching. Princeton led steadily, until Harvard tied them on the seventh inning, and with two additional runs on the ninth won in a beautiful game of 9 to 7. The following week, May 20th, 1875, saw the Flyaways defeated 10 to 4. On May 21st, was played a very exciting and close game with the professional Centennials. The game, which stood one to one on the eighth, was finally won by the Centennials gaining another run in the ninth. This was the closest game the Nine had ever played with a professional Club, but was followed on the next day by a still more brilliant game in which the old antagonists, the professional Atlantics, were defeated by the small score of 3 to 2. The magnificent pitching of Mann was the feature of the game. The next two games brought two defeats from Yale and Harvard. Yale, coming to Princeton, carried away the laurels in a game of 14 to 4. The Nine two days afterwards played Harvard at Cambridge on Jarvis Field, a spot in Cambridge where Harvard and Princeton have often crossed swords with various results. Harvard by steady playing won by a score of 10 to 3, Princeton losing by this second defeat from Harvard the chance of taking the championship.

The following day May 29th, 1875, is a day that will long be remembered by those who played. Coming to New Haven, the Nine met for the second time this year with the unusually strong Nine of Yale. Both Nines were well trained and disciplined,—Yale by a succession of victories, Princeton with the discipline of defeat. Avery for Yale and Mann for Princeton were the most effective pitchers ever brought on the field by College Nines. Denny caught for Princeton, Maxwell for Yale. In the first inning Princeton scored one run and two more in the eighth. Yale, through errors, succeeded in getting a man on first, both in the first and second innings. From that time throughout the game no Yalensian reached first base. The game on both sides was faultless in the fielding. Laughlin at short and Woods on third played without errors. Denny behind the bat and Campbell on first were equally faultless in their play, while Duffield in left and Moffat on second made some difficult running catches, Walker, Mann, and Denny leading at the bat. The feature of the game, however, was Mann's pitching. So successfully did he pitch that Yale failed

in securing a single base hit, and the score of 3 to 0 in our favor went upon record as the best College game ever played and the best amateur game at that time recorded.

Coming home from the tour, the Nine suffered a severe defeat of 15 to 1, from the professional Hartfords, becoming thoroughly demoralized for the first time in the season, but soon regained their laurels by two very pretty games which followed June 2d and 8th. The first was with the Burlingtons, who in a very interesting match were defeated 6 to 2. On the eighth another professional club furnished us with a trophy,—the New Havens, who were also defeated in an intensely exciting game of 4 to 2. For the first three innings every man of the New Havens struck out. At no time in the game did they hit Mann's pitching with any freedom. With the defeat of the Trentons in a game of 14 to 4 ended a season which, although it chronicles defeats, records also some of the closest games that were played in the country. Such scores as 1 to 2, 3 to 2, 6 to 2, and 4 to 2 with professional clubs and one game of 3 to 0 in the College series are games of which the Nine may well have been proud, and it was with a feeling of having added a few laurels at least to the base ball History of the College that the Nine disbanded for the summer vacation.

The two years that followed, and that must bring to the close the history of victories and defeats, are not filled with the most pleasant of memories. The Nines which represented the College did not lack strength, but unity; not ability, but courage and confidence. The contests of the fall of 1875 began by a victory over the Trentons of 22 to 1, followed two days afterward, September 27th, by a defeat at the hands of the Burlingtons, who came to Princeton, strengthened by players from the Athletics, of Philadelphia, in a game of 9 to 2. On October 2d was gained the only victory of the fall season, from the Germantown Nine, in a beautiful game of 5 to 3. The 9th found the boys at Burlington, meeting a repetition of the former defeat by a score of 11 to 8, in which Princeton allowed her opponents to make six runs in the last inning. Two weeks followed without a game and little practice, when an ill wind brought Amherst to Princeton to cross swords for the first time. This proved to be an exciting contest. The game was very close, but Amherst, by steady play, justified the excellent reputation they had gained, and were victorious in a score of 6 to 5. The games of the following spring were not much more successful. A defeat of 11 to 2 from the Philadelphians, on May 17th, was the result of the first game of the season. The day following brought much better success, in a contest with the Stars, of Syracuse, who were upon their first Western trip, which was otherwise so successful. Princeton, by a steady, up-hill game, although the Stars stood 7 to 2 at the fifth inning, was finally victorious by a score of 9 to 7. The game, which was a fine exhibition on both sides, seemed to justify the hope that we might be successful in our first contest with Yale, which came off two days later; but all such hopes were doomed to bitter disappointment when, on May 20th, Yale carried

off the honors in a game of 12 to 9. This defeat, although only the third game of the season, and notwithstanding a consciousness on the part of some that the umpire had erred in several critical decisions, spurred the Nine to renewed practice, which showed itself in the two following games of 21 to 8 with the Germantowns, and 14 to 8 with the Chelseas. These victories, however, were followed by two defeats, on the 26th and 27th, both from professional teams, the Louisvilles defeating us 7 to 2, and the Resolutes 11 to 6. It is hardly just to the Nine to proceed further to an account of the tour which followed, without mentioning the causes of so many unsuccessful attempts. The Nine lacked a pitcher. Mann, who had trained faithfully all the winter, and who had been so successful in the preceding year, on account of a severe strain was at the last moment compelled to give up his position. The games were then played with different members of the Nine pitching, generally about three different changes occurring in a game. But the tour had been arranged, and on June 6th, in New Haven, the Nine, playing with three different inexperienced pitchers, were defeated badly by Yale, 13 to 3. The same result followed with Amherst, the day following, where the Nine were again beaten 18 to 12. June 8th found the Nine at Cambridge. Woods, captain and third base, now took the pitcher's position; and until the ninth inning Princeton was 4 to Harvard's 2, when Harvard, by very fine batting on the ninth, scored six runs, winning the game 8 to 4. June 9th the Bostons were met, the game resulting 14 to 5 in their favor. The Nine came back to New York, stopping to play the Chelseas, whom they defeated in a beautiful game of 9 to 4. The Nine were playing now decidedly a better game, Woods pitching carefully and effectively. The game with the professional New Havens, June 21st, was very close and interesting, resulting in their favor 3 to 1. Our one score was made in the ninth inning by a fine three-base hit of Furman's. The Nine failed to hit Nichols's double curve with any freedom. Commencement day, June 28th, drew a very large crowd to see the second game with Harvard. Harvard led till the sixth inning, when Princeton, by a fine spirt of batting, made the score a tie, — 10 to 10. Before the seventh inning was finished, a very heavy thunder-shower stopped the game, rendering play impossible. The game was necessarily decided a draw.

With the Class of 1876 left some of the strongest players; but the Nine was soon recruited from new players, and in the fall of 1876 were of fair promise. The severe weather of the fall enabled only two games to be played, both of which, though closely contested with the Alaskas, of New York, were defeats of 2 to 4 and 7 to 8. The Nine, however, went to work with a will, in the Gymnasium, and the spring of 1877 found the Nine made up of strong, active players, although some of the most important positions had to be filled with new men of but little experience. The season opened auspiciously, by a trip to Philadelphia and a game with the Athletics, in which Princeton outdid herself in scoring 27 base hits to her opponents' 7, and winning the game, much to the chagrin of the Philadelphia people, by a score of

24 to 11. The batting of Princeton was simply terrific, making ten earned runs, with a total of 34 bases. The second game occurred at Princeton, April 23d, in which the Zephyrs, of Philadelphia, were easily defeated in a game of 20 to 4. The day following witnessed the return game with the Athletics, which resulted in a second victory for the College Nine, in a game of 13 to 9. The Athletics, thoroughly discouraged, arranged for another game on the 30th, and coming up with a vastly better Nine, aided by some unwise playing on our part, were victorious in a very pretty game of 5 to 2. On May 3d, the Resolutes also defeated us 4 to 3, which was doubly repaid four days later, in a game in which Princeton came off victorious over the Resolutes, by a score of 11 to 6. The Resolutes made but two base hits, both in the first inning. An evil fate led the Nine, on May 5th, to Philadelphia, for the fourth game with the Athletics, which resulted unfavorably, in a wretched game of 12 to 2. One of the best games of the season followed on May 12th, with the Mutuals of New York, who were defeated in a score of 6 to 4; followed by a still better game May 14th, in which the Alaskas were defeated 5 to 3. The Chelseas were more successful two days afterward, defeating our Nine 10 to 5, when our Nine played in a very crippled condition. After a one-sided game of 15 to 3, with the Enterprise, of New York, on the 19th Princeton and Harvard met for the first game in the championship series. The game, though a defeat for Princeton, was a splendid exhibition from first to last. The Nines were very evenly matched in batting, each securing seven base hits; but Harvard played more steadily, finally winning by a score of 7 to 5. The same story was repeated on the 23d, with Yale. Princeton led at the bat, earning two runs, and making nine base hits to their opponents' five; but the game was won by Yale by magnificent base running, the score at the end showing 6 runs for Yale to Princeton's 4.

The games with Harvard and Yale having been so very close, the Nine decided upon a tour, when it was hoped the laurels lost might be regained. The game with the professional Indianapolis on June 2 was one of the best games played during the season. Up to the sixth inning the score was one to nothing in Princeton's favor; but a succession of errors from that time brought a defeat of 5 to 1, the base hits standing, Princeton 8, Indianapolis 7. As the Nine started off the first of the following week for a trip to Yale, Amherst, and Harvard, it seemed as if the fates were kind and propitious. But their kindness soon expressed itself in the form of rain — Tuesday at New Haven, rain; Wednesday at New Haven, rain; Thursday at Amherst, rain; Friday at Harvard, rain; but late in the afternoon the game was called, and with a very wet ball, one of the two worst games ever played by the Nine resulted in a victory of 16 to 1 for Harvard. The Nine travelled all night to New Haven, and Saturday was rainy also. However, Yale being willing to play, the second worst game was played in the rain, resulting in a defeat in which for the first time in all her base-ball history Princeton failed in securing a run, and in which the

old victory of 3 to 0 which had rankled in Yale's breast so long was fully repaid by a defeat of 8 to 0. The Nine came back from their tour sadder if not wiser. The general demoralization in these two games cannot certainly be attributed to anything else but the fact that travelling from Monday to Friday in the rain, unable even to toss the ball, is hardly the best discipline for a hard game. Night travelling and continual change unfit men for hard fighting. Let Princeton learn the lesson of these defeats.

Two games followed on the return of the Nine which justified the hopes the College had once held. The game of 5 to 1 with the strong Nine of the Rose Hills was almost faultless in the fielding, Princeton making ten base hits to their opponents' two. The last game of the season, and the one with which our history is brought to its close, occurred on Commencement Day, when, in the presence of a large crowd, the Nine were victorious over the Alaskas in a game of 11 to 4. With this game, the players of 1877 as alumni terminated their connection with the Nine, a connection which, while bringing little honor to the College, was full of hard and earnest work.

And now the pleasant duty of chronicling victories and the sad work of recording defeats is finished. If this short and necessarily condensed account has inspired a single impulse to the pursuit and development of a culture, if there may have been added a single motive or strengthened purpose or renewed courage to those in whose power it still lies to win for the College, may it receive the fervent God-speed of the writer, as he lays down his pen at the completion of what to him has been peculiarly a labor of love.

FOOT-BALL.

By DAVID STEWART.



THE game of Foot-ball is of early but unknown origin. Some traces of it have been found among northern savage tribes. We Americans received the game as a portion of our inheritance from England. Played in her schools from time immemorial, the rules of Eton, Winchester, and Rugby passed into the universities, and were imported, changed and remodelled here.

American schools and colleges have of late years fully realized the necessity of outdoor work, and have taken up base ball, boating, and foot-ball with ardor; but some thirty years ago there was little or no interest among them in any kind of Athletics. Hence the thinness of our College sporting records and the difficulty of finding accurately what little was done before 1870. The year 1857 gave birth in Princeton to clubs and associations of various kinds, and amongst them to a regular foot-ball club. During the next few years there were many calls for a gymnasium and more sports, but the Nassau Literary shows a marked want of Athletic news; and it is not till ten years afterwards that we find a match recorded. During the first few years of the war all the southerners left the College; many of the northerners entered the army; and while the College was thus dwindling to a mere handful, most of those who remained found abundant exercise and employment in the company of Nassau Cadets then flourishing as it should in such warlike times.

"The highly interesting and healthy game of foot-ball has been revived," says the editor of the Nassau Quarterly for November, 1864. "It appears to be the most popular of all our games." From 1864 to 1868 it languished. There was, in fact, nothing to keep it alive. Intercollegiate contests had not yet come in vogue. The classes were small and without rivalry, and the Seminary had no team. But in the fall of 1868 there was much playing. Class matches were numerous, 1871 being usually victorious. There were also matches between Whigs and Clios, between Democrats and Republicans, between eating clubs and against the Seminary. In 1869 Princeton was anxious to try her skill abroad, so the twenty-five went to New Brunswick, where they were beaten by RUTGERS, 6 to 4. The return match resulted

against Rutgers 8 to 0. The following fall (1870) Rutgers was again beaten, and declined playing again that year.

In the old times the ball had been made of a bladder covered with leather,

"A ball like this, so monstrous and so hard,
Six eager Freshmen scarce could kick a yard;"

but this gave way to the rubber one which was used until the fall of 1876. The rules, up to 1872, were merely traditional, but in the fall of that year, the lovers of Foot-ball met and agreed upon the first Princeton rules, of which the following is an abstract:—

The GROUNDS shall be 500 × 300 ft. GOALS, 25 feet apart, 12–16 ft. high, ball must pass between them. SIDES, 25 each. MATCH, 4 goals out of 7. *No throwing or carrying the ball. No holding, pushing, tripping,* allowed, but *batting, position playing and bucking,* practised.

Challenges were now sent to Columbia, Yale, and Rutgers. Columbia refused; Yale's faculty would not let her team leave town. With Rutgers there was better success. A match was played, which resulted against her by a score of 4 to 1, the first goal being won by our men before an opponent had touched the ball. It may be said that Foot-ball was now fairly started. During the fall of 1873, there was an Intercollegiate Convention at New York. Yale, Rutgers, and Princeton were represented, but the delegates from Columbia did not make their appearance. Harvard refused to send delegates, saying that their mode of playing was utterly different. Rules were adopted on the basis of those already alluded to:—

GROUNDS, 400 × 250 ft. SIDES, 20 each. GAME, 6 goals. FOUL. When one occurs, the ball shall be thrown in the air twelve feet at least and not be in play till it touches the ground. Other rules as before.

Matches were appointed. Yale beat Rutgers, 3 to 0. Princeton and Rutgers failed to meet, but at New Haven the Orange beat the Blue by a score of 3 to 0. This was the first game Princeton had ever played with YALE, and proved a happy victory. In the fall of 1874 there were several class matches, 1876 carrying off the honors. Our University team met COLUMBIA and RUTGERS, and won in each case six straight goals; in fact, the twenty of 1874–5 never lost a goal. Yale's twenty, also a good one that year, was anxious to meet us. It was their turn to visit us, but their faculty objected. In the year 1875–6 there were no changes, a good many home games; a victory over COLUMBIA by 6 to 2, and another over STEVENS by 5 to 0.

We have now reached the autumn of 1876, destined to see the fall of the old game and the adoption of the Rugby Union Rules. From the beginning of the term, although the usual game went steadily on, a change to the Rugby rules began to be discussed. Harvard and Yale had adopted the Rugby Rules, and it was understood that other Colleges were about to do the same. In view of these changes, a mass meeting of the College was called in October; the attendance was small, but the new rules were adopted without opposition. The question was, however, raised, as to the

advisability of playing that fall, and risking our reputation through lack of practice. Whether it was thought that the sooner the new game was played the better the chance of final success, or whether the fact that we blanked the University of Pennsylvania twice and Columbia once that fall, gave us confidence in ourselves,—arrangements were made to play Yale. A call had been issued to Columbia, Yale, and Harvard; and delegates from the four Colleges met at Springfield. An *association* was formed, and the Rugby rules amended and adopted. We will now give the more important of the new rules, and then briefly discuss the game.

THE GROUNDS must be 140 by 70 yards.

THE GOALS, two poles 18 feet 6 inches apart, with a cross-bar ten feet from the ground.

THE SIDES, 15 each.

A player may *take up* the ball, except in a scrimmage.

It is lawful for any player who has the ball to run with it; and if he does so, it is called a *RUN*. If he runs with the ball until he gets behind his opponents' goal line and then touches it down, it is called a *RUN IN*. A side having touched the ball down in their opponents' goal shall *try at goal*, either by a *place kick* or a *punt out*.

If a *TRY AT GOAL* be made by a *place kick*, a player of the side which has touched the ball down shall bring it up to the goal line, in a straight line from and opposite to, the spot where the ball was touched down, and there make a mark on the goal line, and thence walk straight out with it at right angles to the goal line such distance as he thinks proper, and there place it for another of his side to kick.

If the *TRY* be by a *punt out*, the player brings the ball to the goal line as in the other case and *punts* it to some other member of his side, who, if he catches it, tries at goal with a drop kick. In either case, if the ball is kicked between the posts and over the bar, it is a *GOAL*. If not, it counts as a touch-down, four of which make a goal.

Every player is *ON SIDE*, but is put off side if he enters a scrimmage from his opponents' side, or being in a scrimmage gets in front of the ball, or when the ball has been kicked, touched, or is being run with by any of his own side behind him (i. e. between himself and his goal line).

Every player when *OFF SIDE* is out of the game, and shall not touch the ball in any case whatever, or in any way interrupt or obstruct any player, until he is again *on side*. He is put *on side* when the ball has been run with five yards, or kicked by, or has touched the dress or person of any player of the opposite side; or when one of his own side has run in front of him, either with the ball or having kicked it when behind him.

Deliberately *HITTING* the ball with the hand and *THROWING FORWARD* are not allowed. It is, however, lawful for any player to throw the ball back or pass it to any member of his side, who is not nearer the opponents' goal than himself. It is lawful to *TACKLE* (hold with the arms) a player only when he has the ball.

When a rule is broken it is a *FOUL*. Any member of the side which did not make the *foul* may take the ball to the spot where the *foul* was made and there put it on the ground. The ball is not in play, until he has taken his hand off it.

When the ball goes into *TOUCH* (i. e. passes out of bounds) the player who has it must either bound the ball on the field of play, and then run with it, kick it or throw it back to his own side; or (i. e.) throw it out at right angles to the touch line; or walk straight out with it from 5 to 15 yards and then put it down, as in a *foul*.

These are the essential rules of the game; of course, there are many others with which a player must be familiar.

It is interesting to compare the two games. Suppose that some member of the team of 1874 - 1875 should return to College and witness for the first time the Rugby. He would be fairly puzzled; he would gaze with amazement at the egg-shaped leather ball which had usurped the place of the round one of rubber. He would see the whole field in motion, the score of positions which in his day had been scrupulously guarded, abandoned, and not even a man at his enemies' goal to wait an opportunity for sending the ball home. He would be utterly disgusted, he would see no science in the game, and would groan to find it degenerated into a rough-and-tumble fight and an unmannerly maul. But gradually his ideas would change. The method in this madness would become evident. He would be initiated into the mysteries of ON SIDE and OFF SIDE, and would learn why the men had to keep going, that they were regularly arranged, but that their positions, instead of being in a certain spot, were in a certain line, the line being determined by the position of the ball. He would see how much head is needed, and what difficulty there is in placing the men. The sides are generally divided into FORWARDS (*or rushers*), HALF-BACKS (*or half-tends*), and BACKS (*or tends*). The *forwards*, from 7 to 10 in number, form the front line across the field. Their duty is to keep always on the ball, to run with it, to pass it to each other, and to the *half-backs*. The *half-backs*, 3, 4, or 5 of them, are behind the forwards. They must tackle any player who breaks through the forwards; wait their chance to get a run with the ball when it is passed back. If they see that they cannot get a run, they must kick the ball over the forwards' heads, very high, that these may have time to get under it when it comes down. The *backs*, generally 3 in number, are the goal keepers, the last resource, who must tackle any opponent who passes the other lines; and when they get the ball must kick it just as far from goal as possible. Hence they must have cool heads, be well skilled in tackling, and good drop-kicks. So we see that the little armies are divided into a storming party, a relief corps and a garrison left at home. All this our old friend would soon understand; and while he would miss the long kicks and tremendous batting of the ancient game, he would realize the superiority of the Rugby, and acknowledge that the tackling and tumbles are no more dangerous and rather more manly than the old bucking, with its rib-breaking tendencies.

YALE, although she did not join the Association, arranged a match with us for Thanksgiving day. The game was played at Hoboken. A match under the new rules is an exceedingly interesting sight. The bright and varied uniforms mingling together and all in motion; the lines widening out and closing up as occasion demands, lost one moment and reformed the next; the collisions of the forwards; the runs and the falls; the excitement of players and spectators alike when some young Hercules seizes the ball and dashes along the field, dodging some, overthrowing others, till he passes all and obtains a touch-down; all this must kindle enthusiasm in the coldest breast. The cheers and yells of the collegians are heard, but no less

welcome are the plaudits of the fairer sex. These, though they smother a scream and turn away when some unfortunate falls upon his head, in reality like the excitement, and feel as pleased as any Roman matron or vestal virgin in the Coliseum's grandest days, and as anxious for more as the Spanish dame in the bull fights of Mexico. The game with Yale, however, was no ideal one. The day was raw and the men were raw. Our eleven (this game was played with elevens, by special arrangement) went to New York with scarcely a week's practice, and as they had never played a Rugby match before, without any knowledge of the finer points of the game. Yale soon discovered that she had to do with a strong set of novices, and not a few fouls were the result. It was amusing to see our men following the ball in a lump, and getting into each other's way, while the enemy were spread across the field, always ready to pass the ball where our men were not, thus making runs and throwing us into still greater confusion. We played better toward the end. The result was 2 to 0 in Yale's favor. Thus this game ended in a bad defeat, the first for many years; but we were amply repaid by what we learnt.

After this there was much practising in the College, but the team could find no one to play against them. Some who should have played were afraid of hurting themselves, others of hurting their clothes. Here the old game had an advantage. More could take part in it, and smaller and weaker men could hope for a place on the team. Hence there was more encouragement for the many.

In the spring of 1877, the team improved greatly. We wished to play COLUMBIA, but Columbia could not collect her men. A match was arranged with HARVARD, for April 28th, and took place at Cambridge. Our fifteen had been doing well in practice, but as soon as the game began, one could see that they acted strangely. They were flurried, unused to the excitement. Harvard quickly sent the ball past our goal line. The nearest back was dazed, and stood still while a wearer of the crimson dashed by and scored the first touch-down. The try at goal was a failure. The Orange boys now improved much, and kept the ball well down towards the opponents' goal. The trouble with them was that they had to learn some simple points which they had not learned from Yale. Our half-backs never kicked the ball; but after we had slowly worked it along for some distance, one of the Harvard men would kick it away over our heads, and their men would often be under it again before ours. Harvard gained another touch-down by a fortunate opportunity and brilliant play. The ball, kicked into the air, came into the hands of one of our backs. He, by the merest chance, muffed it, and the Crimson captain, with wonderful quickness, caught it from his hands, and, darting under his arms, touched the ball down directly between the posts. The goal was then successfully kicked. A little later, one of our men gained a well and hard-earned touch-down. Nothing more was won during the game. The score stood: Harvard, 1 goal and 1 touch-down; Princeton, 1 touch-down. Another defeat.

After the match with Harvard, playing was given up for the year. A meeting, however, was soon called, and officers for the ensuing season were elected. This was wise; for all preparations were made during the summer, and the game began as soon as College opened. The Club is managed by directors, who have the supervision of everything, and, in company with the captain, choose the team. Unfortunately it fell into debt during the year of 1876-1877. Twenty good suits were bought, and the expense of sending eighteen men around the country was heavy. The suits were a necessary expense. They consist of orange shirts with a black "P." on the breast, orange stockings, black belt, cap and pants of black cheviot, and canvas base ball shoes. They should last for several years, as they are used only in matches. These were, however, partly superseded, in the fall of 1878, by canvas jackets and white knee-breeches.

On the whole, in spite of two defeats, Princeton was contented with the change from the old to the Rugby game. Though the former used to be played anywhere and continually, as it was more easily practised, and the balls were less expensive and less easily injured, it was played neither carefully nor systematically. Many games took place between East and West, among the trees; sometimes, also, between Reunion and the Gymnasium; sometimes where Witherspoon now stands. The match games were played upon the old ball grounds. In 1877, most of the practising was done back of East. Now the new ball grounds are used, and the men work for excellence rather than for pleasure.

During the fall of 1877, football was played constantly. The captain proved most worthy of his position, never neglecting or shirking his duties, choosing the team with impartiality, and acting throughout conscientiously and zealously. The games were few—only three in number—but this must be ascribed to bad fortune. Unhappily, matches must be confined to Saturdays, and this year rainy Saturdays were triumphant.

November 3d, the day chosen for the match with HARVARD, was bright and cold,—just the day for the players; but a raw wind, and grounds soggy from previous heavy rains, rendered to spectators the state of rest most uncomfortable. Gladly those who could rushed around, following the game; and no less gladly those others took every opportunity to clap their hands, and at times might have been seen jumping, in their girlish delight, though at the imminent risk of ruining best bonnets. The game was spirited, closely contested, and very exciting. Both sides put forth their full powers. Harvard was over-confident at first, Princeton a little flurried; but soon all had settled solidly to work, feeling a hard fight before them. The running, on both sides, was grand. The passing was skilful; but though the Harvard men passed more, they passed indefinitely, while their adversaries passed generally into the hands of some one of their own side. Passing, by the way, requires more practice by far than any other element of the game. In the first half, Harvard, by some well-followed plays,

gained a touch-down just behind one of the posts. The try at goal was, however, a failure, the ball being placed too near and kicked so low that one of our men stopped it, and it was borne again to the middle of the field. During the second half, one of our forwards, by a very brilliant run, won a touch-down directly behind the Crimson goal. The goal was beautifully kicked. It was after this that the excitement reached its highest pitch. The wearers of the crimson were downcast, but hopeful; the many friends of the orange were jubilant, but anxious. Both sides were putting forth their last mighty efforts, and brilliant plays and ready cheers followed fast. The game went on. The teams, sorely scratched, kicked, and bruised, not unconscious of the tender emotions they were exciting among the fair spectators, fought untiring on. Harvard gained another very poor touch-down, and punted the ball on without success. Time was called. Princeton had won! Her score stood: 1 goal, 1 touch-down; Harvard's, 2 touch-downs.

On November 17, COLUMBIA came to Princeton and the game was played on the new ball-grounds. Columbia is at as great a disadvantage in Foot-ball as we are in boating,—they have no grounds for practice, but must go to Mott Haven. Their team was not in practice, nor was their material remarkable. The game was a pretty one, but was not well played. Columbia acted mainly on the defensive, while Princeton was careless,—as individuals playing as well as ever, but as a team poorly. The score was Columbia, 0; Princeton, 4 goals, 7 touch-downs.

As yet no game had been arranged with YALE. She insisted upon playing eleven men a side, and, unwilling to submit to the will of the majority, held that Harvard, Columbia, and Princeton should give way to her. All efforts for an accommodation proving of no avail, the Princeton team was disbanded for the winter. Suddenly, however, a telegram came announcing that Yale would play with fifteen men on Thanksgiving Day, giving but two days' notice. It was also agreed not to count touch-downs. The game was postponed on account of the rain to December 8. A large number collected at Hoboken to witness this match. Princeton played poorly at first, but during the second half did the prettiest playing of the day. When time was called, the score stood Yale, 0, Princeton, 0. Yale, however, during the game claimed two touch-downs, but made nothing by them. This match was unsatisfactory; it was interrupted by long disputes and brightened by but few brilliant plays. Caution was the watchword. The passing of Princeton was remarkable. She, on the whole, showed more skill and science, Yale more strength, weight and power in running.

Now the captain of 1877's unbeaten team hangs up the foot-ball trophies, and playing ceases for the season.

But one year more remains to be recorded, a year of which Princeton may be justly proud. Almost as soon as college opened practising was begun. The team went into regular training, cultivating bursts of speed, by which touch-downs are

nearly always won, and increasing their powers of endurance. A convention was held at Springfield, October 9. Harvard, Yale, and Princeton were represented. Yale was still in favor of eleven men. Harvard and Princeton positively refused to play with less than fifteen. Yale subsequently decided to give in. Games were arranged.

Before her games with Harvard and Yale, Princeton played others with her neighbors. The first of these took place at Princeton with the University of Philadelphia. The contest was of interest because the first of the season. The result was an easy victory for Princeton by a score of two goals and four touch-downs to nothing. The playing of the men was good, and it was evident that the team was of solid material.

The second game (October 28) resulted in an easy victory over the Steven's Institute. The third in the disastrous defeat of Rutgers. The fourth was the return game with the University, played in Germantown. In this game the University won the only goal lost by Princeton during the season.

November 16 was set aside for the Harvard game. This was played in Boston, and the contest was fierce from beginning to end. The only advantage won was a touch-down by Princeton, the try at goal from this being decided a poster (i. e., the ball, instead of passing between the posts, went over one of them). The playing throughout was excellent.

A week later Yale beat Harvard, so that all the interest of the season was centred on the contest between the unbeaten teams of Yale and Princeton.

Two thousand persons (so says the *Princetonian*.) assembled at the grounds of the St. George's Cricket Club, Thanksgiving Day, to witness the foot-ball match between YALE and Princeton for the College championship. The contest proved of the most exciting nature. During the first half Princeton played on the defensive, touching down for safety several times. During the second half a marked change was noticeable. It became evident to the spectators that Princeton ought to win. Finally, by a series of brilliant plays, Princeton won a touch-down, the ball was placed, the goal successfully kicked, and *Princeton became champion for 1878*. The statistics for this year are interesting. In the six matches played, the aggregate scores are: Princeton, 14 goals and 25 touch-downs; opponents, 1 goal. The total number of touch-downs made (those from which goals are kicked not counting in the score) is: Princeton, 35; opponents, *none*.

During this fall the Sophomores played a game with the Sophomores of Columbia, winning by a score of 6 goals and 10 touch-downs to nothing.

Such is the history of foot-ball at Princeton up to the present time,—a history of almost uniform success. Why is it, it is naturally asked, that the record in Foot-ball stands so much higher than that in Base Ball and Boating? Simply because Princeton is not on an equal footing with Harvard and Yale in regard to

the latter. There are few facilities for rowing, and there is no population whose entrance fees would enable the Nine to have continually the best nines in the country to compete with them, and this is all essential to success in Base Ball. In Foot-ball the grounds are convenient, and enthusiasm is kept up by the desire not to mar a brilliant record. It is a great honor to get a place on the team, therefore much competition and unusual excellence.

We append a summary, —

Date.	Contestants	No. on Side.	Where played.	Pr.		Opp.	
				Goals.	T.D.	Goals.	T.D.
1869. Oct. 30.	<i>Princeton vs. Rutgers</i>	25	New Brunswick	4	—	6	—
Nov. 13.	Princeton vs. Rutgers	25	Princeton	8	—	0	—
1870. Nov. —	Princeton vs. Seminary	25	"	P. won. Score lost.			
Nov. 19.	Princeton vs. Rutgers	25	"	6	—	2	—
1872. Nov. 23.	Princeton vs. Rutgers	25	New Brunswick	4	—	1	—
1873. Nov. 15.	Princeton vs. Yale	20	New Haven	3	—	0	—
1874. Nov. 14.	Princeton vs. Columbia	20	Princeton	6	—	0	—
Nov. 21.	Princeton vs. Rutgers	20	"	6	—	0	—
1875. Nov. 13.	Princeton vs. Columbia	20	"	6	—	2	—
Nov. 20.	Princeton vs. Stevens	20	"	6	—	0	—
1876. Nov. 11.	Princeton vs. University of Pennsylvania	20	Germantown	6	—	0	—
Nov. 18.	Princeton vs. Columbia	20	Hoboken	3	—	0	—
Nov. 25.	Princeton vs. University of Pennsylvania	20	Princeton	6	—	0	—
Nov. 30.	<i>Princeton vs. Yale</i>	11	Hoboken	0	—	2	—
1877. Apr. 28.	<i>Princeton vs. Harvard</i>	15	Cambridge	0	1	1	1
Nov. 3.	Princeton vs. Harvard	15	Hoboken	1	1	0	2
Nov. 17.	Princeton vs. Columbia	15	Princeton	4	7	0	0
Dec. 8.	Princeton vs. Yale	15	Hoboken	0	—	0	—
1878. Oct. 19.	Princeton vs. University of Pennsylvania	15	Princeton	3	4	0	0
Oct. 26.	Princeton vs. Stevens	15	"	4	6	0	0
Nov. 2.	Princeton vs. Rutgers	15	"	5	10	0	0
Nov. 9.	Princeton vs. University of Pennsylvania	15	Germantown	2	4	1	0
Nov. 16.	Princeton vs. Harvard	15	Boston	0	1	0	0
Nov. 24.	Princeton vs. Yale	15	Hoboken	1	0	0	0
Total				83	34	15	3

Total: Games, 24 ; won, 20 ; lost, 3 ; drawn, 1.

ATHLETIC NOTES.

By ALLAN MARQUAND.



N account will be found elsewhere of the principal athletic sports, base ball, foot-ball, boating, and gymnastics. We present here a brief notice of other games which have had their share in developing at Princeton a body of strong and healthy men.

The first formal game of which we have been able to obtain a record is Shinny. During the administration of President Witherspoon this was looked upon as a dangerous game, and was accordingly prohibited in or about the year 1790. It was afterwards revived, and from the years 1810-40 became the most popular of College games. The following account is found in B. H. Hall's book on College Words and Customs:—

“At Princeton College the game of Shinny, known also by the name of Hawky and Hurly, is as great a favorite with the students as is foot-ball at other colleges. ‘The players,’ says a correspondent, ‘are each furnished with a stick four or five feet in length and one and a half or two inches in diameter, curved at one end, the object of which is to give the ball a surer blow. The ball is about three inches in diameter, bound by thick leather. The players are divided into two parties arranged from one goal to the other. The ball is then “bucked” by two players, one from each side, which is done by one of these taking the ball and asking his opponent which he will have, “high or low”; if he says “high,” the ball is thrown up midway between them; if he says “low,” the ball is thrown on the ground. The game is opened by a scuffle between these two for the ball. The other players then join in, one party knocking towards North College, which is one “home” (as it is termed) and the other towards the fence bounding the south side of the Campus, the other home. Whichever party first gets the ball home wins the game.’ A grand contest takes place annually between the Juniors and Sophomores in this game.”

It will be of interest to add that the larger cannon, now in the centre of the Campus, for many years lay along the ground not far from its present position, and was used as the bucking-place in the games of shinny.

RUNNING, JUMPING, and LEAP-FROG were practised at an early date by the more active students. Others amused themselves in swings which were hung amid the cherry-trees at the lower end of the Campus. As early as 1815 QUOITS was a popular game. In 1850 the game was played mostly by Professors and Tutors. In 1870 it became “quite the rage,” and since that date several sets have been in use in or about the Campus.

Shortly after the stormy days of the Revolution, when the military spirit was still warm, students would test their courage by arranging themselves in parties and shooting at each other with the bow and arrow. But this sport was too dangerous to be long-lived.

BOXING and BROADSWORD exercises were sufficiently popular in 1835 to demand the services of a Mr. Hudson, who gave lessons in them once a week. Boxing has gradually fallen into disrepute. At the present time the superintendent of the Gymnasium, a good boxer, is not allowed to give lessons. The broadsword exercise has not been perpetuated. Even fencing has been rarely practised at Princeton.

From 1830 to 1870 a prominent outdoor game was HAND BALL. This game was at first played against a wooden wall or alley, erected by private subscription and standing near the present position of Whig Hall. A wall of brick was subsequently erected for this purpose behind West College. The players were separated into two sides, with usually but one or two on a side. When the game begins one of the parties has "the hand," the other party "the outs." The party holding the hand begins the game by tossing the ball against the wall, it being his aim to make it strike above a horizontal line a foot or so from the ground. When the ball has once been *put* against the wall, it is usually allowed to bound, before the opposing party *puts* it back again. If the out party fail to make the ball strike the alley, a point is counted for the party holding the hand. The in party may be "knocked out" by failing to put the ball above the line or against the alley. Skill in this game was shown when the ball was *put* in such a manner that the opposing party failed to reach it. The score for a game was usually 15 points.

BILLIARDS and BOWLING were for many years regarded by the College authorities as the devil's games. In order to place them as far as possible out of the reach of the students, the College authorities secured in the year 1853 the passage of the following law in the New Jersey State Legislature: "The opening or keeping of any room or place for playing at billiards, or A. B. C. or E. O. table or tables, or at tennis, bowls, or shuffle-board, or at faro bank, or other bank of like kind, under any denomination whatever, or for playing at nine pins or any other number of pins, or for cock-fighting or for pistol-shooting, either for money or without money, within three miles of the main building of the College of New Jersey, shall be and are hereby declared to be offences against this State; and the owner, tenant, keeper, or attendant of such room or place, shall be prosecuted and proceeded against by indictment, and upon conviction shall be fined in a sum not exceeding \$ 200, or by imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court." This law failed to eradicate the demand for these games, and substitutes were soon attempted. A band of students clubbed together and procured a rude billiard-table. It had hardly been secured in its retreat in Canal Street before it was discovered by the Faculty and reduced to splinters.

A curious substitute was also found for the bowling-alley. Heads of iron dumb-bells were broken off for balls and sent rolling through the long brick halls of North College. This game was tolerated for a while and then prohibited. It now became the office of the tutor rooming at the end of the building to appear upon the hallway and enforce the regulations of the Faculty. This only made the game more attractive. In spite of the activity of the tutor, the game continued to be played, and the hallways sounded forth in applause. But the players at length became the losers, and the tutor filled a two-bushel basket with the iron trophies. This confiscation of property could not long be endured. Two undaunted players broke into the tutor's room (in his absence) and recaptured the balls. Having heated several in a stove, they placed them in pieces of carpet, and, on the tutor's return, began to roll them towards the door of his room. Tradition unfortunately fails to preserve the sequel. It might have been disorder marks and another game. A different spirit has grown up in regard to these two games. Bowling-alleys were placed in the new Gymnasium in the fall of 1869. In April, 1873, the State Legislature passed a Revised Charter of the Borough of Princeton, according to the twenty-seventh section of which, "The Mayor and Council of the Borough of Princeton have power to license and regulate or prohibit restaurants, beer saloons, bowling-alleys, billiard saloons, etc.," and in the forty-seventh section of which it was enacted, "That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed." In January, 1875, Mr. P. R. Pyne of New York presented the College with four French carom tables. By the removal of one of the alleys room was made for them in the Gymnasium. The tables were constantly used until removed in November, 1876. After a three years' burial in the Gymnasium cellar, they have (by permission of the Trustees) been exhumed and placed in the University Hotel.

Previous to the year 1857, college games were regarded as mere sports. In this year was introduced a new element, which placed them at once upon a new level. We find now the first record of an athletic *club*. The Nassau Cricket Club was organized in September, 1857, and received the following welcome from The Lit.: "We congratulate the members of College upon the recent formation of a Cricket Club in their midst. We have long thought that there was too much stress laid upon our mental and moral culture, (perhaps) at the expense of our physical development." This Club sent to England for cricket materials, and played according to the rules of the Marylebone Cricket Club. The officers were: President, Robert Galt, 1858; Vice-President, Robert Tarleton, 1859; Secretary, H. L. Cole, 1859; Treasurer, J. M. Hart, 1860; General Committee, F. C. Zacharie, James B. Roe, C. Van Rensselaer, Jr. One of the "best games" of the Club is thus reported:—

First Side. — J. M. Hart, R. Galt, Black, Knox, Van Lear, Condit, Howell, Janvier, Tarleton. 76.

Second Side. — Carrington, F. Wood, Zacharie, Dickson, Weger, Newkirk, Sexton, Lumkin, C. Van Rensselaer. 28.

[illegible]

NASSAU ELEVEN. — Hitchcock, Thompson, Scott, Carr, F. A. Marquand, Henry, Biddle, Johnson, Miller, Woods, Armstrong.

Fall of wickets: —

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Total.
First Innings .	0	3	8	13	19	24	24	24	32	38	38
Second Innings .	5	17	19	19	25	25	28	28	30	0	30
Grand total .											68

Time, 4 hours, 45 minutes. Largest score, 13, by Luske.

It will be seen that the Staten Island Club played the first innings with eight men. During the year 1875-6, the eleven of the previous year, with one or two exceptions, continued to represent the Club. A match was about to be played on October 16, with the Second Eleven Young America, at Germantown, when a storm prevented the game. The Club continued to exist during the year 1876-7, but played no matches.

SKATING has ever been a favorite winter sport, although the natural facilities about Princeton are few. In the skating season, the park is usually crowded; the canal, also, frequently witnesses a party on its way to Trenton, or a more enduring adventurer who aims to reach New Brunswick. In the winter of 1866, the Princeton Skating Club was started. By means of tableaux, gifts, etc., three hundred dollars were secured, and a pond was formed a short distance below the present park. This pond became the resort for all skaters for several winters. It was thus noticed by The Lit.: —

“‘From chilly morn till frosty eve,’ skaters and skatresses, solitary or gregarious, skim along to and from the ponds. If you would see Princeton in her gayer moods, repair to the Park ‘toward the posterior of the day, which the rude multitude call the afternoon.’ But

If thou wouldst view fine skating aright,
Just visit the park by the tar-barrel’s light,
When beauty and grace write their own symbol curves
On the ice, with fairy-like, sinuous swerves;
And vaulting ambition, inspired too far,
As a *spread-eagle* soars to alight on a *star*.”

In the fall of 1871, a well-patronized festival was held in the old white house on the front Campus. From the proceeds of this festival the skating park was renovated. This park was used for two or three winters, until Vandeventer opened his more attractive ponds. No College Skating Club is on record, except one which consisted of seventeen members of the Class of 1877.

CROQUET and VELOCIPEDES were introduced simultaneously in the year 1869. Croquet attracted considerable interest. Games were played at all hours of the day, and no less than eight sets could be seen in various parts of the Campus. The interest in this game subsided when the novelty had worn away. Several sets are still used in the College and Seminary.

VELOCIPEDES had only a short-lived existence in Princeton. During this winter an enterprising New-Yorker opened a school in Mercer Hall, and did a good business until his machines gave out. He appears, however, never to have returned.

After the opening of the Gymnasium new life was given to athletic sports. Gymnastics, base ball, boating, and foot-ball claimed successively the highest place. Not far below them in general interest and worth have been the CALEDONIAN GAMES. The success which Mr. Goldie had attained during the summer in these games developed an enthusiasm among the students which resulted in the organization of the Princeton Athletic Club in the early spring of 1873. Delegates were appointed from each of the three upper classes, who made arrangements for the first field meeting. This meeting was held on the University ball grounds on June 21, 1873. The rules by which the games were regulated were rules usually observed in the Scottish games of America, Mr. Goldie being at once the expounder and referee.

For two years the Caledonian games were thus conducted when the club determined to strengthen itself by a formal and independent organization. Accordingly, after January 26, 1876, the club possessed a constitution and a series of officers. An Executive Committee was also appointed to regulate the games, and in conjunction with the Professor of Gymnastics to select representatives for the Intercollegiate contests. A forward step was also taken in the establishment of two yearly Field-meetings, an innovation which does not appear to have lived more than a year. The interest in this class of athletic sports has centred in the established Commencement games. Then only are prizes awarded, and then only is established the reputation of the best general athlete of the year. For this reason we have taken notice in the following tables only of the Commencement games. The graduated records here given will indicate the progress made from year to year.

COLLEGE GAMES.—I. *Leaping.*

[A dash signifies omission of the game; dotted lines, that the records were poorer than the preceding.]

Princeton.	Standing Long Jump.	Running Long.	Standing High.	Running High.	Hop, Step, and Jump.	Hitch and Kick.	Three Jumps.
1873 June 21	S. B. Hutchinson 10 ft. 2½ in.	J. T. Fredericks 18 ft. 10 in.	G. C. Hendrickson 4 ft. 6 in.	A. Marquand 5 ft. 3 in.	G. C. Hendrickson 42 ft. 3 in.	G. C. Hendrickson 8 ft. 5 in.	—
1874 June 20	L. G. Walker 18 ft. 10¾ in. S. B. Hutchinson 18 ft. 10½ in.	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
1875 June 26	T. Sheldon 5 ft. 6 in. J. H. Lionberger 5 ft. 5 in. (Somersaults)	.....	.....	—
1876 June 24	L. G. Walker 19 ft.	.....	A. J. McCosh 5 ft. 3 in.	.....	.....	—
1877 June 18	H. Stevenson 19 ft. 3 in.	F. Larkin 4 ft. 8 in.	A. J. McCosh 5 ft. 5 in.	.....	.....	—
1878 June 17	A. C. Hunt 20 ft.	.....	.....	.....	.....	F. Larkin 32 ft. 4 in.

COLLEGE GAMES.—II. *Running and Walking.*

Princeton.	Mile Run.	Half-Mile.	Quarter-Mile.	Dash.	Three-Mile Walk.	Mile Walk.	Three-Legged Race.
1873 June 21	—	J. H. Vandeventer 2 min. 15 sec.	—	S. B. Hutchinson (125 yds.) 13 sec.	—	—	—
1874 June 20	—	.....	J. H. Vandeventer 1 min.	S. B. Hutchinson (100 yds.) 9½ sec.	—	—	{ Hutchinson Cummings
1875 June 26	R. Greene 5 min. 25¾ sec.	.....	.....	.....	—	B. Hall 8 min. 59 sec.	—
1876 June 24	R. Greene 5 min. 15¾ sec.	.....	.....	.....	—	—	{ Halsted A. J. McCosh 13¾ sec.
1877 June 18	W. Bearn, Columbia 5 min. 10¾ sec.	.....	A. J. McCosh 54½ sec.	.....	—	—	—
1878 June 17	.....	{ J. A. Stewart 2 min. 9½ sec. M. S. Paton 2 min. 11 sec.	.....	{ 100 yds. (220 yds.) L. P. Smock 25½ sec.	—	—	—

COLLEGE GAMES.—III. *Miscellaneous.*

Princeton.	Hurdle-Race.	Putting the Shot.	Throwing the Hammer.	Vaulting with Pole.	Throwing Base Ball.	Sack-Race.
1873 June 21	H. C. Beach (8 hurdles) 22 sec.	F. Biddle (16 lbs.) 32ft. 10 in.	W. S. Cheesman (13 lbs.) 112 ft.	A. Marquand 8 ft. 1 in.	W. B. Devereux, 335 ft.	J. H. Lionberger
1874 June 20	H. C. Beach (8 hurdles) 15 sec. 100 yds.	F. Biddle (16 lbs.) 33 ft. 3½ in.	.....	.....	J. M. Mann, 343 ft. 9 in.	—
1875 June 26	J. M. Woods (10 hurdles) 19½ sec. 120 yds.	.....	.....	—	{ J. O. Denny, 358 ft. J. M. Woods, 351 ft.	—
1876 June 24	J. M. Woods (10 hurdles) 19½ sec. 120 yds.	.....	.....	{ A. J. McCosh 8 ft. 8 in. F. A. Marquand 8 ft. 6 in.	J. O. Denny, 375 ft. 9 in. J. M. Mann, 375 ft.	—
1877 June 18	H. Stevenson 18½ sec. (10 hurdles) 120 yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
1878 June 17	A. Brown, 18½ sec. (10 hurdles) 120 yds.	F. Larkin 33 ft. 8.	.....	—	—	—

BEST GENERAL ATHLETES.

1873. J. C. Hendrickson.	1875. S. B. Hutchinson.	1877. A. J. McCosh.
1874. J. C. Vandeventer.	1876. A. J. McCosh.	1878. F. Larkin.

But Princeton's contests in athletic games have not been confined to the town of Princeton. Before the second annual games had been held, she had begun to win for herself laurels from outside sources. The first of these contests on November 8, 1873, seemed a peculiarly auspicious occasion for Princeton to test her athletic ability. It was entitled a National Amateur Gymnastic and Athletic Tournament, and was held in the Academy of Music, New York. Its name did not reveal the full extent of the enterprise. Literary efforts were to be stimulated as well as physical. It seemed as though a new Olympia was to be established upon American soil. The literary contest, however, was quite subsidiary to the other. It was limited to a practical

essay upon physical culture, and the prize awarded to a well-known practical gymnast. The athletic and gymnastic exercises were arranged so as to exhibit a great variety of skill. Twenty-five gold medals were offered for the various contests, and diplomas for those who came out second. Amid the eighty representatives from thirteen gymnasiums and athletic clubs from New York, Boston, Yonkers, Staten Island, and Chicago, the nine Princeton students were almost indistinguishable. But they had not come in vain. In the various contests into which they entered they asserted their ability to cope with their adversaries, and at the end of the struggle it appeared that they had won fifteen first and second, beside several third prizes. They had gained also the greatest prize of the Tournament, the medal for the best general gymnast. It was this occasion which gave to T. Sheldon of the Class of 1875 the reputation which he afterwards so well sustained. The Tournament has never been repeated upon the national scale. It was too grand an ideal for those who had to execute it. The colleges have now through the Intercollegiate Association a more practical method of testing their athletic powers.

Intercollegiate Athletic games were first held at Saratoga on the 17th of July, 1874. Following immediately as they did the annual regatta, in which nine colleges had participated, the attention of a large public was directed from college sports upon the water to these games upon the land. The programme was limited to various contests in running, walking, and hurdle-racing, as few of the colleges had attempted other Caledonian games. Princeton was represented by two contestants, and carried off two of the handsome Bennett prizes, the second in the Mile Run, and the second in the Hurdle-Race. Similar games were held the year following, to which Princeton sent no representatives.

Another year and an Intercollegiate Athletic Association had been organized. This was an important step, securing for Athletic interests a continued existence after Intercollegiate regattas had ceased to be. The management of the games now passed out of the hands of the Regatta Committee into the control of the new and independent organization. A code of rules was drawn up for the regulation of the games, and the list of contests extended so as to include jumping, throwing the base ball, putting the shot, and a three-legged race. Two games for graduates, a mile run and a mile walk, were also added to the list. Once again at Saratoga, and in the wake of the last General College Regatta, the athletic games were held, under the auspices of the new Association. There was a goodly array of contestants, but the six representatives from Princeton soon distinguished themselves by winning eight prizes, — four firsts and four seconds, — thus establishing for the College an intercollegiate reputation in athletics which we had failed to secure in boating.

The games of the following year were held at Mott Haven, July 6, under the hospitality of the New York Athletic Club. They consisted in running 100 yards, 220 yards, quarter-mile, half-mile, mile; 120-yards hurdle-race; in walking, one mile, two

miles, in leaping, running broad and running high, in putting the shot, pole vaulting, and throwing the hammer; and for graduates, 100-yards dash and mile walk. The exclusion of contests in endurance, as the seven-mile walk and the three-mile run, and the introduction of a variety of Scotch games, are worthy of notice.

Besides winning the two graduate races, Princeton carried off three first and four second prizes. The records in these contests were good. Still better, however, were those of the last Intercollegiate Athletic contests at Mott Haven, May 18, 1878. The programme omitted none of the exercises of the preceding year, but added contests in standing high and standing broad leaping. The honors for Princeton were carried off in the main by F. Larkin, Class of 1879, who secured the first place in each of the four contests which he entered. Another first and two second complete the list of the undergraduate prizes. Princeton also came off victorious in both of the graduate games.

Graduates will be pleased to learn that the College now possesses a permanent athletic field of ten and a half acres, situated at the end of College Street. A picturesque club-house and a grand stand have been erected from designs furnished by Professor Lindsey. The racing track, eighteen feet broad, forms an ellipse a quarter of a mile in circumference. A General Athletic Association, consisting of delegates from the Base Ball, Foot-ball, Athletic, and Cricket Clubs, controls the use of the grounds.

VIII.

STATISTICS.

By WILLIAM B. SCOTT, A.B.

I.

STATISTICS OF PROFESSIONS OF GRADUATES, BY CLASSES.

Year.	No. of Graduates	Ministers.	Doctors.	Governors	Congressmen.	State and Municipal Officers.	Judges.	Lawyers.	Professors.	Miscell's and Un-known.
1748	6	5	—	—	1	—	¹ 1	—	—	—
1749	7	5	¹ 1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
1750	6	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
1751	10	6	¹ 2	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
1752	6	4	—	—	1	—	¹ 1	—	—	1
1753	15	6	2	—	—	2	¹ 1	—	—	5
1754	19	13	1	—	¹ 1	1	—	1	¹ 2 P.†	2
1755	12	6	¹ 1	—	¹ 2	—	¹ 1	1	—	4
1756	11	3	—	1	¹ 2	—	¹ 1	1	—	5
1757	22	11	2	—	1	1	1	¹ 1	¹ 1	6
1758	18	5	2	—	1	1	—	—	¹ 1	9
1759	18	9	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	6
1760	11	7	2	—	² 3	—	—	—	¹ 1	1
1761	14	6	2	—	¹ 1	—	1	1	—	4
1762	21	8	¹ 3	—	¹ 2	¹ 2	—	P. M. Gen.	¹ 1 P.	8
1763	19	13	1	1	¹ 1	1	¹ 2†	—	¹ 1 P.	2
1764	14	9 B.*	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
1765	31	12	3	—	² 3	—	¹ 2	2	¹ 1	12
1766	31	10	1	—	4	2	¹ 4†	2	¹ 2 P.	12
1767	11	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	7
1768	11	5	¹ 3	—	2	—	¹ 1	—	¹ 1	2
1769	18	7	1	¹ 1	¹ 3	1	—	3	¹ 1 P.	4
1770	22	12	—	—	1	—	1	2	1	5
1771	12	2	1	—	1	1	¹ 2	Pres. U. S.	¹ 2 P.	5
1772	22	15	2	—	—	—	1	V.-Pres. U. S.	¹ 3	3
Total	387	183	⁵ 34	¹ 3	¹¹ 34	¹ 13	¹² 1	¹ 14	¹⁶ 18	112
Average	15	7	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	4
1773	29	14	¹ 4	3	³ 4	—	—	1	¹ 5 P.	7
1774	20	8	1	—	3	—	1†	2	¹ 1 P.	5
1775	27	10	2	1	¹ 2	1	¹ 3	1	¹ 2 P.	9
1776	27	8	2	2	² 5	—	—	1	—	11
1777	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
1778	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
1779	6	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2
1780	6	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	4
1781	6	1	—	1	¹ 3	—	—	'Sec. of State.	—	2
1782	11	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	6
1783	14	2	1	—	—	1	2	2	¹ 1 P.	6
1784	24	1	—	—	2	—	3	4	¹ 1	14
1785	10	2	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	5
1786	25	3	1	—	1	1	—	10	—	9
1787	23	4	—	—	1	1	—	5	¹ 2 P.	12
1788	19	2	1	¹ 1	4	—	² 3 {	'Sec. of Navy.	1	7
1789	21	3	2	1	² 4	1	¹ 1 {	'Sec. of Navy.	¹ 2 P.	10
1790	14	1	1	1	¹ 1	—	1	1	—	9
1791	25	2	1	—	¹ 1	1	1	3	¹ 2 P.	17
1792	37	4	3	1	² 4	3	² 2 {	Sec. of Treas.	1	19
1793	21	2 B.	2	—	—	—	—	2	¹ 1	15
1794	27	6	2	—	¹ 3	¹ 2 {	—	5	¹ 1	9
1795	33	3	4	—	3	1	2	6	¹ 1	14
1796	21	3	—	—	2	3	² 3 {	3	—	9
1797	31	6	1	² 2	5	—	—	5	¹ 3 P.	13
Total	489	91	¹ 29	¹ 13	¹⁴ 54	¹ 16	⁹ 26	¹ 67	²² 24 (P.)	219
Average	19	4	1	—	2	—	1	2	—	9

NOTE. — The small numerals indicate those who held more than one office, and are therefore enumerated more than once.

* Bishop.

† Chief Justice of the United States.

‡ College President.

Year.	No. of Graduates.	Ministers.	Doctors.	Governors.	Congressmen.	State and Municipal Officers.	Judges.	Lawyers.	Professors.	Miscell's and Unknown.
1798	14	—	—	—	1	—	¹ 3	Sec. of Treas.	—	10
1799	17	1	—	1	¹ 1	1	1 {	¹ Sec. of State.	—	10
1800	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
1801	18	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	² 2 P.	5
1802	26	3	2	—	—	—	1	¹ Sec. of Navy.	¹ 1	13
1803	21	1	1	—	1	1	2	—	² 2 P.	20
1804	39	5	7	—	5	—	³ 3	—	³ 3 P.	15
1805	42	5	5	—	¹ 5	1	¹ 4	1	² 2	22
1806	54	3	¹ 6	3	¹ 4	—	⁶ 6	—	—	23
1807	35	1	9	—	1	—	1	—	² 3 P.	36
1808	39	8 B.	¹ 5	—	² 3	1	4*	—	² 2 P.	22
1809	44	8	2	—	2	1	1	—	² 2	21
1810	26	4	1	—	¹ 4	3	—	V.-Pres. U. S.	—	30
1811	24	1	¹ 3	—	—	—	1	—	—	14
1812	38	3	4	1	2	1	1	—	¹ 1	20
1813	33	5	6	1	¹ 2	—	1	—	—	26
1814	30	¹⁰ 10	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	19
1815	40	¹⁵ 15 B.	5	—	1	2	—	Gen. U. S. A.	⁶ 6 P.	14
1816	34	⁷ 7 B.	4	1	¹ 2	—	3	—	² 2 P.	16
1817	21	8	1	—	1	—	1	—	¹ 1	18
1818	43	¹¹ 11	5	—	—	—	1	—	² 2	10
1819	33	5	3	—	¹ 2	2	2	—	² 2	26
1820	43	¹⁰ 10	¹ 4	¹ 2	² 4	³ 4	³ 4	Sec. of War.	⁴ 5 P.	20
1821	40	8	3	—	¹ 1	¹ 1	2	—	¹ 2	23
1822	39	9	6	—	1	1	—	—	² 3	26
Total	803	138(B.)	⁴ 87	¹ 9	¹² 44	⁴ 19	¹⁰ 42	² 12	³⁷ 43 (P.)	480
Average	³ 2	5	3	—	2	—	2	—	1	19
1823	37	8	6	—	1	1	2	¹ 1	1	18
1824	47	7	¹⁰ 10	—	—	3	—	¹ 1	¹ 2 P.	26
1825	39	5	8	—	¹ 2	—	4	¹ 1	³ 3 P.	21
1826	29	5	3	—	—	—	1	—	³ 4	19
1827	28	3	7	—	—	—	2	—	¹ 2	15
1828	25	4	5	—	² 2	—	3	—	¹ 1	13
1829	26	5	3	—	—	—	1	¹ 2	² 2	16
1830	20	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	11
1831	33	¹⁰ 10	2	1	¹ 1	—	¹ 2	—	¹ 2 P.	18
1832	22	3	3	—	—	¹ 1	—	1	² 2	15
1833	43	9	7	—	1	—	3	¹ 1	² 2 P.	23
1834	37	¹³ 13	3	—	—	2	2	—	² 2 P.	17
1835	53	¹⁴ 14	3	—	3	¹ 2	—	¹ 1	¹ 3	30
1836	66	15	4	—	³ 3	—	3	—	¹ 3	41
1837	55	9	8	—	2	1	1	—	² 2	34
1838	75	¹¹ 11	¹² 12	—	3	—	¹ 2	¹ 1	¹ 4	47
1839	74	17	5	1	3	—	1	—	¹ 2	46
1840	79	¹¹ 11	¹¹ 11	—	¹ 3	2	1	¹ 1	⁶ 6	52
1841	60	12	8	—	¹ 2	—	4	1	² 2	34
1842	45	8	¹⁰ 10	—	—	1	—	1	—	25
1843	62	8	7	—	2	1	¹ 2	—	—	44
1844	67	15	6	—	1	1	—	—	¹ 3 P.	42
1845	53	¹⁰ 10	¹¹ 11	—	—	—	¹ 2	—	—	31
1846	68	16	¹⁰ 10	—	1	—	3	—	—	38
1847	62	4	¹² 12	—	2	2	1	Sec. of Navy.	³ 3	40
Total	1205	227	164	2	⁸ 32	³ 18	⁴ 40	⁸ 13	³⁸ 54(P.)	716
Average	48	9	6	—	1	—	1	—	2	28

* Chief Justice of the United States.

Year.	No of Graduates.	Ministers.	Doctors.	Lawyers.	Congressmen.	State and Municipal Officers.	Judges.	Lawyers.	Professors.	Miscell's and Unknown.
1848	74	9	¹ 15	4	—	—	¹	Sec. of War.	¹ 4 P.	44
1849	78	10	23	4	—	—	—	²	³	39
1850	80	15	8	1	—	—	2	—	²	53
1851	52	5	¹ 8	3	—	2	2	—	—	33
1852	78	17	8	2	¹	—	—	—	¹ 5 P.	48
1853	67	10	9	1	—	—	—	¹ 1	¹ 1	47
1854	80	18	¹ 10	2	—	—	—	¹ 1	² 2 P.	51
1855	58	9	7	2	—	—	—	² 2	—	40
1856	76	21	10	2	—	¹	—	¹ 1	¹ 4	42
1857	59	16	6	1	¹	—	¹	¹ 1	¹ 1	34
1858	73	14	3	3	—	—	—	¹ 1	¹ 1	53
1859	54	13	7	2	—	¹	¹	—	¹ 1	30
1860	85	15	7	2	—	—	—	¹ 2	2	58
1861	81	16	4	3	—	—	—	2	² 2	56
1862	53	19	3	4	—	—	—	—	² 2	27
1863	57	17	1	4	—	—	—	—	¹ 2	34
1864	47	13	—	8	—	—	—	—	¹	25
1865	68	19	3	1	—	—	—	—	¹	44
1866	50	8	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	37
1867	64	11	6	1	—	—	—	—	¹	45
1868	63	11	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	46
1869	53	11	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	32
1870	86	13	2	5	—	—	—	—	¹	65
1871	74	14	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	44
1872	92	13	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	70
Total	1702	337	³ 162	79	2	4	7	¹⁰ 14	²¹ 36	1097
Average	68	13	6	3	—	—	—	—	¹	44

TOTALS.

[Neglecting Duplicates.]

Graduates (not including Law School)	4,586
Ministers	976
Doctors	476
Lawyers	157
Governors	27
Congressmen	166
State and Municipal Officers	70
Judges	136
Professors	133
College Presidents	42
President of the United States	1
Vice-Presidents of the United States	2
Cabinet Ministers	13

II.

LIST OF PRESIDENTS AND PROFESSORS.

PRESIDENTS.

<i>Term.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>College.</i>
1746-1747.	JONATHAN DICKINSON	Yale.
1748-1757.	AARON BURR	Yale.
1757-1758.	JONATHAN EDWARDS	Yale.
1759-1761.	SAMUEL DAVIES	
1761-1766.	SAMUEL FINLEY	
1768-1794.	JOHN WITHERSPOON	University of Edinburgh.
1795-1812.	SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH	Princeton.
1812-1822.	ASHBEL GREEN	Princeton.
1823-1854.	JAMES CARNAHAN	Princeton.
1854-1868.	JOHN MACLEAN	Princeton.
1868-	JAMES MCCOSH	University of Glasgow.

PROFESSORS.

<i>Term.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>College.</i>
1767-1769.	JOHN BLAIR	
1771-1783.	WILLIAM C. HOUSTON	Princeton.
1779-1812.	SAMUEL S. SMITH	Princeton.
1785-1787.	ASHBEL GREEN	Princeton.
1787-1796.	WALTER MINTO	Edinburgh.
1795-1812.	JOHN MACLEAN, M.D.	
1802-1808.	WILLIAM THOMPSON	Princeton.
1803-1806.	HENRY KOLLOCK	Princeton.
1804-1808.	ANDREW HUNTER	Princeton.
1812-1817.	ELIJAH SLACK	Princeton.
1813-1824.	PHILIP LINDSLEY	Princeton.
1817-1821.	HENRY VETHAKE	Columbia. (?)
1818-1822.	JACOB GREEN	
1822-1854.	JOHN MACLEAN, D.D.	Princeton.
1824-1829.	LUTHER HALSEY	Union.
1825-1829.	ROBERT B. PATTON	
1830-1845.	ALBERT B. DOD	Princeton.
1830-1832.	HENRY VETHAKE	Columbia.
1830-1854.	JOHN TORREY	College of Physicians and Surgeons.
1830-1835.	SAMUEL L. HOWELL	University of Pennsylvania. (?)
1830-1836.	LOUIS HARGOUS	
1830-1833.	JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER	Princeton.
1832-1848.	JOSEPH HENRY	
1831-1841.	BENEDICT JAGER	

<i>Term.</i>	<i>Name.</i>	<i>College.</i>
1833-1844.	JAMES W. ALEXANDER	Princeton.
1834-1836.	JOHN S. HART	Princeton.
1834-	STEPHEN ALEXANDER	Union.
1839-1846.	EVERT M. TOPPING	Princeton.
1846-1865.	GEORGE M. GIGER	Princeton.
1846-1859.	MATTHEW B. HOPE	Jefferson.
1847-1855.	JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER	
1847-1855.	JAMES S. GREEN	University of Pennsylvania.
1847-1855.	RICHARD S. FIELD	Princeton.
1847-	JOHN T. DUFFIELD	Princeton.
1847-	JOHN FORSYTH	Union.
1847-1849.	LYMAN COLEMAN	Yale.
1847-	JOHN S. SCHANCK	Princeton.
1848-1849.	ELIAS LOOMIS	Yale.
1849-1854.	RICHARD S. MCCULLOCH	Princeton.
1852-	JAMES C. MOFFAT	Princeton.
1854-	LYMAN H. ATWATER	Yale.
1854-	ARNOLD GUYOT	Neuchâtel.
1855-1859.	WILLIAM A. DOD	Princeton.
1855-1858.	GEORGE A. MATILE	Neuchâtel.
1855-	HENRY CLAY CAMERON	Princeton.
1860-1872.	JOSHUA H. MCILVAINE	Princeton.
1864-1874.	JOHN S. HART	Princeton.
1866-	CHARLES W. SHIELDS	Princeton.
1866-1869.	CHARLES A. AIKEN	Dartmouth.
1870-	WILLIAM A. PACKARD	Dartmouth.
1870-1871.	JAMES C. WELLING	Princeton.
1870-	JOSEPH KARGÉ	Berlin.
1873-	CYRUS F. BRACKETT	Bowdoin.
1873-	HENRY B. CORNWALL	Columbia.
1873-	THEODORE W. HUNT	Princeton.
1874-	GEORGE MACLOSIE	Belfast (Queen's University in Ireland).
1875-	JAMES O. MURRAY	Brown University.
1875-	CHARLES McMILLAN	Troy Polytechnic.
1876-	CHARLES A. YOUNG	Dartmouth.
1876-	CHARLES G. ROCKWOOD	Yale.
1876-	S. S. ORRIS	Princeton.
1876-	WILLIAM M. SLOANE	Columbia.
1876-	EDWARD D. LINDSEY	Harvard.

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